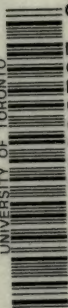


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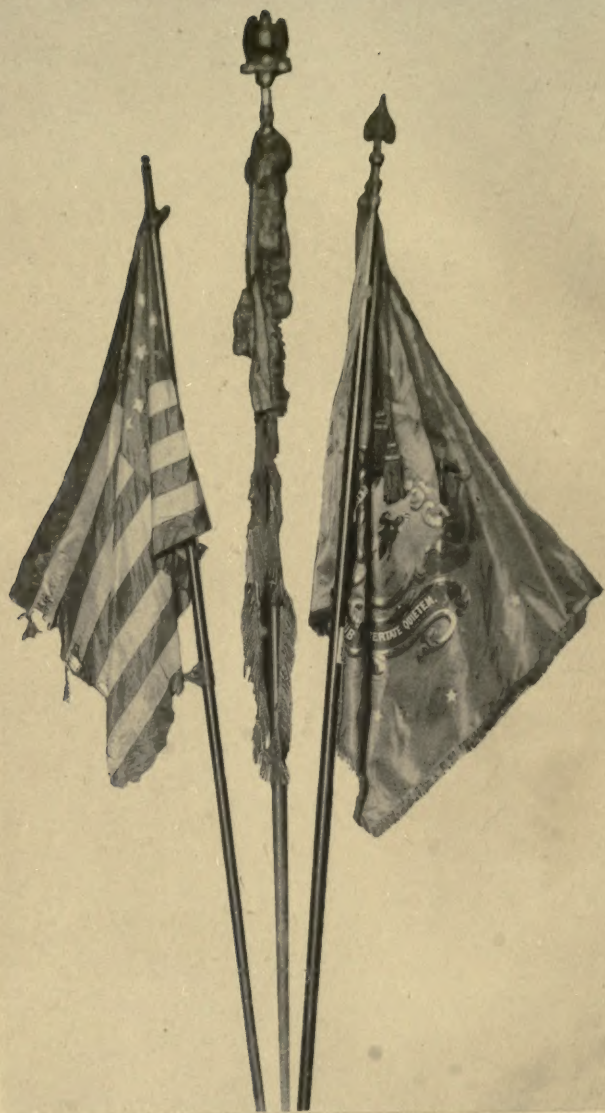












COLORS OF THE FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY

*The Silver Eagle was given by his associate Aides on Gov. Andrew's  
staff as a compliment to Lt. Col. H. B. Sargent.*



A HISTORY  
OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF  
MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY  
VOLUNTEERS

BY  
BENJAMIN W. CROWNINSHIELD  
MAJOR FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY AND BREVET COLONEL U. S. V.

*With Roster and Statistics*

By D. H. L. GLEASON  
BREVET MAJOR

FOR THE FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY  
ASSOCIATION

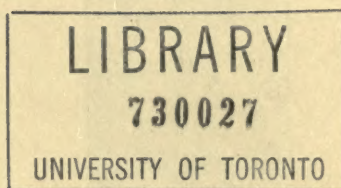


BOSTON AND NEW YORK  
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN AND COMPANY  
The Riverside Press, Cambridge  
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## PREFACE.

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THIS history, written after so many years have gone by, is necessarily imperfect. It is mainly the recollections of an officer of the regiment who was present with the colors continuously longer than any other. He has relied largely upon a good memory, fortified by a daily journal and his letters sent home; but has also consulted the journals and letters of many other officers of the regiment, and, in considering many events, has had discussion of such with all available authorities.

Opinions as to some events have differed considerably; but the following pages are very nearly accurate. Individuals naturally see the same thing with different eyes, and in the confusion of a battle two men seldom see precisely the same thing when together. How, then, shall two at different parts of the field agree as to what took place?

Since much of the work was completed, late volumes of the "Rebellion Records," published by the United States Government, have given information and dispatches which were at the time of writing unobtainable. It is probable, also, that new light will for some time be given, as more is written about the war.

The author wishes to acknowledge valuable assistance given by Colonel Greely S. Curtis, Majors D. H. L. Gleason, Charles G. Davis, George H. Teague, Captain J. J. Higginson, Lieu-

tenants C. A. Longfellow and Parsons, Sergeant A. A. Sherman, Co. C, S. N. Davenport, Co. A., and many others.

On July 27, 1864, the writer was detached from the regiment, and the history from that date has been written from diaries and letters sent him, — principally by H. T. Bartlett, Co. H, who at the time was detailed as orderly at division headquarters.

The history of the old companies I, K, L, and M, later the Independent Battalion, has been compiled from various sources, largely from the notes and letters of Sergeant Andrew J. Clement, of Company M (old).

The statistical part of the history, involving great labor and time, has been written by Major D. H. L. Gleason. It has saved the record of no less than one hundred private soldiers, improperly reported on the rolls as deserters, principally because correct information at the time could not be acquired.

No doubt many soldiers of the regiment will look in vain to find an account of something in which they were particularly engaged. It aims to be rather the history of the regiment than of individuals. As already said, it is mainly the recollection of one officer. This will explain why some events seem to be given undue prominence over others which, perhaps, deserved more notice.

Such as it is, it has taken no small amount of the writer's time. He has aimed at truth and justice. If it shall assist in recalling the stirring days from September, 1861, to July, 1865, in many fields of strife where the men of the First Massachusetts Cavalry followed the flag, the writer will be content. In its preparation he has been actuated by no other feeling than the most cordial affection for all his brother soldiers of the regiment.

B. W. C.



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# **HISTORY OF THE REGIMENT.**









ABRAHAM LINCOLN

# FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

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## CHAPTER I.

### CAVALRY IN VIRGINIA DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

BEFORE entering upon the history itself of the regiment, a good preparation will be to consider the general story of the cavalry of the two opposing armies in Virginia during the war of the Rebellion. Preliminary.

The following account, in which the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac is described, with its difficulty of organization, its painful and slow steps towards excellence, then its sudden burst into power, and finally its triumph, contrasts the Union cavalry with the cavalry of Lee's army, in which the march of events was just the contrary. There, almost in the beginning, was a combination which gave it the supremacy. Gradually, as the Northern cavalry approached it in equality, the Southern cavalry began to decline. The two became equal in the spring of 1863. In 1864 the superiority of the Northern riders was very marked, and at the end, in 1865, Lee's cavalry was almost annihilated, while Grant's began at Five Forks the downfall of the Army of Northern Virginia, and pressed it to its end at Appomattox.

This article was written for, and delivered before, the Massachusetts Military Historical Society by the writer of this history in 1886.

Several of the statements contained in this account will appear later in the regimental history, more elaborated. It has been thought better to brave the repetition this causes, rather than make either account barren by omission of anything that seems necessary to make it complete.

WHEN the war broke out, the North was by far less prepared for the struggle than the South. The two sections afforded a very different material from which to organize an army. The North not so well prepared for war as the South.



The North  
unaccus-  
tomed to  
arms.

In the North, particularly in the East, the population of farmers and mechanics, devoted to peaceful pursuits, was unaccustomed to all manner of arms, and as a rule strange to any horse but a work-horse ; and not one in a hundred a good rider, while a very large proportion had never fired a gun. Nearly all horses kept for pleasure were trotters used in harness and never mounted. In the South, every man and boy was familiar with all kinds of weapons, and especially skilled in the use of firearms. The entire population was used to horses, and all were good riders.

The South  
familiar  
with weap-  
ons.

Regular  
army re-  
mained  
with the  
North.

The regular army remained with all its organization (except such officers as "went with their States" to the Confederate army) with the North, and furnished the model for all three branches of the service. This model developed a steady infantry, a superlatively good artillery, never equaled in the South, and a cavalry better adapted to fight in line than the Confederate, which excelled in individuality, and consequently for scouting and irregular work. The Confederate cavalry was largely composed of Virginia regiments, who fought on their own soil and were familiar with the remarkable system of by-roads, and who furnished scouts, spies, and raiders on our lines of communication, of singular ability.

The regu-  
lar cavalry.

To the Federal army were left the five old regular cavalry regiments, to which was added in April, 1861, a sixth. It was at first proposed to confine the cavalry of the Federal army to these six regular regiments ; and for good reasons, as things looked then. That was the time when many of those who ought to have known thought the war would be an affair of ninety days.

According to European ideas, a cavalry soldier is not supposed to be of any use in the field before a very careful training at a cavalry depot, lasting from one to two years; and his horse requires the same time, or longer. In many armies the horses are specially reared for cavalry service in immense breeding establishments by government, and in time of peace the cavalry is mounted exclusively on such animals. Each regiment has a depot battalion, where the men are drilled and horses prepared for service in the field. Such an establishment is thought indispensable. The regular cavalry of the United States has a cavalry depot at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; but, owing to the great distance from where the cavalry is stationed, few horses are trained there, and the men are "licked into shape" in much less time than is the custom in Europe. The term of enlistment—three years here and at least seven in Europe—largely determines this, and the recruit has to learn his duty with his regiment principally. Fortunately, a large proportion of the enlisted men are veterans of many terms of enlistment.

The cavalry soldier and his horse need training.

United States cavalry depot.

At the beginning of the war it was impossible to properly train cavalry before putting it into the field, and consequently whole regiments of exquisite greenness were thrust into the Virginia mud in winter, there to try to learn, practically without a teacher, from books and hard knocks, in a few weeks or months at best, what in Europe in the best schools, under chosen instructors and on trained horses, years only can accomplish.

Training at first impossible.

It cannot, then, be wondered at that the government hesitated to enlist *volunteer* cavalry, and only yielded when the battle of Bull Run had shown the hollowness

of the ninety-day idea. Another obstacle was the enormous expense of equipping and maintaining cavalry.

Expense of  
equipping  
mounted  
troops.

The equipments for a regiment of twelve hundred men alone cost nearly \$300,000, the officers' pay was greater than that of the infantry, and a larger number of artificers was necessary. It cost, in favorable times, probably fifty cents a day for each horse, and in inaccessible places three or four times that, for forage alone. It was obviously questionable whether at any expense an effective cavalry force could be evolved out of the peaceful Yankee citizen, unused to horses and arms, in any reasonable time. But mounted troops were a necessity, and with its lavish bounty the government did not shrink at the expense, nor hesitate at the difficulty of the task.

Early cav-  
alry com-  
panies.

At first, the volunteer regiments were made up of the militia cavalry companies, both North and South; and all the companies in the first organized regiments bore high-sounding names, which, in the Federal service at least, were soon forgotten. In the Confederate cavalry the troopers generally owned their horses, and contracted for a certain pay (forty cents a day) to keep mounted. I can recall only one regiment in the Army of the Potomac where the soldiers owned their horses, the 3d Indiana cavalry.

We find in a Southern book, McClellan's "Campaigns of Stuart's Cavalry," the following apropos of horses and equipments:—

Cavalry of  
the Army  
of North-  
ern Vir-  
ginia.

A consideration of the difficulties under which the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia labored will not be uninteresting to one who would form a true estimate of the services rendered by it.

At the beginning of the war, the Confederate government, charged as it was with the creation of an army and of war material of all



kinds, felt itself unable to provide horses for the numerous cavalry companies which offered their services, especially from the State of Virginia. Many companies, organized as cavalry, were rejected. With those that were enrolled the government entered into a contract, the substance of which was that the cavalrymen should supply and own their horses, which would be mustered into service at a fair valuation; that the government should provide feed, shoes, and a smith to do the shoeing, and should pay the men a per diem of forty cents for the use of their horses. Should a horse be killed in action, the government agreed to pay to the owner the muster valuation. Should the horse be captured in battle, worn out, or disabled by any of the many other causes which were incident to the service, the loss fell upon the owner, who was compelled to furnish another horse, under the same conditions, or be transferred to some other arm of the service.

Contract  
with the  
govern-  
ment.

That the government should have adopted such a policy at the beginning of the war was a misfortune; that it should have adhered to it to the very end was a calamity against which no amount of zeal or patriotism could successfully contend.

It is not in the spirit of unfriendly criticism that we to-day proclaim the unwisdom of such a policy. At the time, all acquiesced in it; the cavalryman most cheerfully of all. Virginia was full of horses of noble blood. The descendants of such racers as Sir Archy, Boston, Eclipse, Timoleon, Diomede, Exchequer, Red-Eye, and many others more or less famous on the turf, were scattered over the State. Gentlemen fond of following the hounds had raised these horses for their own use. They knew their fine qualities, their speed, endurance, and sure-footedness, and they greatly preferred to intrust their safety in battle to their favorite steeds rather than to any that the government could furnish. But the government might have furnished these horses at the outset, and by suitable activity it might have provided for replenishing the losses incurred in the service. The cavalrymen were kept mounted, but at an enormous loss of efficiency in the army, and by a system of absenteeism which sometimes deprived the cavalry of more than half its numbers. Why should it have been thought that the people of Virginia would hold back their horses, when they refused nothing else to the government?

Unwisdom  
of the  
policy.

Blooded  
horses.

Absentee-  
ism.

The evil results of this system were soon apparent, and rapidly increased as the war progressed. Perhaps the least of these was the personal loss it entailed upon the men. Many a gallant fellow whose

Loss sustained by the men.

horse had been irrecoverably lamed for the want of a shoe, or ridden to death at the command of his officer, or abandoned in the enemy's country, that his owner might escape capture, impoverished himself and his family in order that he might keep his place in the ranks of his comrades and neighbors. Nor should it be a cause for wonder if this property question affected the courage of many a rider; for experience soon proved that the horse as well as the man was in danger during the rough cavalry *mêlée*. If the horse were killed the owner was compensated; but a wounded horse was a bad investment.

Loss to the service from dismounted men.

By far the greatest evil of the system was the fact that whenever a cavalryman was dismounted, it was necessary to send him to his home to procure a remount. To accomplish this required from thirty to sixty days. The inevitable result was that an enormous proportion of the command was continuously absent. Many of the men were unable to procure fresh horses within the time specified in their "details," and the column of "Absent without leave" always presented an unsightly appearance. To punish such men seemed an injustice, and the relaxation of discipline on this point was abused by some with impunity. We have already seen that Fitz Lee's brigade, which should never have presented less than twenty-five hundred sabres in the field, was reduced to less than eight hundred at Kelly's Ford, on the 17th of March, and numbered less than fifteen hundred men at the time of the battle of Chancellorsville, when many of the absentees had returned.

Detriment to Hampton's brigade.

Great as was this evil among the Virginia regiments, it operated with tenfold force upon the cavalry of Hampton's brigade. Think of sending a man from Virginia to South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, or Mississippi, to procure a horse! Recruiting camps were established in Virginia and in North and South Carolina, and every means which the cavalry commanders could devise were used to ameliorate this state of affairs. But the inevitable tendency was downwards; and in the last year of the war hundreds of men were gathered together in the "Dismounted Camp," or, as the men called it, "Company Q," in the vain attempt to utilize good, but misplaced material. Special officers were appointed for these men, and the attempt was made to use them, dismounted, in various ways; but with no success. The men were disheartened. *Esprit du corps* could by no possibility be infused into such an assemblage. Every man looked and longed for the time when his horse might be re-

Disheartened men.



GOV. JOHN A. ANDREW





turned from the recruiting camp, or when some other kind providence might remount him, and return him to his comrades. The penitentiary could not be more loathsome to him than his present condition, and yet even this was better than to give up all hope, and consent to a transfer to the infantry or artillery.

The want of proper arms and equipments placed the Southern cavalry at a disadvantage which can hardly be overestimated. At the beginning of the war the troopers furnished their own saddles and bridles. The English round-tree saddle was in common use, and sore-backed horses multiplied with great rapidity. After a time the government furnished an unsightly saddle which answered a very good purpose; for although the comfort of the rider was disregarded, the back of the horse was protected. Our best equipments were borrowed from our cousins of the North. The question of arming the cavalry was far more serious. Some of the more wealthy of the Virginia counties armed their cavalry companies with pistols when they were mustered into service, but whole regiments were destitute of them. Breech-loading carbines were procured only in limited quantities, never more than enough to arm one, or at most two squadrons in a regiment. The deficiency was made up, generally, by Enfield rifles. Robertson's two North Carolina regiments, which joined Stuart in May, 1863, were armed with sabres and Enfield rifles. The difference between a Spencer carbine and an Enfield rifle is by no means a mere matter of sentiment.

Deficiencies of equipment.

Arming the cavalry.

Horseshoes, nails, and forges were procured with difficulty; and it was not an uncommon occurrence to see a cavalryman leading his limping horse along the road, while from his saddle dangled the hoofs of a dead horse, which he had cut off for the sake of the sound shoes nailed to them.

But in both armies the cavalry was a sort of *élite* corps, and men preferred to enlist in that branch, probably at the North because the would-be trooper preferred riding to walking, with perhaps an idea that at the end of a march his horse would be put up at some peripatetic livery stable. Certainly none had any definite idea of the duties.

The cavalry an élite corps.

The men were enlisted from all ranks of life with no

Enlist-  
ments  
from all  
ranks of  
life.

reference to previous occupation and capability. No selection was even made according to size and weight. In Europe, except for the showy, expensive, and almost useless heavy cavalry which graces processions, opera-house entrances, imperial or royal drawing-rooms and staircases, and such pomps and vanities, a cavalry soldier must be light and active, and is especially selected for that branch of the service. An English authority, Beamish, says : —

European  
authority  
on qualifi-  
cations for  
this ser-  
vice.

The men, therefore, intended for cavalry service should be selected with the utmost care respecting their disposition, size, and vigor of constitution, and should, above all, be chosen from those who have been accustomed to horses from their youth, such as the sons of farmers, hostlers, and others who love horses, and are capable of taking care of them and likewise of the harness and equipments with which they are intrusted. From other men than these it is difficult, almost impossible, to form a good cavalry. What, for instance, can be expected from a stocking manufacturer, or a linen weaver, who considers the horse a wild beast? We all know that such men rarely have confidence in their horses, but look upon them as their greatest enemies, against whom, for the future, they must struggle for their lives. They never learn to ride, never can preserve their balance, but hang on the horse like a senseless lump, which, in order to preserve its equilibrium, unnecessarily wastes a large portion of its strength, and on this account is soon wasted. The injudicious selection of men for cavalry may be productive of infinite mischief.

Fitness  
ignored in  
Federal  
Army.

But such principles were ignored in the great United States volunteer army, and the men ranged from pigmy to giant, and there was never any authority for changing them, after enlistment, into other branches of the service, according to fitness. Even later in the war, when experience should have taught better, whole regiments were recruited after the same ideas; and as late as 1864 perfectly inexperienced company officers were



put over them, and in some cases even the field officers were quite as ignorant as the men.

In the South things were better managed. The cavalry service was especially well organized. All Southerners were good riders, particularly those of the better class. A good horse was a gentleman's pride, and the more important the gentleman, the better his horse. Consequently, their cavalry combined the men of the best class, mounted on the best horses — in the early days of the war largely thoroughbred or very well-bred animals.

Southern  
cavalry  
better or-  
ganized.

The officers were well-known men, of good social standing, and the field officers were many of them of the old regular United States cavalry. I have understood that a considerable number of the old cavalry veterans of the regular army went South with their officers in 1861. Thus at the very beginning the Confederacy had a large force of capital cavalry; every man a bold rider, well mounted, expert with revolver and rifle.

Well off-  
cered.

In one respect alone was the Federal cavalry superior, namely, in arms and equipments, for these were of the newest pattern. And yet even in this respect the advantage was questionable, for the government issued an overwhelming outfit. The poor soldier was oppressed with his trappings and arms, and mounted for a march with three days' rations for himself and his horse, with saddle and bridle, watering bridle, lariat rope and picket pin, nose-bag, carbine and its sling, revolver and its holster, ammunition for both in their receptacles, sabre and belt, he looked little like the trooper *Détaille* or *De Neuville* loved to paint. The most difficult thing a recruit had to do when ready for the march was to get in and out of the saddle, and a derrick, sometimes, would not have been a bad thing.

Federal  
cavalry  
better  
armed and  
equipped.

An over-  
whelming  
outfit.

Disposition  
of the reg-  
ulars.

The regulars, arriving from their Western fields, were at first pushed into the field by companies. Reorganized later, they were so largely used as orderlies and headquarter guards as to seriously impair their efficiency. As regiments they were not brigaded until 1863, and were then small.

Should  
have  
formed a  
division.

It has always seemed to me that they should have been filled up to the maximum and formed as a division, of three brigades of two regiments each; which should have held in check, if it did not destroy, the Confederate cavalry in those early days when volunteer regiments were no match for the rough riders of the South, who also possessed the immense advantage of "fighting upon their own dunghill."

At first,  
used in  
small  
bodies.

The regulars, in larger or smaller detachments, during the first part of the war did brave work; but they were almost always used in small bodies, were usually outnumbered by the Confederate cavalry, and their efforts were frequently unsuccessful. At Gaines's Mills a most gallant charge was made by a small body of the 5th cavalry, a desperate diversion to enable a new line to be formed, which succeeded in its object at the expense of the cavalry, a gallant and heroic service.

No separate  
cavalry organ-  
izations.

The volunteer cavalry, until 1863, took the field usually as regiments attached to separate commands; and also, occasionally, by brigades. Under good commanders, notably under Buford, it did some handsome fighting. There was no cavalry bureau at Washington charged with its organization and equipment, and particularly there was no general having command over the whole cavalry to direct its detail, and combine it for field work. Thus the regiments were not systematically recruited, or remounted as the horses became used up



U. S. GRANT  
*General*



GEO. B. McCLELLAN  
*Major General*

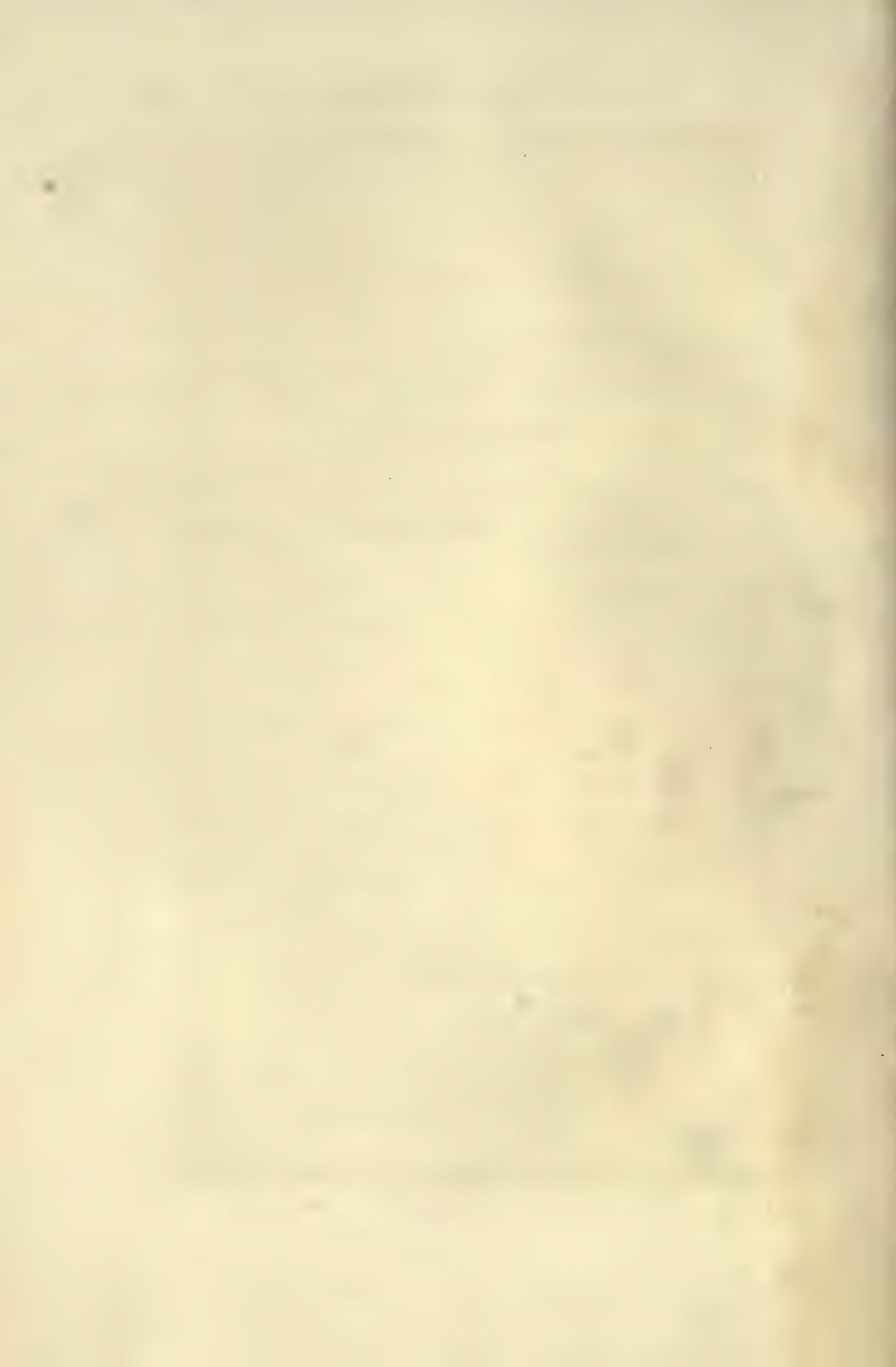


GEO. G. MEADE  
*Major General*



P. H. SHERIDAN  
*General*





or killed. There was no combined movement of cavalry, and no separate cavalry organization. The officers commanding divisions and corps to which cavalry was attached seemed greedy for as large a force of cavalry as possible, and very commonly used it up with unnecessary and thankless work. There were many defeats, great discouragement, and demoralization resulting from this abuse. As a rule, success attended the Confederates, and it seemed doubtful if volunteer cavalry in the Federal army was to be of any good.

Until the summer of 1862, in the Federal army, the cavalry was groping about for its place in the field, while learning the elements of its duty. During the Peninsular campaign, under change of commanders, it did nothing to gain a name, being hardly mentioned in dispatches; while Stuart won a brilliant reputation by his march around McClellan's army, and originated the "raid" which afterwards became such a feature in every campaign. Pope, in his retreat, exhausted his mounted troops by hurrying them hither and thither in wild-goose chases. If his cavalry had been kept on his flanks and always close to his enemy, he would not have lost sight of him, and eventually found him in his rear. This short campaign illustrates most forcibly what I insist upon, — that the Federal cavalry at that time had no general who understood its proper use. On the contrary, it was wasted and ruined in a service which stupidly not only gave it no rest to prepare for an emergency, but placed it where it could not even do good service. Lee used his intelligently, and with half the work it did not only good service, but gained a brilliant renown.

Stuart originates the raid.

Pope exhausted his mounted troops.

Use of mounted troops not understood by Federal commanders.

During the Antietam campaign the cavalry of Mc-

Inaction of  
McClellan's cav-  
alry at  
Antietam.

Clellan's army did nothing worthy of it. It moved aimlessly about. At the battle itself, about 8 A. M., the whole division crossed the Antietam on the Sharpsburg pike, and took a position close to Lee's centre, where he had concentrated about thirty-five pieces of artillery, with which, at times, without infantry support, he held the town.

Porter  
fails to  
strike Lee.

Porter's entire corps, also, was within striking distance, but lay all day just out of fire on this road, and among the lost opportunities of the whole war none was more conspicuous than this. General Lee spoke of the Federal cavalry, "with a bravery worthy of a better cause" taking up this menacing position. Several times during the day the men mounted, and sabres were drawn, as all supposed, to charge, but the men were dismounted again without attempting anything.

McClellan's inaction an advantage to Lee.

The artillery fire of Lee's guns was fierce, and together with the fire of our own, of probably double the same number, across the Antietam Creek, the noise was infernal. This fire lasted all day, and this division of cavalry lay here accomplishing nothing, losing a few men by artillery fire. McClellan, by his inaction, permitted Lee to take troops from his right (while Burnside did *not* cross) to relieve his sorely pressed left. And then, after he had, with their help, stayed the adverse tide there, he took them and others back and fought Burnside's tardy troops when they did cross. On both right and left there were natural obstacles to McClellan's troops getting into position to attack, besides Lee's veterans. In the centre was no natural obstacle. The bridge was intact and securely held, the road excellent. It led straight to Lee's centre. Moreover, it was already crossed by the cavalry, 4320



strong, and this force was within five hundred yards of Lee's centre, well protected by the ground, and all ready formed for battle. Antietam was my first large battle, and I vividly recall the crossing of the creek. We suddenly came into the artillery fire before reaching the bridge, and it seemed as if the whole ground was ploughed up by shells, and the air full of them. The bridge was particularly exposed. On it, as I crossed, lay the dead body of the colonel of the 4th Pennsylvania cavalry and his horse. He had just been killed by a shell. The casualties were here numerous. But very soon after crossing, cover was found for the cavalry division, and could have been found for Porter's corps had it crossed, and a better place to put in troops was impossible. Attention has lately been called to this by an officer of the regular United States infantry, whose command was ordered out in front of the massed cavalry as skirmishers. He noticed the weakness of Lee's centre, unsupported by infantry, and the excellent opportunity to pierce it. He returned to General Porter and reported the situation in McClellan's presence, and entreated him to make the attack. At the moment Porter did not answer, but said later to McClellan, "Recollect, my corps is your only reserve."<sup>1</sup>

The road  
to Lee's  
centre.

Weakness  
of Lee's  
centre.

The morning after Lee had, with perfect success, crossed the Potomac, the cavalry rode down to the high river banks, looked across, stood and received the fire of twenty-seven guns in battery at Shepherdstown for a long time, and collected the very meagre leavings of Lee's army, a few abandoned wagons, a caisson or two, and other worthless trash. This was heralded in McClellan's dispatches as "the cavalry pursuing Lee's

The day  
after Lee's  
retreat  
across the  
Potomac.

<sup>1</sup> This story has been denied by General Porter, although asserted by others.

routed columns across the Potomac, with captures of guns," etc.

Magnificent opportunity lost.

The day before (September 18), Lee's army was beaten, not routed, and a magnificent opportunity offered for a dashing commander to score a real victory, one that might have gone far to end the war. That day the whole army rested while Lee prepared to cross the river. How he must have rejoiced that the Federal commander was not an enterprising man!

Stuart adds to his prestige.

During the rest of the autumn the cavalry of both armies was rendered almost useless by an epidemic, called "greased heel," among the horses. Yet Stuart, in whose command the same disease raged, managed to ride around McClellan's whole army, without any loss to his cavalry, capturing over a thousand horses and much other plunder, and causing our men no end of wild-goose chases; but, better than all that, so adding to his already great prestige, that his cavalry was feared as masked batteries were at one time.

Picketing and scouting. Winter of 1862-63.

The following winter, in front of Fredericksburg, the Federal cavalry did picketing and scouting, not merely on the flanks of Burnside's and Hooker's army, but kept open and protected the rear and in fact all the country from Washington down to the Rappahannock, and all about Washington, a duty that required the utmost exposure, wear, and tear; and at the same time added nothing to the glory of that ill-used branch of the service.

Hooker reorganizes Federal cavalry.

In the spring of 1863 came a great change, which, for the Federal cavalry, might be called an emancipation. In February Hooker reorganized the entire Army of the Potomac. The cavalry was newly divided into brigades and divisions, better officered than before.

Probably at no time during the war was the army in so good condition as in May, 1863. The cavalry had May, 1863. been ill-used during the winter, and the horses were not in good condition, but the discipline was first-rate, the regiments well officered, and fairly well drilled. While not in comparatively such good condition as the infantry, the cavalry had greatly improved, and wanted but a dashing general to win laurels.

General Stoneman was supposed to be such a man; Stoneman's failure. but he made quite as marked a failure with the mounted troops as Hooker did with the whole army in the wretched battles about Chancellorsville. His carefully prepared raid came to naught. For this the exceedingly bad weather was largely to blame.

For nearly eighteen months the work had been scouting, picketing, and little encounters by companies or regiments, without any general leadership, without dash, enterprise, or success. How different in the Confederate cavalry! There, at the very outset, was an efficient force led to victory, and under such leaders as Ashby, Confederate cavalry leaders. Stuart, and Fitzhugh Lee, made to feel they could do anything. They twice rode round the entire Federal army, in front of Richmond, and in Maryland, each time with perfect success, and almost with impunity, under J. E. B. Stuart, accomplishing excellent results in destroying and capturing, but particularly in learning that constant motion is the cavalry's forte, and boldness and audacity are its protection.

But the younger officers were getting to know their duties, and the troopers were becoming educated to their work, and in the spring of 1863, under a new leadership, the Federal cavalry first asserted itself against the Confederate troopers at Kelly's Ford, and showed itself



At Kelly's  
Ford and  
Brandy  
Station.

at the battle of Brandy Station, June 9, 1863, fully a match for Stuart's cavalry, and never afterwards proved a contemptible foe.

Unsuccess-  
ful fights.

I do not intend to say there were not gallant fights made by some cavalry commands, but that on the whole the result was thus far unsuccessful and unsatisfactory. Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee and Hampton were constantly making successful raids upon the cavalry lines of pickets, and capturing men, horses, and wagons. They had the prestige, or, as it came to be expressed, "the bulge" on us.

Attack on  
Stuart.

The battle of Brandy Station was a severe fight, in which the Federal cavalry, about ten thousand strong, crossed the Rappahannock on a reconnoissance in force, and attacked all Stuart's cavalry, of nearly the same strength, on his own ground. The artillery was freely used on both sides, and the number of guns was very nearly equal. After heavy and successful fighting all day, the enemy was put on the defensive, and made to develop his entire force, and even bring up his infantry. In the late afternoon our troops recrossed the river unmolested, having fully accomplished the object aimed at. There was more fighting than generalship. This was, for the cavalry, the turning point in the war.<sup>1</sup>

Confeder-  
ate pres-  
tige lost.

The Confederates were never met before or afterwards in such force. They here lost their prestige and never recovered it.

Daily skir-  
mishes.

In rapid succession followed severe contests of the cavalry, successful for the Federals at Aldie, Upper-ville, etc., June 17 to 22, and engagements of more or less importance daily all through the campaign. The cavalry of both armies was in constant contact.

<sup>1</sup> McClellan says "it made the Federal cavalry."



GENL. W. W. AVERELL



GENL. A. N. DUFFIE



GENL. JUDSON KILPATRICK



GENL. J. IRVIN GREGG



GENL. J. B. McINTOSH



GENL. H. E. DAVIES





Ordered by Lee to keep on his right flank, and unable to break through the Federal cavalry, Stuart rode round its rear and crossed the Potomac between it and Washington, and, severed from him by the whole Federal army, only joined Lee at Gettysburg the second day of the battle.

Stuart separated from Lee.

General Lee has claimed that Stuart's absence caused him great inconvenience, and perhaps ruined his campaign of invasion. Stuart's historian indignantly denies this, and apparently gives good reasons. Be this as it may, it is sure that during this campaign, in a series of almost daily encounters, the Federal cavalry came out best, not without getting roughly handled at times, but always making itself respected; and up to July 3 kept Lee's cavalry separated from his army, and prevented their help when most needed by him.

During the rest of the summer after Gettysburg, and until the middle of September, nothing very important was accomplished by the cavalry of either army, although many encounters took place.

After Gettysburg.

At Culpeper, September 13, on the advance, Stuart's cavalry was met and defeated, with a loss of three guns.

General Meade, in October, made his masterly retreat from the Rapidan to Centreville, followed immediately by an advance to the Rapidan. His cavalry in this retreat played a conspicuous part as rear guard; and on the advance cleared the way.

From the Rapidan to Centreville.

Later, in November, Meade crossed the Rapidan, and in the Wilderness met Lee at Mine Run in so strong a position that he declined to attack, and recrossed without fighting a battle. In this move his cavalry had several encounters, opened the roads in advancing, and

brought up the rear in the retreat. It was well handled and beautifully manœuvred, and won the admiration of all who saw it; but no chance for great distinction occurred.

The Confederate partisan.

This year developed the Confederate partisan. The flank of Meade's army and his long line of communication by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad were exposed to constant attack by Mosby's battalion, White's battalion, company H of the 4th Virginia cavalry, — the so-called "Black Horse Cavalry," — and by other commands who operated in that district, where the men were at home. These attacks, which with little danger to the attacking force were very sure of success, caused the presence of a large body of Meade's cavalry at Warrenton and other points on his flank and rear, besides a cavalry brigade at or near Centreville. The Federal force accomplished little against Mosby and the other partisan battalions, but this service allowed something like rest to Meade's cavalry, and guarded the flanks and rear against any attack from regular Confederate troops.

Meade's cavalry gains in efficiency.

Meade was not a believer in mounted troops, yet he used his cavalry better than any previous commander, and under him that branch gained largely in efficiency and prestige. Wintering in places where with the least wear and tear the flanks of the army could be protected, and at the same time the men and horses drilled, it improved by good care and good food during the winter of 1863-64.

General Sheridan takes command.

Just before the campaign of 1864 opened, General Sheridan took command of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, reviewing each of the three divisions in turn. May 2, 1864, his cavalry crossed the

fords of the Rappahannock, uncovered the roads on the south side, reconnoitred, and cleared the way until Meade and Lee were face to face. In doing this there was some severe fighting with Stuart's cavalry, in which the Federal cavalry invariably had the best of it.

On May 9, as the Wilderness offered no chance for mounted troops, the raid to Richmond began, followed by a series of bloody engagements which ended at Yellow Tavern and Richmond. Stuart's cavalry was very roughly handled and he himself killed. This loss to the Confederacy was never made good. There were enough good leaders amongst his generals, notably Fitzhugh Lee; but Stuart had been the leader for nearly three years. Nobody doubted his right to the place, and after his death nobody quite filled it. He died at a good time for his own fame, for not even he could have changed the inevitable result that followed. It is no discredit that it was so. The Confederate cavalry had fought long and well. The material for the rank and file was constantly deteriorating. Their prestige became always comparatively less as it increased on our own side. Now we had a leader, and not one only. From inferior grades had sprung up a plenty of able commanders of divisions, brigades, and regiments. Casualties in any rank, with a change of personnel, did not change the efficiency of organization.

Death of  
General  
Stuart.

The Confederate cavalymen became better armed as the war went on, largely from captured weapons. Their fine, well-bred horses went, never to return, and in 1864 they were not so well mounted as their Federal opponents. Their granaries were laid waste, and a general decay set in that could not be stayed. All this was not without its consequences; and we find all through the

Deteriora-  
tion of  
Southern  
cavalry-  
men.



rest of the war an almost invariable success attending the Federal cavalry in its battles.

Reverses  
and suc-  
cesses.

Some reverses were inevitable. Success urges always to more dangerous deeds, and sooner or later to the impossible. Such was Wilson's raid to destroy Lee's southwestern communication with Petersburg. Sheridan's Trevillian Station raid resulted in hard fighting and equal honors. It did irreparable damage to Lee's cavalry, for the losses of men and horses, particularly the latter, could not be replaced. The Federal cavalry accomplished little else that was tangible.

The Val-  
ley cam-  
paign.

The desperate attempt of Early to make a diversion in favor of Lee, by invading Maryland, led to the Valley campaign, and Sheridan took with him the largest part of the cavalry, which in turn caused Lee to send most of his to oppose it.

Here was a better country for cavalry than we had seen before during the war, and here the supremacy of the Federal cavalry was most marked. Here, for the first time, did the cavalry attack infantry in line on a large scale. By small bodies this had been done before on both sides.

Capture of  
a Confed-  
erate divi-  
sion.

At the battle of Winchester, the Confederate division of General Wharton was ridden over in perfectly open country by our cavalry, and almost the entire division — a small one — was captured. I will go into this somewhat in detail, as it has been often asserted that cavalry never during the war accomplished this feat.

At the end of August, 1864, Sheridan, in obedience to his instructions, had withdrawn his army to Halltown, near Harper's Ferry, on account of Anderson's division of Longstreet's corps coming to reinforce Early; the Confederate infantry was pushed close up.



ALFRED PLEASANTON  
*Major Genl. U. S. V.*



DAVID McM. GREGG  
*Brvt. Major Genl. U. S. V.*



JOHN BUFORD  
*Major Genl. U. S. V.*



GEORGE STONEMAN  
*Major Genl. U. S. V.*



GEO. A. CUSTER  
*Major Genl. U. S. V.*



A. T. TORBET  
*Major Genl. U. S. V.*



While General Sheridan was at Halltown, he wanted to have prompt information of any movement of this division, and accordingly Colonel Lowell, in command of the "reserve brigade," ordered, in the early morning, an attack by two squadrons of the 2d Massachusetts cavalry upon the infantry pickets. The charge was successfully made upon what proved to be a South Carolina brigade, and the greater part of a regiment was captured most gallantly. The attack was made at the same hour and the same place on two successive days. On the 16th of September, the 3d New Jersey cavalry — a recently organized regiment — captured an entire infantry regiment (the 8th South Carolina of Conner's brigade, colors, colonel, officers, and men) in front of Winchester, on the Berryville pike. These small affairs were duly heralded, and inspired the cavalry with daring.

Skirmish-  
ing of pick-  
ets.

8th South  
Carolina  
infantry  
captured.

The battle of Winchester was fought on the 19th of September, Grant allowing Sheridan to attack Early, after going to meet him at Charlestown. Grant says, speaking of General Sheridan: "I met him at Charlestown, and he pointed out so distinctly how each army lay, what he could do the moment he was authorized, and expressed such confidence of success, that I saw there were but two words of instruction necessary, — Go in."

Battle of  
Winches-  
ter.

Grant bids  
Sheridan,  
"Go in."

At this time, Early, with his inferior force, had his army spread out between Winchester and Martinsburg. His communications were upon a splendid road, the valley pike, and he could rapidly concentrate; but his extreme divisions were twenty-two miles apart.

Early's po-  
sition.

Sheridan was at Berryville, eight miles from Winchester, his army well in hand and fortified with breast-

Sheridan's  
troops.



works along part of the line. The road to Winchester was fairly good, but the Opequan, with steep banks on the east side, lay between, and had to be crossed. A difficult and narrow defile lay between the Opequan and Winchester, and it was not easy to rapidly concentrate in front of Winchester, though the distance was not so great as that of Early's most distant division from that place.

Attempts  
to strike  
Early's  
flank.

Sheridan previously sent all his cavalry but one division, which protected the left flank, down to Summit Point, to cross there, and then march up the road to Winchester and come in on the enemy's flank. If his troops could get into position quickly enough, Early's divisions could be beaten in detail, and perhaps the greater part captured.

A very slight obstacle of water will cause great delay in crossing, and the little stream of the Opequan, not two feet deep, proved no exception.

A race for  
Winches-  
ter.

Early soon found out what was going on, and for hours it was a race between the armies to get into position, one to attack and the other to defend Winchester. The ground becomes open and quite clear as the town is approached, and Winchester is surrounded by rising ground, which commands all the approaches. Here Early's infantry was posted. The battle was fought at most points in perfectly open country.\* The movements of the Confederate troops about the town could be plainly seen, as they were placed by the officers behind walls, and in some places were slight fortifications with artillery. This was the case where Wharton's division was in line, late in the afternoon. As the troops came up slowly, Sheridan, impatient of the delay, attacked with the 6th and 19th corps, be-

fore either Crook's 8th corps or the cavalry got on the field.

The attack was delivered just as Early had put his infantry in position. On his left he had placed Gordon's division in a piece of woods at a considerable angle with his front. The horse artillery was in battery on our right flank and poured in a very severe fire as our line advanced. The 6th corps attacking on the left and centre was successful, with its 2d division on the left. On the right the 3d division, 6th corps, and 2d division, 19th corps on the extreme right, were repulsed and had to retreat, but the enemy made no attempt to follow up his advantage at this point. The reserve, Russell's splendid 1st division, 6th corps, advanced and restored the 6th corps line, Russell being killed; and on the right Dwight's 1st division, 19th corps, came into line and put things to rights there. Meanwhile, the 8th corps was coming up, and the cavalry in the distance was engaging Early's troopers. His flank being thus threatened by our cavalry, Early withdrew the horse artillery and Gordon's division, closing in nearer to the town.

Sheridan  
attacks  
Early.

Early's  
flank  
threat-  
ened.

Torbert, in command of the Federal cavalry, was driving Fitzhugh Lee steadily, slowly at first, then more rapidly, and when the attack in front of Winchester was renewed with the 8th corps, he came up in chase of Fitzhugh Lee, whose forces speedily and energetically retreated towards and through the town.

Fitzhugh  
Lee re-  
treats.

Our cavalry in pursuit, in line of battle, more or less disturbed by the speed of pursuit, came through the open fields until they suddenly saw in front of them Wharton's division of infantry in line, protected by a small fortification and by artillery. Instantly taking in

Our men  
ride over  
Wharton's  
infantry.

the situation, they charged the line and carried all before them, riding over the opposing infantry and capturing many prisoners. I went over the ground the next morning at daylight, and carefully examined the place where this successful charge was made. Where Wharton's division had been in line was a slight hill sloping away north; a large house was on his right, and in front of it a small work, in which had been apparently two pieces of artillery. Wharton's infantry had been in line to the northwest from the house, facing about northeast. Their arms lay in piles, or windrows rather, where they had dropped them when the cavalry struck them. The plain across which the cavalry had charged was dotted with dead horses, and many dead cavalry soldiers lay about; one, that I particularly noticed, because one half of his head was shot away down the line of his nose so cleanly that not a drop of blood was visible, lay just in front of where a gun had been. I judged him to have been killed by the last discharge of the gun, when the soldier was close to it, trying to capture it. An officer in Colonel Lowell's brigade says Colonel Lowell ordered him to charge this line of infantry and the guns, but before he could accomplish it, — having to collect his regiment, — another body of cavalry had done the work. Wharton's division at this time was the extreme rear guard, had been working hard all day, and was undoubtedly demoralized. Early's troops were going to pieces behind them. Defeat was inevitable and imminent. It was not a formidable force on account of these things. It was a small division in line of battle; a good line admirably situated to deliver an effective fire. Two guns were there and in use. But the cavalry saw them only to charge

Where the  
cavalry  
charged.

Wharton's  
men de-  
moralized.



them instantly, and they did it well. In his book, "The Shenandoah Valley Campaign," Pond says nothing of this.

We captured in the battle of Winchester five guns, Captures. some colors, and about 2000 prisoners, chiefly of Wharton's division. Most of Sheridan's cavalry followed up that of the Confederate army, and drove it up the little valley, or Page Valley, as it is called, and was not present at the battle of Fisher's Hill, two days after Winchester, where Early's infantry and artillery were drawn up behind works. Averell's brigade, however, was there. General Averell relieved. In the afternoon he went into camp behind the right of Sheridan's line without orders, and when Sheridan, by a wonderful *coup d'œil*, had utilized his opportunity, turning a reconnoissance into a real attack, he sent for Averell to follow up the victory. Finding he had gone into camp, Sheridan relieved him on the spot.

Recalled to the main army, Sheridan's cavalry pressed Early back beyond Staunton, in a succession of eager but small engagements.

The Confederate cavalry, unable to cope with Torbert's bold riders, was reinforced by another brigade under General Rosser. Rosser on taking command boastingly proclaimed what he would do. What he did was to be fairly dashed out of the way, October 9, at the battle of "Woodstock Races," as our men called it. "Woodstock Races." His squadrons were ridden over and pursued twenty-six miles, at a gallop. Rosser's artillery was all captured entire, guns, horses, men, and even officers. Rosser's headquarter wagons were taken, or, as Sheridan reported it, "everything he had on wheels," and Custer came to headquarters wearing Rosser's best uniform.

Fitzhugh Lee was wounded at Winchester, and Rosser



Rosser  
takes com-  
mand.

soon after assumed command of all Early's cavalry. He was not a West Point graduate,<sup>1</sup> but so well thought of that he was selected to fill Fitzhugh Lee's place, and was heralded by somebody at the South, in advance, as "the saviour of the valley." He kept this title afterwards, and I fancy it proved somewhat distressing to him.

A fallen  
foe.

One of the Confederate batteries captured at "Woodstock Races" had in it as a private soldier a West Point graduate, an old United States officer, who, at the breaking out of the war, went with the South. At first he had a high command. Rum ruined him, and his humiliation must have been complete as the West Pointers among Sheridan's officers recognized him that night, when dirty, hungry, a private, and a prisoner, he helped drive his own guns to his captors' headquarters.

General  
Early's  
woes.

General Early's own report to General Lee of this battle gives a pathetic account of his woes, and an excellent and impartial account of his cavalry. It is as follows:—

This is very distressing to me, and God knows I have done all in my power to avert the disasters which have befallen this command; but the fact is, that the enemy's cavalry is so much superior to ours, both in numbers and equipment, and the country is so favorable to the operations of cavalry, that it is impossible for ours to compete with his. Lomax's cavalry is armed entirely with rifles, and has no sabres, and the consequence is that they cannot fight on horseback, and in this open country they cannot successfully fight on foot against large bodies of cavalry; besides, the command is and has been demoralized all the time. It would be better if they could all be put into the infantry; but if that were tried I am afraid they would all run off.

<sup>1</sup> Was at West Point about four years, and resigned on account of the war.



ROBERT WILLIAMS  
*Capt. 2nd U. S. Dragoons, 1861*



The Confederate cavalry was fairly used up and unable to take the field in any considerable force, and it made no show at the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, being brushed away almost ignominiously by Custer early in the day. Not so the Federal cavalry, who came into line with the infantry (Custer on the right and Merritt and Lowell on the left, the whole under General Torbert). On both flanks they fought infantry, and Lowell particularly put in his men mounted against Kershaw's division of Longstreet's corps, who were not merely in open country, but were protected by stone walls. For hours did our cavalry attack and keep back Kershaw's fine division, and they charged up to the stone walls, and here Lowell lost his life, and many brave officers and men were killed and wounded.

Increasing  
effective-  
ness of our  
cavalry.

Charles Russell Lowell was a man made by nature for a cavalry leader. During the eight weeks of the valley campaign his command, the regular brigade of 1st, 2d, and 5th United States, and 2d Massachusetts cavalry, was almost daily engaged; and at one time for twenty-four consecutive days was in a fight of more or less importance. He had in the eight weeks no less than fifteen horses killed under him. What he did so conspicuously, all the rest did in high degree. The losses were severe, the glory great, the success splendid. Sheridan had picked Lowell out almost at once as an officer of exceeding merit.

Charles  
Russell  
Lowell.

Cedar Creek may be considered the end of this campaign, for no fighting of any importance followed.

In the spring of 1865 Sheridan's cavalry rode down to Grant before Petersburg, sweeping up all that remained north of the James, capturing the last guns left, and putting a military quietus on Jubal Early, General

Jubal  
Early re-  
ceives his  
quietus.



Lee's "bad old man," as he was called. His undoubted ability as a soldier, his perseverance and courage, deserved a better fate. We knew him as a hard fighter and good hater, and he is still irreconcilable.

Before Pe-  
tersburg.

Arriving before Petersburg, March 27, Sheridan was at once put on the left flank with his cavalry, and how he helped to push the Army of Northern Virginia to its fate is a matter of history. At the battle of Five Forks the cavalry fought infantry, besides what remained of the Confederate cavalry.

At Five  
Forks.

Cavalry  
ride over  
the breast-  
works.

In the final and successful attack in that battle, it was the 5th corps, particularly Ayres' division, that turned the flank of the breastworks, and made the victory complete; but on the front the cavalry, before the arrival of the 5th corps, drove all the Confederate troops behind their works and held them there; and later, at the final battle, rode over the breastworks and followed up the victory. General Pickett, commanding the Confederate infantry at Five Forks, said that while giving his final orders that day, just behind the breastworks, "a Federal cavalry soldier, mounted on a mule, jumped over the works and called on me to 'surrender, and be damned.'"

At Appo-  
mattox.

No one can doubt to-day, that the final surrender at Appomattox was due very largely to the cavalry, which constantly, during those splendid days, pressed against the Confederate army in front, flank, and rear; never hesitating to inquire whether the force in their way was cavalry or infantry. Like the Irishman with his shillelah, "they hit a head wherever they saw it."

When Lee  
realized  
that the  
end had  
come.

It was only when General Lee found Sheridan's cavalry finally between his army and its supplies at Appomattox that he realized the end had come, and surren-

dered. Whether the cavalry directly caused the surrender or not, it is safe to say that the surrender would not have occurred then and there but for the boldness, dash, and perseverance with which Sheridan, with his splendid force, attacked Lee's army, and relentlessly followed his retreating columns.

In the Army of the Potomac there were in 1863 about forty regiments of cavalry, originally of 1200 men and horses each. In 1864 there were about forty-two. As these were recruited from the States in which they were enlisted, and as the desire was to recruit as many regiments as possible, rather than to keep full the regiments already in the field, it resulted that these soon became very small. Seldom could one be found, unless very recently put in the field, with over three hundred men. And many were smaller. To say that this was a very faulty way of administration falls far short of a proper condemnation. It prevented efficiency in those regiments which were best disciplined, for want of strength. It not only brought into the field useless regiments, because wanting in drill and experience, but it usually furnished plenty of inexperienced field officers, of high rank, who would by mere seniority come into prominent command, unless specially got out of the way.

Numerical strength.

A faulty system.

This was managed better in Lee's army, where the companies of old regiments were kept filled up, instead of creating new and consequently useless battalions. Their regiments were almost invariably stronger than ours. A comparison by number of regiments, therefore, gives an incorrect idea of the strength of the cavalry in the two armies. Lee had about thirty-six regiments.

Nobody who has not served in the cavalry can appreciate the many sources of demoralization constantly at

Sources of demoralization.

work. The man and horse are essentially one; any illness of either affects both. A false fold in the horse's blanket may ruin him. Epidemic diseases may for months paralyze the entire force. "Greased heel" and "glanders" were the most formidable epidemics.

Cavalry  
service no  
sinecure.

It has been thought by many infantry soldiers, men and officers, that the cavalry service is easy and not dangerous. Joe Hooker's exclamation, "Who ever saw a dead cavalryman!" was hugely relished by the infantry.

Heavy  
losses in  
cavalry  
fights.

I have already shown that for want of experience and training, and of proper cavalry generals, until June, 1863, the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac never had a fair chance to show its prowess. When it did, later, it improved it nobly, and made up for former want of opportunity; and many of the cavalry battles were remarkable for the losses. At Aldie, the 1st Massachusetts cavalry lost, in about an hour, one hundred and sixty-one officers and men out of three hundred. During the Richmond raid in 1864, the same regiment lost eight of fifteen officers, and nearly half its men, in eleven days, without fighting a general engagement, but constantly engaged in small affairs. It is not likely that such figures are at all peculiar to this regiment.

Certainly General Hooker would never have made his famous remark a little later, nor was it deserved then.

Unremit-  
ting hard  
work.

As to the work done by the cavalry, it was severe at all times, and was never remitted, even in winter. The same terrible picket duty and patrol, with constant skirmishes and hard marches, continued the whole year. Such a thing as a permanent camp behind works was unknown. Terms of picket duty sometimes continued, with the same men, in winter, for two weeks at a time.







THE IDEAL CAVALRYMAN



THE REAL CAVALRYMAN



In the winter of 1863-64 the men averaged more than half their time on picket, and raids and reconnoissances were extra.

The vedettes were on post alone (not by twos and threes) two hours at a time. During the winter of 1862-63, when Hooker's army was in front of Fredericksburg, the picket duty was something horrible. The soldiers had only shelter tents, the horses no protection. The roads were, in places, two feet deep with mud, slush, and water. Sometimes on relieving the vedettes, horses would be found dead from exposure and hunger. Oats alone could be taken on picket as forage, and the horses were always kept saddled. In their hunger they ate off each other's manes and tails, and a more miserable spectacle than the cavalry horses during this winter could hardly be found. They died by hundreds.

Exposure  
on picket  
duty.

Be it remembered, this was not necessary. It was a wanton and disgraceful and costly misuse of a splendid body of men and horses. But this misuse was not without its benefit. It was an effective school, if expensive, for when a man has found out what he *will not* do, he is on the way to knowledge at any rate.

Unneces-  
sary hard-  
ships.

The daily work of the cavalry soldier cannot be called easy, even when in camp. Besides all the ordinary duties of the infantry soldier is the care of the horse. And the soldier has not only his own horse to clean, but the horses of all the men on camp guard, the sick, and any on extra duty. The forage is to be hauled, and all the horse equipments are to be kept in order, besides carbine, pistol, and sabre.

Cavalry  
duties not  
easy.

During a campaign, at the end of a long march, before a tent is pitched or any attempt at individual com-



Never at  
rest.

fort can be made, forage must be procured, frequently from a distance. The horses must be unsaddled, cleaned and watered twice a day in camp. "Stable call" lasts two hours every day. In fact, the cavalry soldier is never at rest, and while in the field all these things must be done in intervals of fighting.

I have known horses to remain saddled fifteen days and nights at a time, and only a part cleaned and fed. The only sleep the troopers got during the first two weeks of May, 1864, was on the ground in front of the horses, holding the bridle in their hands; and officers had to do the same. During the 1864 campaign all officers had shelter tents, the same as the troopers. The troopers acquired a faculty of sleeping on horseback on the march.

Fascina-  
tion of the  
service.

As to the comfort, there can be no comparison between cavalry and infantry service, none as to the amount of work. But there is something very attractive in the service in spite of all. It is more venturesome and varied. Here to-day, there to-morrow. More chance for foraging. Sometimes better food; never so much hardtack and pork, but not unfrequently great hunger and want.

The sauce  
of hunger.

During the Antietam campaign, from September 2d until the 20th, neither forage nor rations were issued to the cavalry. The troopers fed upon green corn, apples, and past recollections, with an occasional feast at some farmhouse. The sauce of hunger was always plentiful and strong. The horses fed on green cornstalks almost entirely, a very poor food by the way, and supposed to have much to do with producing the epidemic of "greased heel," which broke out among them soon after.

In many respects the equipments were faulty and senseless. Cavalry is supposed to effect surprises. It should be able to march silently. Why then the jingling sabre? The metal scabbard and metal fastenings make the noise. They also keep the sabre dull, invite rust, and add to the soldier's work. A wooden or leather scabbard lined with wood is better, would be noiseless, and keep the sabre bright and sharp; for the sabre is *supposed* to be sharp.

Faulty and unnecessary equipments.

Of the horse equipment much was useless. The lariat rope and picket-pin were born of service on the plains, where they were necessary in feeding the horses on grass; parts of the saddle had the same origin, as, for example, the hooded stirrups. The soldier had too many arms. The Confederate, instead of arming the entire regiment with rifles or carbines, had sharpshooter companies, thus leaving a part of the regiment with only pistol and carbine. Until towards the end of 1863, their carbines and rifles were muzzle-loading. By that time they had captured enough breech-loaders to largely arm their reduced numbers with them. The Federal cavalry had breech-loaders of various systems, principally Sharps, and the Michigan brigade had the Spencer magazine seven shooters — “coffee mills,” the Confederates called them. The various carbines were of different calibre, and with a variety of ammunition that caused confusion.

Burdensome outfit.

Compared with this the Confederate outfit was meagre and simple, but strong in essential points. I have spoken of their well-trained and well-bred horses. When my own regiment was mounted, the horses were bought of contractors, and were said at the time to include all the vicious and unmanageable animals in the State of

A regiment of vicious animals.

Canadian  
horses.

Massachusetts. They were a motley lot, few having ever been ridden, generally "Canucks," as the Canada horses are called — short-legged animals with thick mane and tail, about fifteen hands high. They proved excellent animals, and seemed able to endure hardship and hunger nearly in proportion to their Canadian blood. These Canucks are supposed to be Norman-French horses, degenerated in size; good-tempered, and exceedingly hardy. When they could not get hay they would eat the bark of trees, leaves, almost anything; and would thrive where horses of some other breed would starve. The last of these Massachusetts horses in the regiment was stolen in crossing the Pamunky, at Hanover town, in June, 1864, much to the grief of his rider.

Dash and  
enterprise  
of rebel  
cavalry.

The Confederate cavalry was efficient, well-mounted, and led with dash and enterprise from the very start. It obtained at once the prestige, and held it until June, 1863.

Our Southern friends in the cavalry certainly fought well, and some of them are evidently as strong with the pen as with the sword, notably Von Borcke, Gilmor, and Mosby.

Par nobile  
fratrum.

General J. E. B. Stuart not only commanded the Confederate cavalry, he made it. At Chancellorsville, after Stonewall Jackson's death, he commanded his corps, and showed himself a general of very high order. Fitzhugh Lee was far and away next best after Stuart, if not his equal. He was called to the chief command at a time when the task was desperate.

The Confederate cavalry started its career in pride, strength, and success; the Federal cavalry in confusion and inefficiency, and had to make itself. This was



naturally not done in a day, nor did any leader of magnetic influence call out its powers. It was done painfully, slowly, and with many a humiliating experience. Hard knocks and defeats taught it vigilance, and the most able officers grew up with and out of it.

The Federal cavalry, for a long time, was not fortunate in its leaders. Perhaps it is fairer to say that the faulty system, or want of system, prevented the leaders from accomplishing anything. A cavalry general is not easily found in even trained armies, and none appeared in the Army of the Potomac to hasten the natural process.

Rarity of  
cavalry  
generals.

Sheridan, who was the most brilliant commander the war furnished, perhaps, on either side, was not trained in the United States cavalry, having been an infantry officer, and for some time serving as quartermaster.

I find in a most interesting book on cavalry, by Bismarck (*Lectures on the Tactics of Cavalry*, 1818), the following:—

“A sufficient number of able generals of infantry has been found at all times, in all armies, but very rarely *one* of cavalry.” “Cavalry will probably in future times no longer occupy a place in line of battle, until some eminent talent on a throne discerns its strength, and out of the whole body of officers places the ablest, most resolute, steady, and boldest at its head, and in future wars overcomes those nations who, following the spirit of our time (ever less productive of truly warlike characters), neglect the cavalry.” “But all commanders of armies have not known how to derive advantage from cavalry,” etc., etc.

Bismarck's  
testimony.

“The secret of bringing about great effects by cavalry lies in the *personal qualities of the leader*. Striking instances are recorded of the opposite effects produced by different commanders upon the same troops. When Murat upbraided Junot for his inaction after crossing the Prudisi, Junot alleged in excuse that he had no orders to attack, that his Wurtemberg cavalry were shy, etc., that they could

Secret of  
great ef-  
fects.



Inspiration  
of the  
leader.

never be brought to charge the enemy's battalions. These words Murat answered by deeds. He rushed on at the head of the troops who, with a different leader, were quite different men; he urged them on, launched them against the Russians, overthrew their skirmishers, and then returning to Junot said, 'Now finish the business! your glory and your marshal's staff are before you.' A similar anecdote is told of Colonel Rousset, an officer of Louis XIV., and Captain Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough, at the siege of Nimeguen (1672). On this occasion the French colonel had been obliged to abandon a post. Turenne, who witnessed the retreat, betted that Churchill, with half the force, would regain it. He gave him the command, and after a desperate struggle the future duke, in presence of the whole army, recovered the position."

"In these wars (1756) amongst other armies were actions of single cavalry detachments and regiments worthy of being handed down to military posterity. But there was nothing done upon a large scale. *There was but one Seidlitz.*"

General Sheridan was selected by General Grant on this principle, and fully justified his intelligence. Under Sheridan only did the Federal cavalry gain the prominence it deserved.

What  
might  
have been,  
at Antie-  
tam.

Think of what might have been effected at several battles in the war had there been in command a general who had the power of seeing his opportunity and improving it when it occurred! At Antietam, McClellan in the centre, above the Antietam Creek, on high ground, with Porter's large and efficient corps at his elbow, and all his cavalry within five hundred yards of Lee's guns, which alone connected the two wings of his army, should have seen his opportunity. He was not accustomed, as was Sheridan, to be on the ground visiting in turn all the critical positions, in contact with his generals, and almost with his enemy, ready to fight his battle as opportunity offered, taking advantage of his enemy's errors, and snatching victory from him. But



ROBERT WILLIAMS

*Col. and First Brig. Genl. U. S. A.*



he could not help seeing the chance at Antietam, for it was thundered into his ears, and must have burned his eyes. He was of the generals who fight battles in tents, on paper, at a table the day before. His enthusiasm was shown at reviews, or before the battle. The battlefield showed him nothing.

After Gettysburg, a general of marked ability in command of all the combined cavalry of Meade's army should have at least captured all Lee's wagons and much of his artillery, if not have prevented his crossing the Potomac.

Duty of  
cavalry  
after Get-  
tysburg.

It is not without interest to notice the remarkable number of distinguished officers of the Confederacy who served in the United States cavalry before 1861; most of them were always cavalry officers: Generals R. E. Lee, A. S. Johnston, J. E. Johnston, Kirby Smith, Hardee, J. E. B. Stuart, Fitzhugh Lee, W. W. Loring, Van Dorn, G. B. Crittenden, J. B. Hood, Field, Evans, George H. Stuart, Richard B. Ewell, and many more of less note.

Galaxy of  
Confeder-  
ate cavalry  
officers.

In the Federal army the list is not so long nor so remarkable, John Sedgwick and George H. Thomas being the most distinguished.

Sedgwick  
and  
Thomas.

My sketch is of necessity very imperfect, since, to be general, it had to be greatly condensed. I trust it may have illustrated to infantry listeners some peculiarities of the cavalry. To cavalry listeners I almost feel I owe an apology for saying so much that is trite, and particularly in seeming to labor to prove propositions that to them must be self-evident.

Imperfect  
sketch.



## CHAPTER II.

IN MASSACHUSETTS, SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER  
30, 1861.

THE first volunteer regiments of cavalry were raised about September 1, 1861. Prior to that time there were of regular cavalry troops in the United States army six regiments, of twelve companies each. These formed the model upon which the volunteer regiments were built. And in almost all cases volunteer regiments were organized from the militia cavalry organizations in the different States.

As cavalry was considered a chosen corps, and the volunteer soldiers had an idea that the work would be easier, and as the idea of riding upon a horse was an attractive one, these regiments filled up very rapidly. But no attempt was made to enlist the men with regard to a previous occupation, which should fit them for that peculiar service. It would have been better to have selected men of light weight, accustomed to horses, rather than men of heavy weight who were strange to the animal; but this is merely one of the things that were not done as they should have been, owing to the vast undertaking of organizing an immense army suddenly.

The 1st Massachusetts cavalry was made up almost entirely from existing military organizations. Companies A and B were made out of the Boston Dragoons; companies C, D, and G from the Boston Lancers; com-

The regular cavalry formed the model of volunteer regiments.

Volunteer cavalry regiments fill rapidly.

Origin of the companies.

panies L and M from the Waltham Dragoons (the latter company received a large number of men recruited in Haverhill by Lieutenant Batchelder); companies I and K from the North Bridgewater Dragoons, in the Old Colony; E and F from near Springfield, from the Springfield Horseguards; company H was raised in Essex County, from no cavalry militia company. Its original officers were from Marblehead.

Not a few of the men who had been drilled in these militia companies enlisted for the service in the regiment. All of these companies elected their officers according to the regulations of the Massachusetts militia, and reported at the camp at Readville, Camp Brigham, with the idea that they could also elect their field officers. Major William F. White took command as the companies reported for duty, from September 6 to 12.

1861,  
September.

Officers  
elected by  
the men.

Governor Andrew, fully aware of the difficulty of bringing a cavalry force into a high state of efficiency, selected for the colonel of this regiment Robert Williams of Virginia, of the United States Army, a cavalry officer graduated from West Point, who had been cadet instructor of cavalry at the academy, and was highly recommended by General Scott. A better officer to organize and discipline a regiment of cavalry could not have been found. He was a thorough disciplinarian, possessed of remarkable dignity and presence, a splendid horseman, and fitted eminently for the position.

Colonel  
selected.

His military secretary telegraphed as follows to Governor Andrew on getting Captain Williams' acceptance of the offer of the colonelcy of this regiment.

WASHINGTON, September 11, 1861.

Williams accepts. Scott requests Cameron to grant Williams furlough. Adjutant-General protests and opposes. Scott requests

1861,  
Septem-  
ber.

me to assure you that he knows no young cavalry officer in America or Europe who is Williams' superior, and thanks you for the spirit which impelled such an offer from Massachusetts to Virginia. Says he esteems it the most graceful patriotic incident thus far in war.

A. G. BROWNE, JR.,  
*Military Secretary.*

Captain Williams wrote as follows to the governor, accepting the colonelcy.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL BANKS' DIVISION.  
DARNESTOWN, MD., September 21, 1861.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, GOVERNOR ANDREW.

Colonel  
Williams'  
accept-  
ance.

SIR, — I have the honor to express to you my sincere thanks for the high compliment you have paid me in tendering to me the colonelcy of the cavalry regiment now being raised by the State of Massachusetts. I assure you I fully appreciate the honor as well as the responsibility, and I shall strive to the utmost to render myself worthy of both. I beg that you will not think me dilatory in not having reported to you in person before this. I shall do so as soon as I can after another officer has been appointed assistant adjutant-general to General Banks, the position which I now hold.

I am, very respectfully,

ROBERT WILLIAMS,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

Lieuten-  
ant-Colo-  
nel ap-  
pointed.

For lieutenant-colonel, Colonel Horace Binney Sargent, of Governor Andrew's own staff, was selected. He was a superb horseman, very enthusiastic about cavalry service, and a student of military matters, although of no experience. Majors were left for later selection.

Mutiny.

When the two colonels appeared on the field, the company officers, who had expected that the field officers would be chosen from among their own numbers, were astonished and dissatisfied, and this feeling soon spread among the men. In consequence, a mutiny broke out, the effects of which were never wholly eradicated from



HORACE BINNEY SARGENT

*Col. and Brvt. Brig. Genl.*





the regiment. Colonel Williams was not a man to stand any insubordination. Energetic action followed, and this trouble culminated in the wounding of one man and the dismissal of many officers by the colonel. For a time, an infantry guard from the 24th regiment was placed in camp, in anticipation of further disorder.

1861,  
October.

Many of the elected officers who reported with the companies proved to be, for various reasons, incompetent, and Colonel Williams soon decided to choose not only his own field officers, but, to a great extent, the company officers also. He told all of them that they held the places only on probation, and that, if found unfitted, they would be dismissed. Later, when the regiment was in South Carolina, he acted upon this principle, and many more were told to resign and did so.

Changes in  
field and  
company  
officers.

With reference to the roster of those who came to camp in September, 1861, in command of the different companies, Colonel Williams, in his letter to the governor, October 29, wrote as follows : —

#### HEADQUARTERS OF THE 1ST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

CAMP BRIGHAM, October 29, 1861.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HARRISON RITCHIE, *Aide-de-Camp*.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., containing instructions from His Excellency, the commander-in-chief, concerning the nominations for officers, which I have sent in, as well as directing me to send a roster of officers now on duty with the regiment. I would respectfully state that the nominations referred to were not intended to displace any of the officers, but to fill vacancies. I enclose herewith the roster required. I have placed opposite the name of each officer my opinion concerning his qualification as a cavalry officer. These opinions I have formed after careful study of the officer's character during the time I have been on duty with the regiment. It is my belief that those whom I have spoken of as unfit for cavalry duties will never be able to learn them in such manner as to work satisfactorily to them-

Colonel  
Williams'  
letter  
about his  
officers.

1861,  
Septem-  
ber.

What a  
cavalry  
officer  
should be.

selves or me in the regiment. The duties of a cavalry officer require, in my opinion, talents and physical capacity of high order, which are of a peculiar nature, and which these gentlemen cannot acquire. As I wish to see the regiment reflect the greatest credit upon the State of Massachusetts, as I know that it can be made such if well officered, I would most earnestly recommend that none of the officers be appointed to whom I have referred as being unfit for cavalry duties. A cavalry officer should be a man of comparatively light, active figure, of quick, active intellect, and, in addition, capable of leading his men, if necessary, into the most desperate encounters with coolness, but at the same time with the greatest rapidity. He should be the first in every charge, the last in every retreat; and, above all, should admit nothing, in the power of man and horse to accomplish, as impossible. I beg that I may not be presumptuous in speaking so plainly. I have made cavalry and its duties the study of my life, so that I hope that I understand them. These gentlemen to whom I have referred cannot be made to understand them. With these as officers I look forward to anything but honor with the regiment; without them, and with good officers, I hope everything.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT WILLIAMS,

*Colonel 1st Massachusetts Cavalry.*

#### ROSTER OF REGIMENT, SEPTEMBER, 1861.

Company A.	John S. Leonard.	Captain.
	E. R. Merrill.	1st Lieut.
	H. N. Weld.	2d Lieut.
Company B.	S. E. Chamberlain.	Lieut.
	M. F. Webster.	1st Lieut.
	P. C. Stevens.	2d Lieut. (Enlisted man.)
Company C.	O. R. Shaw.	Captain.
	W. M. Miles.	1st Lieut.
	—	2d Lieut.
Company D.	A. H. Stevens.	Captain.
	G. F. Jennings.	1st Lieut.
	J. H. Wyman.	2d Lieut.
Company E.	J. S. Robinson.	Captain.
	M. C. Pratt.	1st Lieut.
	—	2d Lieut.

Company F.	H. Crane.	1st Lieut.	1861, Septem- ber.
	—	1st Lieut.	
	—	2d Lieut.	
Company G.	L. Slade.	Captain.	
	D. B. Keith.	1st Lieut.	
	C. E. Rice.	2d Lieut.	
Company H.	W. C. Bowler.	Captain.	
	F. Boardman.	1st Lieut.	
	T. W. Coffin.	2d Lieut.	
Company I.	L. Richmond.	Captain.	
	N. Merchant.	1st Lieut.	
	F. H. Shiverick.	2d Lieut.	
Company K.	J. H. Case.	Lieut.	
	R. D. Hills.	1st Lieut.	
	—	2d Lieut.	
Company L.	Wm. Gibbs.	Captain.	
	G. W. Batchelder.	1st Lieut.	
	—	2d Lieut.	
Company M.	M. A. Moore.	Captain.	
	A. W. Corliss.	1st Lieut.	
	J. G. Thayer.	2d Lieut.	

He criticised each officer as to capability, mental and physical, severely and pitilessly.

Colonel  
Williams'  
criticism  
of his  
officers.

Without giving the names, some of the criticisms are appended, as they give an idea of the faults he particularly noticed, and they illustrate his letter, which is a forcible exposition of the qualities he wished for.

Is too old. Is unfit for cavalry duty.

Lacks energy of mind and body. Is unfit for cavalry duties. Has been requested to send in his resignation, and has declined. Is absolutely unfit for cavalry duties.

Will make a very good cavalry lieutenant.

Might be tried further as a lieutenant.

Lacks energy of mind and body, and is unfit for cavalry duties.

Resignation accepted by the governor, October 21. Entirely unfit for cavalry duty. Is too heavy, lacks energy, has sent in his resignation.



1861,  
Novem-  
ber.

Lacks energy of both mind and body. Is unfitted for cavalry duties.

Will make a very good lieutenant (2d) of cavalry.

Will make a very good captain of cavalry.

Dismissed  
officers  
prefer  
charges.

This action of Colonel Williams was military, arbitrary, and necessary. The officers dismissed at the time of the mutiny preferred charges against him and Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent. The newspapers commented extensively on the occurrences and his action, and much feeling was aroused. He never for a moment wavered in his conduct of the regiment's affairs, and the public, just getting used to military matters, saw that here, at least, was a man who knew his business. Feeling quieted down. The charges against Colonel Williams and Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent fell through, and the men of the regiment found they had a man in command who not only knew his business, but meant to be obeyed.

Volunteer  
officers.

The discontent in the regiment prevented the accomplishment of all his plans at once; but very soon, — about Thanksgiving time, — young men selected by him to be company officers began to appear at Readville in camp. There were about twenty such who reported simply as volunteers, with the promise that if found fitted for the duties, they should later receive definite rank, before the regiment left the State.

The camp.

The camp was at Readville, where now are the grounds of the Norfolk County Agricultural Society, on the Boston & Providence Railroad, about eight miles from Boston, well situated for getting supplies; but it was as cold a spot as could be found in Massachusetts. Great wooden stables were built for the horses across the parade, and on a line with the company streets. These were made of rough boards, and ventilation was abundant.





The men were drilled as much as the weather permitted, and pretty much all the rest of their time was occupied in taking care of the horses. Mounted drill, also, began about December 1, in the beginning without saddles, and afforded great amusement to everybody but those unfortunates who were thrown from their own fiery steeds, or kicked and bruised by those of others. Sabres were the only arms issued before the regiment reached the field.

1861,  
December.  
Drill.

In the neighboring camp was organized the 24th infantry, Colonel Thomas G. Stevenson.

Shortly after the regiment went into camp at Readville, horses purchased by contractors began to be issued, and it was said that the regiment possessed nearly all the unruly beasts in New England. A great many of these, unfitted for harness, became afterwards capital troop horses. These horses were distributed to the companies according to color. Bays were given to companies A, B, C, and D, the 1st battalion; sorrels and roans to companies E, F, G, and H, the 2d battalion; blacks to companies I, K, L, and M, the 3d battalion, while the grays were given to the band. Every trooper wanted the best horse, and no little heart-burning was caused when in companies the horses were given out. Forcible exchanges occurred, not to call the deed by a worse name.

Horses  
supplied.

Distrib-  
uted ac-  
cording to  
color.

The autumn of 1861 was very cold, with periods of wet weather, and the camp about the stables soon became a vast sea of mud, which, frozen, somewhat resembled an arctic sea in irregularity, and dirty as the Augean stables. There was a great deal of sickness among the horses; and the men who had enlisted with an idea of riding on horseback, perhaps with the further notion

A cold,  
wet au-  
tumn.



1861,  
December.

Some illu-  
sions dis-  
pelled.

that grooms would be furnished to take care of their horses when they dismounted, soon found that in addition to being a soldier, a cavalry soldier would have to be also groom and stable keeper. The duty of taking care of sick horses under unfavorable circumstances was very irksome and trying. There was nothing but novelty and friendship to attract visitors to Camp Brigham.

March to  
Boston.

On December 19, the whole regiment marched into Boston, made the usual tour through the principal streets, and back to Readville. It was a fatiguing parade to all who marched, and would not have satisfied a critical and experienced beholder.

Not a bril-  
liant pa-  
rade.

The cavalry to which Boston had been accustomed was that distinguished by the red uniforms and flying pennants of the Lancers, and the dark blue uniform and shiny brass ornaments of the Dragoons. Our regiment could show nothing of this. Dingy uniforms begrimed with mud and dirt and showing hard usage; untamed steeds, rough with their autumn coats; a redundant outfit of saddles, bridles, queer stirrups, and superfluous bits, all stiffened by December cold, rendered enthusiasm on the part of friends of the regiment difficult. The right stuff was there. The Boston public saw something it never saw before,—a regiment of cavalry, and accepted “the unknown as magnificent.” This parade was the second mounted march of the regiment only. Indeed, horse equipments were only issued on December 15. Before that the horses were ridden bareback, guided by watering bridles.

Boston  
sees a regi-  
ment of  
cavalry.

Colonel Williams gradually tightened the discipline, and the men soon found that their life was not to be an easy one. Everybody in camp, from the colonel down,

had hard work from sunrise to sunset, and punishment for breach of discipline became common. This proved very trying to men unused to it, and Colonel Williams became anxious to get the regiment away from the State into the field, where he would be free from newspaper criticism and the visits of the innumerable friends of the men and officers.

A few commissions had been gradually given to new officers for weeks past. About the middle of December most of the officers who had volunteered received their commissions and were mustered into the United States service. Later, while in New York, several joined, and the roster was (a few officers being dismissed) as follows : —

Colonel Robert Williams.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Sargent.  
 Major Greely S. Curtis.  
 Major John H. Edson.  
 Major Wm. F. White.  
 Surgeon Dr. James Holland.  
 Assistant Surgeon Dr. Oscar C. DeWolf.  
 Regimental Q. M. Lucius W. Knight.  
 Battalion Q. M. Edward A. Brackett.  
 Battalion Q. M. Milton R. Bowen.

## CAPTAINS.

- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Henry Lee Higginson. A.     | 7. Oren R. Shaw. C.          |
| 2. Lucius M. Sargent, Jr. H.   | 8. Samuel E. Chamberlain B.  |
| 3. Marcus A. Moore. M.         | 9. David B. Keith. G.        |
| 4. Atherton H. Stevens, Jr. D. | 10. Caspar Crowninshield. E. |
| 5. William Gibbs. L.           | 11. James H. Case. K.        |
| 6. Lucius Richmond. I.         | 12. T. L. Motley. F.         |

## 1ST LIEUTENANTS.

- |                                |                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Charles E. Rice. G.         | 4. Henry T. Davis. H.      |
| 2. Greenleaf W. Batchelder. L. | 5. B. W. Crowninshield. F. |
| 3. Walter M. Miles. C.         | 6. F. H. Shiverick. I.     |

1861, December.	7. C. F. Adams, Jr.	H.	11. Edward R. Merrill.	A.
	8. M. C. Pratt.	E.	12. M. F. Webster.	B.
	9. Lucius H. Morrill.	K.	13. Rufus D. Hills.	K.
	10. H. Pelham Curtis.	C.		

## 2D LIEUTENANTS.

1. Arnold A. Rand.	F.	7. W. H. Forbes.	E.
2. Dean.		8. George Blagden.	M.
3. H. P. Bowditch.	G.	9. R. M. Clark.	F.
4. N. Bowditch.	L.	10. Frank Washburn.	K.
5. Channing Clapp.	D.	11. Louis Cabot.	I.
6. H. N. Weld.	A.	12. John Tewksbury.	C.

## CHAPTER III.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA. JANUARY 1 TO AUGUST 19,  
1862.

THE first part of the regiment to leave camp was the 1st battalion, companies A, B, C, and D, under Major Greely S. Curtis. This battalion left Readville December 25, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, expecting the other battalions to join it there, and make a part of Burnside's expedition to North Carolina. The 2d and 3d battalions started December 26 and 28 respectively, in cars for New York, arriving next day, and with them Colonels Williams and Sargent, and Majors Edson and White. The men of the 3d battalion were quartered at City Hall Park barracks, and the horses in East 24th Street. The 2d battalion was marched to the old stables of the Third Avenue Horse-Car Company, and the horses were stabled there. These stables were excessively dirty and dilapidated, having been built as a temporary accommodation for the horses of this horse railroad company, to replace one that had recently burned down. The men were quartered at first in the barracks in City Hall Park, opposite the Astor House, and later in a lager beer garden adjacent to the horse-car stables, known as "Landmann's Hamilton Park." The two battalions were detained here ten days, and while they were in this uncomfortable and irregular condition, the measles broke out in company F, and later became very

1861,  
December.

Dec. 25,  
1861, 1st  
battalion  
to Annap-  
olis.

Dec. 26,  
1861, 2d  
battalion  
to New  
York.

Dec. 28,  
1861, 3d  
battalion  
to New  
York.

An uncom-  
fortable  
detention.



1861,  
December.

troublesome on the transports which took them to South Carolina. The two battalions while in New York rode out once in the Central Park, at that time quite new. In returning the 3d battalion received quite an ovation in passing down Fifth Avenue.

Order to  
disband  
new cav-  
alry regi-  
ments.

The rapid enlistment of cavalry regiments alarmed army headquarters at Washington. The old feeling returned about the difficulty of making so many raw recruits, with expensive equipments, into a useful part of the army. The following order was issued to disband many of the newly recruited cavalry regiments, and the 1st Massachusetts was among the fatal number: —

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, *December 3, 1861.*

TO THE GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Incomplete cavalry regiments will not be completed. If they can be consolidated so as to form complete regiments, they will be received. If not, they will be mustered out of service. No other cavalry regiments will be raised.

Please report your action in the case.

No more cavalry will be sent forward without express orders to that effect. The Department desires to turn a number of the cavalry regiments already raised into infantry or garrison artillery. Please report if this can be done. Per order

L. THOMAS,  
*Adjutant-General.*

Order  
counter-  
manded.

Colonel Williams hurried to Washington, and such representations were made by him and the other friends of the regiment that the order was countermanded, as far as it related to the 1st Massachusetts. Doubtless the high reputation of Colonel Williams as a cavalry officer had much to do with this result.

Having obtained its second lease of life, the destination of the command was changed. Instead of becoming a part of Burnside's expedition to North Carolina,



SAMUEL E. CHAMBERLAIN  
*Col. and Brvt. Brig. Genl. U. S. V.*



it was ordered to be attached to the Southern Expeditionary Corps of General Hunter, which in November captured the forts at Hilton Head, and opened up a small territory on the South Carolina sea islands. This command threatened Savannah and Charleston, and consisted of about fifteen thousand men, infantry and artillery, and was accompanied by a large fleet under Admiral Goldsborough. The siege of Fort Pulaski was the next step after the capture of the forts, and small garrisons were placed on the sea islands all along the South Carolina coast, from Charleston to Florida.

1862,  
January.

Attached  
to General  
Hunter's  
corps.

January 8, orders came for the two battalions of the regiment in New York to go on board transports and proceed to Hilton Head, South Carolina; and it was expected that Hilton Head, from which a good deal of country was accessible by inland waters, would form the base of operations for an invasion of South Carolina. Embarked in different large steamers these two battalions proceeded to Port Royal, and were joined a little later by the 1st battalion, which had previously gone to Annapolis.

Ordered  
to Hilton  
Head, S.C.

The 3d battalion went from New York on board the steamers Baltic and Marion, company I on the latter, and companies K, L, and M on the former; the 2d battalion on the steamers Empire City, Cahawba, and Star of the South. On board the Empire City were company F, and twenty men of company G, with one hundred and fifty horses. The Star of the South, with company E, and one hundred and twenty-five horses, left New York on Saturday, the 10th of January, but as it was rainy and foggy, the Baltic, with three hundred horses, the Marion, with one hundred horses, Cahawba, with companies G and H, and one hundred and

Details of  
transportation.



1862,  
January.

Landing  
delayed  
by fog.

Jan. 18,  
1862, 3d  
battalion  
arrives at  
Hilton  
Head.

Jan. 19,  
and 20,  
1862, 2d  
battalion  
arrives at  
Beaufort.

On shore  
at last.

fifty horses, and Empire City, could not sail until early Monday morning. The Empire City rolled badly, and this made it very uncomfortable for everybody on board. On the 16th the fleet arrived off the South Carolina coast. But the weather was thick, the shore low, all the buoys taken away, and the landmarks on the shore destroyed. On account of numerous shoals, the ship could not go in without a pilot. In the meantime a fog came up, and the vessels were all detained. The shoals extend fifteen miles out from shore, and it was a difficult place for navigation. All these things combined kept them outside several days, and both the Empire City and the Baltic struck on the shoals. The Empire City, after a little trouble, was got off, but the Baltic had to throw overboard about \$20,000 worth of cargo before she could be sufficiently lightened to float her; and for a time they were very anxious about her. The Empire City did not get in until Sunday, the 19th, so that the men and horses were on board eleven days, and the last of them did not get off until Monday morning, the 21st. The men and horses on the Baltic were put on board the steamer Mayflower, and taken to the Seabrook plantation and landed January 18. They remained here until the 21st in camp, and then marched four and a half miles to Hilton Head, where Camp White was established. Later, the 1st battalion joined them, coming from Annapolis.

At Hilton Head, at the time they arrived, there were about nine thousand troops, and two regiments were temporarily at Tybee. There were six thousand at Beaufort.

On the steamer Empire City there was no doctor, and no medical stores. Several men became permanently

disabled from the consequences of the measles and the voyage, who, properly taken care of, would have speedily recovered. It can hardly be realized what an immense deal of room cavalry, with horses and equipments, takes up on board ship.

1862,  
January.

The horses were placed on the lower decks and fastened, with their heads and tails across the vessel. The weather was rough, and the air between decks, where the horses were, became almost intolerable. The men who took care of the horses had to remove their clothing on account of the great heat, and even then could not remain long below. Sea-sickness added to the discomfort both of men and horses.

Stable  
duty on  
shipboard

While waiting outside for clear weather and pilots, although the sea was calm, a heavy swell rolled in, and the horses, fastened as described, would brace themselves against the motion of the vessel. This increased the rolling of the ship, so that the vessel became a seesaw, rolling frightfully and continuously. This was very trying, the horses suffering more than the men. When finally they went in through the channels, the 2d battalion, companies E, F, G, and H, proceeded to Beaufort, which continued its post until the regiment left South Carolina.

2d battal-  
ion at  
Beaufort.

The horses on being discharged from the vessels were in a very weak condition, a few even died, but terra firma and pleasant weather soon brought the remainder round.

These four companies established their camp on the western border of the town, in a field opposite the Martha Barnwell place, and the officers were ordered to procure from the town boards to make floors for the tents of officers and men, and the horses were also made

Camp es-  
tablished.

1862,  
January.

very comfortable, as forage was plenty. When other boards could not be obtained, small buildings were torn down to furnish them.

Houses at  
Beaufort  
abandoned.

The Confederates had to abandon all this part of South Carolina very hastily; and Beaufort, a very pretty town, which had been a favorite resort of rich South Carolinians at all times of the year, was so hastily deserted that the houses, on the entrance of the United States troops, contained all the furniture, and even stores, which they had when their Southern residents occupied them. Many of these were large and elegant, probably the finest in the South. Even the food was left on the tables, ready to be eaten. All these things had to be administered by the officers commanding the troops, and it happened, as one of the unpleasant consequences of war, that the houses were more or less plundered. In some cases, where general officers or their staffs occupied them, they were protected. Such as had not that good fortune soon showed the result of their unfortunate situation. Between the negroes and undisciplined troops much vandalism resulted. The day after the regiment arrived, being ordered to procure boards for the purpose of making a floor, an officer of the regiment entered a handsome residence on the river, walked into a parlor, and stood facing a large mirror. While he was looking at it, a soldier came in behind him and threw a brick at the mirror, breaking it in pieces. The floors of this house were littered with books, articles of clothing, broken furniture, and letters. The inhabitants left in such haste that they could only take with them what could be carried in a small parcel. They frequently buried in the gardens many things which they hoped afterwards to come back and recover: silver

Vandalism  
in Beau-  
fort.

Treasure  
trove.









ware, china, wine, and such things as were not injured by being put under ground. 1862,  
January.

The soil on the sea islands is largely sand, and a sabre could be easily pushed into it to its full length. Search for  
buried  
treasure. The negroes, all of whom were left behind when the Confederates abandoned this country, soon informed the soldiers of these burials, and resurrection became the order of the day. Soldiers could be seen prodding in the earth with sabres and ramrods, and many curious things were unearthed. An officer in this battalion, who had formerly visited Beaufort and Charleston in their palmy days, and who knew and appreciated the South Carolina madeira that he had tasted there, anticipated finding some of the same buried in the earth, but his hopes were not realized.

Beaufort Island was ten miles long, traversed by a fine shell road. Bordered by hedges of jasmine, cherokee roses, and other flowers, this furnished a beautiful ride. Many of the plantations on this island belonged to rich people, and some, used as places of residence, where company was entertained, had handsome grounds. The first detachment for picket duty established headquarters at the plantation of a Mr. Milne. He had a beautiful garden, in which were trees, twenty feet in height, of the *camellia japonica*, at this time in full blossom. The soldiers broke off branches of these beautiful flowers, and when they returned to camp the company resembled Macduff's army, loaded with flowers instead of branches of Birnam wood. Strawberries were also ripe in the garden, and roses bloomed everywhere. A few days of contact with troops proved ruinous to this scene of beauty. The *japonica* trees were soon torn in pieces. But roses never ceased to bloom. Beaufort,  
S. C.  
  
Flowers in  
abund-  
ance.

1862,  
February.

Blackberries grew in profusion along the hedgerows, and in many respects soldiering in South Carolina in early spring was like soldiering in the Garden of Eden. Other things were not so pleasant. There was a torment of mosquitoes, sand flies, and innumerable insect pests, not to speak of the nimble flea, which abounded luxuriantly. Dress parade in the evening was sometimes ludicrous, on account of the attempt of the soldier to stand immovable with a good, healthy mosquito on the end of his nose.

Feb. 19,  
1862, com-  
pany G to  
Edisto.

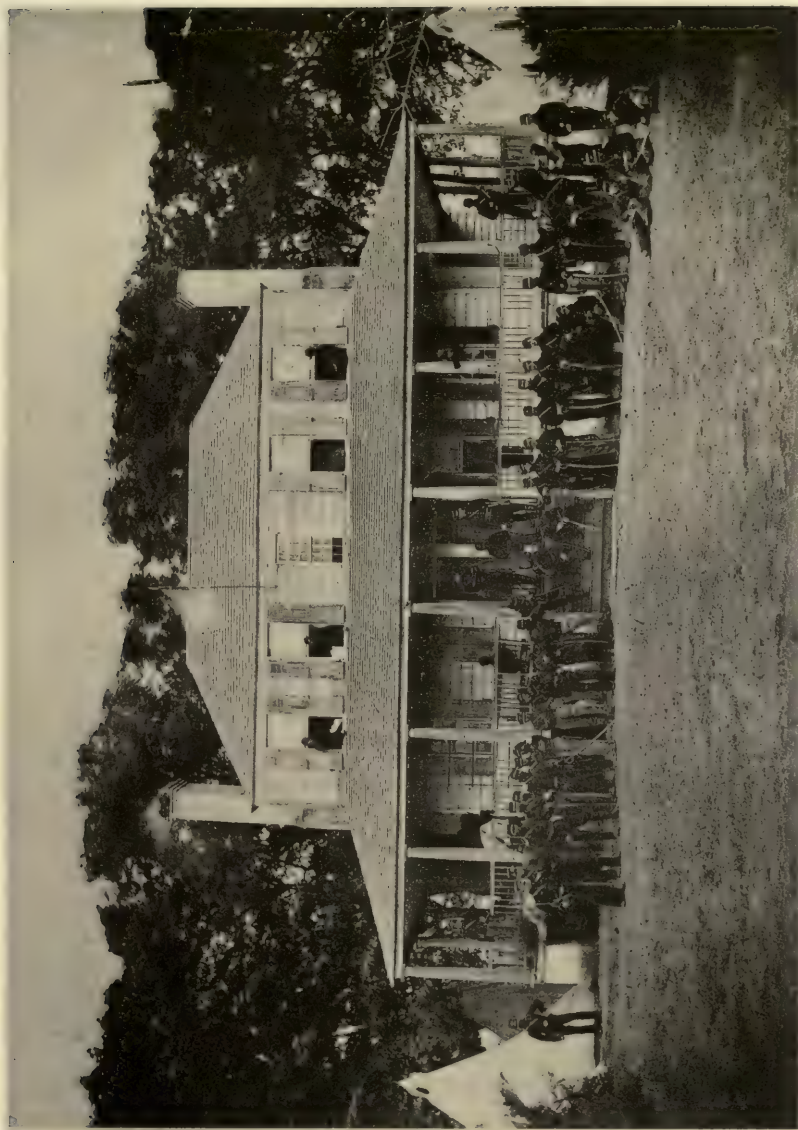
On the 19th of February, company G, Captain Keith, was detached, and proceeded to Edisto Island, where it remained, and was joined by seven other companies a month later. The 2d battalion was commanded at first by Captain Keith, until February 12, when Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Sargent came from Hilton Head and took command. In the middle of April, Major H. L. Higginson (promoted major vice Major Edson, resigned) took command of the 2d battalion, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent came to headquarters at Hilton Head.

Tonics.

The climate caused some little sickness among the men, coming so recently from a colder one. To counteract this, the men at roll call, in the morning and evening, had issued to them a mixture of whiskey, quinine, and red pepper. Many could not drink it; but there was always somebody ready to take discarded medicine of which spirits formed a prominent component part.

Feb. 20,  
1862, 1st  
battalion  
arrives at  
Hilton  
Head from  
Annapolis.

It was February 20 when the 1st battalion of the regiment joined at Hilton Head, coming from Annapolis in the steamer Baltic. At Annapolis they had been well drilled and disciplined. On leaving for Port Royal General Hatch issued the following order: —



G COMPANY, DRAYTON PLANTATION S. C.





HEADQUARTERS 3D BRIGADE VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.  
CAMP HARRIS, NEAR ANNAPOLIS, January 18, 1862.

1862,  
January.

COLONEL, — Will you oblige me by communicating, at some convenient opportunity, to the officers and men of your command the very favorable opinion I have formed of the battalion? For subordination, attention to military duty, cleanliness of camp, neatness of personal appearance, and general military bearing, I consider them quite the equal of any troops in the service. With a good knowledge of drill and horsemanship (which they are acquiring with remarkable rapidity) they will be an honor to the State which has sent them into the field and to the government in whose service they are. Wishing you every success in the campaign on which you are entering, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

General Hatch's opinion of 1st battalion.

[Signed]

GEORGE P. HATCH,  
*Brigadier-General Commanding.*

COLONEL H. B. SARGENT, *Commanding 1st Battalion  
Massachusetts Cavalry, Camp Harris.*

Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Sargent, while in command of battalion at Annapolis, secured one thousand Colt's revolvers. Of these, thirty were stolen from boxes while in Q. M. storehouse. General Stoneman, in command of the cavalry, peremptorily refused to furnish any more pistols, or carbines of any kind.

General Isaac Stevens commanded the post, commanding the 1st brigade of General Thomas W. Sherman's division. This brigade included the 8th Michigan, 79th New York (Highlanders), 50th Pennsylvania (Roundheads), and 100th Pennsylvania infantry, a section of Captain Hamilton's United States regular battery, besides the 2d battalion, 1st Massachusetts cavalry, and later, the 1st Connecticut battery, Captain Rockwell.

Composition of Gen. T. W. Sherman's brigade.

Beaufort was, in most things, superior to Hilton Head as a camping ground, more beautiful, shady, cleaner, and affording with its larger negro population

1862,  
January.

and fewer troops some chance of fresh vegetables, some fruit, and occasional chickens and young pigs.

Hilton  
Head.

Hilton Head afforded quite a contrast, as the troops were encamped in an open field, entirely lacking in shade. The captured fort was near at hand, and the surrounding field abounded with jagged pieces of exploded shells, a memento of the action in November. It was very hot, exposed as it was to the sun's fierce rays. The thermometer, during the month of April, would frequently mount to 100° under the tents. But the worst enemy was the soil itself. Formerly cotton fields, they had become loose, shifting sand, and under the impulse of a light breeze, searched out every nook and corner of man and his habitation, and of everything that was his. Clothing and food were alike exposed to the inroads, and it made life miserable indeed. Sea bathing on the beautiful beaches was a not inconsiderable compensation. The sea breezes too, when they came, as they frequently did in the afternoon, were cooler than Beaufort could boast. But generally speaking, Beaufort was a much more attractive place. The Hilton Head part of the regiment, under Colonel Williams' searching eye, was better drilled and disciplined. All food came from the commissary department, and steamers from Norfolk, bringing fresh meat, were very welcome. The mail was more regular than at Beaufort.

Great heat  
and shift-  
ing sand.

Sea baths  
and  
breezes.

Discipline  
and drill.

The most rigid discipline was exacted from officers and men. To the men it seemed almost intolerable, and scarcely less so to the officers. It made soldiers, though, and very rapidly the regiment became celebrated for its discipline and drill, while the horses soon acquired a training which made them admirable. To see the regi-

ment at drill and parade was an inspiring sight. It soon had the reputation of being the best disciplined in that army.

1862,  
April.

Major G. S. Curtis commanded the 1st battalion, Major White the 3d, and Major H. L. Higginson the 2d battalion, the two former at Hilton Head, the latter at Beaufort.

There was a good deal of difficulty in getting pure water for horses and men. It was obtained from wells sunk in the sand, and curbed with barrels and boxes. Water. As this was the dry season, the water came from a depth of about eight feet, but as the weather became wetter, the water came from a higher level of the soil, and was very offensive in both taste and smell, and undoubtedly was the principal cause of the sickness of the men, which soon became serious, a low fever being common. Among the horses, the disease known as glanders broke out first in company B, and later spread through the regiment. Glanders is a most terrible disease, commonly fatal among horses, never curable, and by contagion capable of being communicated to men. In some cases the horses would die within twenty-four hours after the disease declared itself, in others it would continue for years. The disease went through three stages, ordinarily, all but one of which made the horse useless, and that one did not prevent his being dangerous to his companions. This disease was never, during the war, wholly eradicated from the regiment. An immense number of horses had to be killed, and a great many died.

Glanders  
at Hilton  
Head.

On the 26th of April, General Hunter, in command of the department, declared all negroes free, and began to organize a negro infantry regiment.

April 26,  
1862, Gen.  
Hunter  
frees the  
negroes.



1862,  
May.

A few recruits joined the regiment while in South Carolina, and some men were discharged for disability.

Expedi-  
tion to  
take  
Charles-  
ton.

Early in May a movement began whose object was to take Charleston, and troops were slowly concentrated for the purpose at Edisto Island, where company G of the 1st Massachusetts, and Wright's infantry brigade, had been stationed for some time. All the 1st Massachusetts, except companies E, F, I, and K were one after another taken to Edisto on transports, to make a part of the column to march against Charleston. When the

Edisto  
Island.

army was finally ready for this movement, it was organized into two divisions, one commanded by General Benham, and the other by General Stevens. Colonel Williams of the 1st Massachusetts was in command of a brigade consisting of his own regiment, the 3d Rhode Island infantry, and a battery of artillery, and on his staff were Lieutenants Clapp, Washburn, and Blagden, from his own regiment. The movement *via* Johns

Johns  
Island.James  
Island.Battle of  
Secession-  
ville, June  
15, 1862.

being James Island on Stono River; it culminated on June 15, in an attack upon a Confederate fort at Secessionville. It is said that this attack was ordered by General Benham, in spite of the dissent of all his inferior officers consulted. It resulted in a loss of over five hundred men in a very short time. The troops attacked a powerful fort with guns in position, and it resulted in disastrous defeat, although a few men actually got inside the fort at one time. Supports were wanting, and the attack was ill sustained.

Expedi-  
tion fails.

It became at once apparent that nothing could be accomplished here, and the troops returned to Hilton Head and Beaufort, after heavy losses and much suffering, without accomplishing anything at all. The fact

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HILTON HEAD,  
JAN. 1862, - AUG. 19. 1862.



was, that owing to the intricate islands and water passages, want of highways, and marshy country easily defended, an attack on Charleston was difficult, if not impossible. The weather was excessively hot and trying for Northern men, and the proportion of deaths among the wounded was appalling. Sickness became very common, and principally from a fever known on the coast as a black bilious fever. Dr. Holland became ill, and went home on leave of absence, as did also Captain B. W. Crowninshield and Lieutenant N. Bowditch. Several other officers, including Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent, were on the sick list, but soon returned to duty. Dr. Rice acted as assistant surgeon of the regiment at this time, and later, when the rest of the regiment went to Virginia, Dr. F. W. Mercer was made assistant surgeon of the 3d battalion, Dr. Rice being transferred to another regiment.

1862,  
June.

On the  
sick-list.

South Carolina campaigns, while adding no glory to the history of the regiment in the way of bloody battles, or even of hard marches, gave to officers, men, and horses an opportunity afforded no other cavalry regiment of the army for drill and discipline. The horses developed wonderfully, and the men, constantly subject to a most rigid discipline, got to know the officers, and the officers the men. Drilling every day shook the whole together. The result was a very effective body of cavalry, that would have disgraced no regular army. This discipline had its effect to the end, and was never lost.

Effect of  
continuous  
drill.

For all, it was a tiresome experience, unrelieved by any amusement or relaxation. Dreary surroundings, dearth of news, poor food, and a wearisome round of camp duty, drill, and discipline, were calculated to make any



1862,  
June.

change pleasant. The regimental parson, even, could not obtain much hold on the minds of men fatigued with monotonous, daily camp life, and exhausted by heat and exertion; and he soon became merely the postmaster. While discharging his duties as postmaster, it is related that one day at headquarters, in trying to get the regiment's mail, Mr. Patterson was treated, as he thought, with some indignity. He thereupon said to his opponent: "If you, sir, will come out here, I will throw off my coat and my sacred office and profession, and give you a well-deserved and d——d good licking."


A plucky  
parson.

A change,  
but no  
glory.

The advance to James Island came just as the hot, rainy season began. It was a change, and therefore welcome. But the movement was a failure, and the battle of Secessionville offered no opportunity for cavalry, and no glory either to the troops engaged or their commanding officers. General H. G. Wright afterwards commanded the 6th corps in Meade's army, and became a general of great distinction. General Stevens with his division went to the Army of the Potomac, and was killed at Chantilly two months later. He was an officer of distinction in the regular army, having in 1853-54 commanded the important surveying expedition to the Pacific, to lay out a route for a railroad. Generals Hunter and Benham, comparatively old men, both served through the war, but were too old to keep up with the new order of things.


Return to  
Hilton  
Head and  
Beaufort.

July 14, companies L and M embarked at Edisto for Hilton Head, arriving next day. They went on to Beaufort, where company F had a good supper in waiting for them. The other companies followed, and joined regimental headquarters at Hilton Head.

←  TO POCOTALIGO

SHELL ROAD.



 FORGES.

F



E



H



G



79<sup>TH</sup> N.Y.  
REGIMENT.

8<sup>TH</sup> MICH.  
REGIMENT.

CAMP "WILLIAMS"  
BEAUFORT, S.C.  
JAN. 21 - To AUG. 10 - 1862.



Under such circumstances, the abandonment of the campaign was hailed with gladness, and the rest of the expedition returned to their camps at Hilton Head and Beaufort. When, later, orders came for the regiment to go to Virginia, to the Army of the Potomac, everybody was delighted. All the casualties up to this time in the 1st Massachusetts were from disease, except that two men of company H, acting as orderlies and pickets on James Island, were wounded.

1862,  
June.

Campaign  
against  
Charleston  
abandoned.

Co. H at  
James Is-  
land, June  
15, 1862.

Captain Sargent, commanding company H, the only part of the regiment actually engaged, made the following report of his operations:—

REPORT OF CAPTAIN LUCIUS M. SARGENT, JR., 1ST MASSACHUSETTS  
CAVALRY.

JAMES ISLAND, S. C., June 17, 1862.

At ten o'clock, P. M., June 15, 1862, ordered by General Stevens to have my command ready to march at one o'clock, A. M., with sixty rounds of cartridges and twenty-four hours' rations. Ready at one o'clock, with one lieutenant and twenty-seven men, including non-commissioned officers, and one bugler. Immediately ordered by Captain Stevens, assistant adjutant-general, to get my men into line, leave them in camp, and report myself to the general. Did so. Ordered by the general to detail four orderlies for Colonel Fenton, of the Michigan 8th, to return to camp, to follow the main body at dawn, and then act according to circumstances. Let the men sleep until nearly dawn, and then took them across the causeway, and placed them in a tolerably safe position, behind a wooded ridge, by the roadside. Told orderlies as they passed to report my position to the general. Remained there about two hours. The rebels then got the range of the causeway. I led the men across it again, at a walk, and drew up behind the woods. Immediately I received orders from General Stevens to resume, as I understood, my former position, and await orders. Did so, crossing the causeway at a trot. Leaving the troop with the lieutenant, rode forward to the general, who ordered me to bring my men on at once, and form them in the cornfield, in the most protected situation, and to charge if the re-

Captain  
Sargent's  
report.



1862,  
June.

treat became disordered by the enemy's advance. After placing the men in the cornfield, ordered by the general to reconnoitre toward the left with six men. Did so pretty thoroughly, and discovered no signs of the enemy's advance. Ordered to return and follow up the retreat, by Captain Stevens, assistant adjutant-general. Did so at a walk. Presently informed by Captain Stevens that the rebel sharpshooters were close upon us, and advised to move more rapidly. Closed up with the column at a trot. Ordered by the general to post vedettes and reconnoitre generally, till fresh infantry pickets should arrive. We were utterly unable to discover any trace of the enemy's advance. Soon received orders to withdraw the vedettes. Did so, the infantry pickets being posted.

During the action two of my horses were killed, one being shot in the head, the other in the body; and two of my men were wounded severely, one in the hand, groin, and thigh, the other in the leg. Another, whose horse's head was blown to pieces, was stunned and considerably bruised by his fall. The men's conduct excellent.

LUCIUS M. SARGENT, JR.

*Captain Company H, 1st Mass. Volunteer Cavalry.*

General Stevens, in his report of operations, speaks as follows: "There was no opportunity for cavalry movements proper, but the orderlies furnished from Captain Sargent's company did most gallant service, and the remainder of his company served effectively as vedettes and pickets. Two men of his company were severely wounded, and two horses were killed."

Besides the battle of Secessionville, Captain Sargent's company had a skirmish with the enemy June 17, on John's Island, in which it captured three of the enemy.

Pocotaligo. On May 28 one company, under command of Major Higginson, formed part of the column that crossed from Beaufort Island, and reconnoitred towards Pocotaligo.

Being the first field duty, this reconnoissance was exciting, and perhaps caused more enthusiasm than anything afterwards in the regiment's history. The com-

mand was advanced by the road towards Pocotaligo, and was drawn up, expecting to charge into the settlement called Sarden's Corner. As there was a considerable force there, the command naturally looked forward to a bloody engagement. Sabres were drawn, and the men, ready to charge, waited for the word. Just then, an order came from General Stevens countermanding the movement. He had learned that the place was so well protected that a charge could not succeed.

1862,  
June.

Sarden's  
Corner.

## CHAPTER IV.

ANTIETAM CAMPAIGN. SEPTEMBER 1 TO NOVEMBER

28, 1862.

1862,  
August.

Virginia to  
be the bat-  
tlefield.

MCCLELLAN's peninsular campaign soon demonstrated the fact that in Virginia the real battles had to be fought. All troops that could be spared from South Carolina during the months of July and August were ordered into Virginia, and among them the 1st and 2d battalions of the 1st Massachusetts cavalry, leaving at Hilton Head only troops enough to hold the Sea Islands.

Two bat-  
talions of  
the regi-  
ment go to  
Virginia,  
August 19,  
1862.

On the 19th of August these two battalions of the regiment went in transports to Virginia, with orders to report at Fortress Monroe. Companies E, F, B, and H, were on the Atlantic; companies A, C, D, and G, under Major Higginson, on board the Planter, an enormous cotton ship of two thousand tons, carrying two hundred and eighty horses in her hold. The Planter was towed by the Ericsson. It was supposed that the 3d battalion would follow the other two. For a year and a half constant efforts were made to have the 3d battalion rejoin the regiment, and it was always supposed at the headquarters of the regiment that they were about to do so; the influence that kept it in South Carolina, where it was almost useless, was never understood.

The 3d battalion, companies I, K, L, and M, re-

mained in the department of the South, reporting to regimental headquarters for nearly a year, with three companies, and headquarters at Beaufort, under the command of Major A. H. Stevens, Jr., promoted from company D,<sup>1</sup> and the other company at Hilton Head.

1862,  
August.

3d battalion left in South Carolina.

When the first two battalions arrived at Fortress Monroe, August 24, General Pope was in the middle of his disastrous campaign, with all Lee's victorious army rapidly pressing him back towards Washington.

Fortress Monroe,  
Aug. 24.

It became evident that Fortress Monroe would no longer be the base of operations, and the transports were ordered from there to Acquia Creek, for a time the base of supplies for Pope's army, and the first installment of McClellan's troops, who had come up from the Peninsula and disembarked. Here companies E, F, B, and H, under the immediate command of Colonel Williams, were landed, and two companies were sent out towards Fredericksburg. But history marched fast in August and September, 1862, and Acquia Creek, owing to General Lee's rapid forward movement, soon had to be abandoned as a base, and the Planter, with its four companies, was ordered to Alexandria. On the way thither the ship, drawing eighteen feet of water, frequently got aground, and narrowly escaped collision with a large steamer. The four companies were finally landed on the first and second days of September, after having been seventeen days on board ship. The horses confined below decks for so long a time, at such a hot season of the year, suffered terribly. They were, many of them, entirely unshod, and the rest only in front. When taken off the ship they were hardly able to stand,

Acquia Creek,  
Aug. 24,  
1862.

Sept. 1 and 2, 1862,  
Alexandria.

<sup>1</sup> See chapter xii., in which the subsequent doings of the 3d battalion are related.



1862,  
Septem-  
ber.

and it was expected that some time would be given to get them into condition. The other four companies came up from Acquia Creek on steamers, on the 2d of September, and landed at once.

March to  
Maryland  
Sept. 4,  
1862.

Although in wretched condition, these two battalions under Colonel Williams marched through Washington and Georgetown into Maryland, early in the morning of September 4, and began a most fatiguing campaign, without any proper preparation. The condition of the men was not much better to enter upon a severe campaign than that of the horses. They had suddenly left South Carolina in August, clad in the lightest clothing. They entered Maryland at a time of very cold nights, — and the autumn of 1862 was unusually cold, — clad just as they left South Carolina. Their baggage was not even unloaded from the transports. From the day of landing until November they could get no clothes, not even stockings or boots. Not a tent went with the regiment. Even shelter tents were wanting. They were utterly destitute. But the demand for cavalry was so pressing that their going — and at once — was a military necessity.

Without  
clothing  
and tents.

Horses  
unshod.

The principal trouble, however, was that the horses were unshod. In South Carolina the soil is sand, and horseshoes are quite unnecessary. Maryland has stony roads, and without shoes the horses soon became foot-sore and useless.

Alexandria, at this time, was crowded with troops, some almost disorganized, from the battle-field of Manassas, some landing from transports, with which the river was crowded, and all in a state of ferment and uncertainty.

It was at this time that General McClellan was rein-

stated as commander of the Army of the Potomac. The appointment caused great enthusiasm in the army, which always had a strong love for this general. His cavalry was in such a fatigued and exhausted condition after Pope's campaign as to be almost useless. General McClellan, anxious to use a regiment of which he had heard much, sent no less than five times on the 2d and 3d of September to urge it forward into Maryland. Colonel Williams was temporarily absent, Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent was on sick leave, and for two days there was no head to the regiment, which was scattered on different vessels, and with no established headquarters. Had Colonel Williams been there, it is probable that a strong representation would have been made of the regiment's condition, and time might have been obtained at least to get the baggage. Every moment would have been precious, in order to get the horses shod. But it was not to be; and it was a most unfortunate circumstance for the 1st Massachusetts.

1862,  
Septem-  
ber.

McClel-  
lan's rein-  
statement  
as com-  
mander.

From Tenallytown, just west of Washington, where the regiment encamped September 4, Captain Chamberlain was sent out the morning of September 5, in command of one hundred men from different companies, to watch the fords of the Potomac. Fitzhugh Lee of the Confederate cavalry crossed at Edwards Ferry the same day, and ran into Captain Chamberlain's command at Poolesville. The detachment of the 1st Massachusetts marched through the principal streets of Poolesville to meet the Confederates, and the citizens of the town, in sympathy with the enemy, placed obstacles of stones and other things in the road behind him. When the command, after a skirmish with superior numbers, was obliged to retreat rapidly through the town, it was

Sept. 5,  
1862, skir-  
mish at  
Pooles-  
ville.

A retreat.

1862,  
Septem-  
ber.

Officers  
and men  
captured.

thrown into confusion by the horses falling over the obstacles, and here Captain Chamberlain, with thirty men, was captured by the Confederates. The Confederate loss was three killed and four wounded. Nobody was killed on our side, but eight or nine were wounded. Those captured were paroled by the Confederates, and in the course of the next day or two came straggling into camp, and gave their account of the affair.

Roster in  
Maryland,  
Sept. 1862.

The officers who came up with these eight companies from South Carolina were Colonel Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent, Major Higginson, Captains Sargent, Motley, Chamberlain, Caspar Crowninshield, B. W. Crowninshield, Weld, Pratt, and Thayer, Lieutenants C. G. Davis, H. T. Davis, N. Bowditch, Clapp, Clark, Adams, Blagden, Forbes, Gleason, Curtis, Coupe, Merrill, and Batchelder. The last was on the sick list. Major Curtis expected to follow with the 3d battalion, but a little later came up without them, and joined the regiment in Maryland September 16.

Carbines  
and  
revolvers.

While in South Carolina the regiment had been armed with revolvers, and ten men in each company with Sharps' carbines. The balance of the men were armed with sabres and Colt's revolvers. But just before entering Virginia, to the rest of the men was given the Smith carbine, — a breech-loader using an India-rubber cartridge. This was not a good weapon, and during the ensuing winter they were all condemned and replaced with the Sharps' carbine.

Sept. 5,  
1862, join  
Pleasanton's  
division.

From Tenallytown, September 5, besides the engagement at Poolesville, the regiment, together with the rest of the cavalry of McClellan, under General Pleasanton, patrolled the banks of the Potomac along the tow-path of the Cumberland Canal, watched the fords, scouted





GREELY S. CURTIS

*Lieut. Col. and Brig. Genl. U. S. F.*





ahead of the infantry columns on the march towards the west, and near the mouth of the Monocacy, on the 9th, actually witnessed the rear-guard of Lee's infantry crossing the Potomac by a ford just above.

1862,  
September.

McClellan's army concentrated at Frederick City September 10 and 11, from which Lee's rear-guard was driven out the 10th. During these days, from September 5 to 11, the cavalry—an inconsiderable and ill-conditioned force—had not been brigaded, but acted as one division under Pleasonton. It was said to have been General McClellan's idea at first to put Colonel Williams in command of all his cavalry, with proper rank, instead of General Pleasonton.

McClellan  
concentrates at  
Frederick  
City.

At Frederick City, September 12, it was attached to Colonel Farnsworth's (2d) brigade (consisting of the 3d Indiana, 8th Illinois, and the 1st Massachusetts), of the division under the command of General Pleasonton, and this was the first time the regiment had been attached to any large body of cavalry. In the early morning of the 13th Pleasonton's cavalry was ordered to clear the way to the South Mountain, Lee's troops being in that direction, and this was really the beginning of the attack by McClellan on Lee in Maryland. Up to this time McClellan's troops had been assembling on that place. Lee's cavalry was close up to Frederick City, and watching this concentration on the Catoctin ridge, west of that city, with a battery of horse artillery and a considerable force. It was a bright, pleasant morning when the cavalry marched out to attack it, the main body halting at the foot of the hill along the road, while two regiments, the 3d Indiana and the 8th Illinois, dashed up to the right and left, to flank the artillery and cause its withdrawal. The men of the 1st

2d brigade  
of cavalry.

Sept. 13,  
1862, skirmish at  
Catoctin  
and Middletown.

1862,  
September.

Under ar-  
tillery fire.

Cavalry  
pursue  
enemy's  
artillery.

Massachusetts dismounted in the road and sat on the roadside, holding their horses. While this was being done the Confederate artillery on the hill fired several shots down the road. The first of these, a round shot, took the line of the street, and striking just ahead of our regiment, took off the legs of two infantry men who were sitting by the roadside. This was the first artillery shot fired at the regiment, and caused the men to jump on their horses and get in place in a hurry. The Confederate artillery, after a sharp fight for the hill, was limbered up, and started on a gallop down the long opposite slope, which terminated just beyond the town of Middletown, where a little stream ran through the valley towards the Potomac River. As soon as the artillery left the ridge, all Pleasonton's cavalry started in pursuit. The 1st Massachusetts galloped downhill across the fields in a lively manner, but could not overtake the Confederates. The burning bridge caused a halt until it could be sufficiently repaired to allow our artillery to cross. After this was accomplished, Lee's cavalry and artillery were forced back to the position of South Mountain, and they retired beyond their infantry lines, while Pleasonton halted in close proximity to the Confederate infantry, and waited for our infantry to come up. In this charge to Middletown, in places where the ground was rough, many horses went down, and their riders took a header. This was the first day of the regiment, as a body, coming under fire.

Sept. 14,  
battle of  
South  
Mountain.

The battle of South Mountain followed on the 14th of September, — the first large battle witnessed by the regiment. The enemy's position guarding the passes of the South Mountain range was assaulted by McClellan, Burnside's corps and Hooker's being prominently en-

gaged, and he was driven from his position with considerable loss, the battle lasting into the night. The cavalry could not take much part in such a battle; but the 1st Massachusetts was posted up the main road leading to the gap under a heavy fire of artillery, in close proximity to the enemy, halting in a field of tall corn which concealed and doubtless saved it from serious loss. Exactly what it was expected the cavalry would do against a mountain pass guarded strongly by infantry and artillery was not apparent. Before night the regiment was withdrawn and made itself as comfortable as possible, without anything for horses or men to eat, bivouacking in the fields near Richardson's infantry division. Somebody found in a stable a barrel partly filled with rye meal. This mixed with water, spread on barrel heads, and cooked by the direct heat of fires, was all that stood between the regiment and hunger. It only lacked salt and butter to be first-rate.

Next morning at daylight the regiment with the rest of the cavalry division marched up to and through the pass, trotting down the other side through Boonsboro', and pursued the Confederate cavalry, handling them roughly. The road was strewn with the debris of Lee's infantry defeated at South Mountain: abandoned wagons, some broken artillery, prisoners, and wounded. The road was very dusty (that irritating lime-stone dust) and hard, and the long-continued trot was very fatiguing, particularly downhill on the stony road. As the Antietam was approached the enemy's artillery opened, and a desultory skirmish occurred, a few men being wounded. Lee was across the creek with his army in position, and McClellan was following up the cavalry with all his army to take position opposite Lee.

1862,  
Septem-  
ber.

Sept. 15,  
Boons-  
boro'.

Antietam  
Creek.



1862,  
Septem-  
ber.

Sept. 16,  
bivouac at  
Keedys-  
ville.

The regiment bivouacked in a little piece of woods close on the main road, at a place called Keedysville, and witnessed next day a grand march past as the infantry went down towards Sharpsburg. Occasionally as a Massachusetts regiment passed, friends would be recognized and salutations follow. Here was a new experience for the regiment. It had been a year in service without having witnessed either the march of an army or any other battle-field than the fatal cotton-field on James Island in June. That was bloody enough; but the usual circumstances of an army were wanting. Steamers and transports did the marching.

The climate, so nearly like that of Massachusetts, was exhilarating after the damp, hot, close climate of the South Carolina sea-coast. Everything was different and everything was better, in spite of many untoward circumstances of want of food, clothing, equipage, and transportation. Nothing puts a soldier in better humor than motion.

Condition  
of the cav-  
alry during  
the Mary-  
land cam-  
paign.

This two weeks' campaign before Antietam developed no very active fighting, but it was a period of great trial for the regiment. Rations for men and horses were issued only once from September 4 until September 19. Both men and horses had to be fed from a country nominally loyal to the Union, but in reality to the Confederacy. It was harvest time. The fields were full of ripening corn, and the trees with apples. Practically the men were fed with the roasted ears of corn and apples, and whatever could occasionally be got in the way of bread and other provisions from the houses, not seldom at exorbitant prices. The horses were fed almost exclusively upon corn stalks and blades, as the South Carolina people call the leaves

of the corn stalks. The roads were very rough; and the soil, being lime-stone, caused irritation to the horses' feet, wounded by marching without horseshoes. A second terrible epidemic broke out among the horses, a disease called "greased heel" or "grease." Those best capable of judging thought that the condition of the blood of the horses, from feeding on the green corn stalks, had a great deal to do with the breaking out of this disease. Whatever the cause, the result was disastrous. Nearly half of the horses of the Army of the Potomac were rendered unserviceable, and vast numbers died. The same disease raged in the horses of the Confederate army. Those of the 1st Massachusetts cavalry were an easy prey for the disease, and the regiment within two weeks from the battle of Antietam was practically unhorsed.

1862.  
Septem-  
ber.

"Greased  
heel"  
attacks  
the horses.

Regiment  
practically  
unhorsed.

At this time the cavalry was not well organized, was used in an ineffective manner, and this month's history of this regiment affords ample proof of the statement. The horses being disabled dismounted the men, and we find on the first of November, 1861, of nearly seven hundred men who entered Maryland, less than three hundred *effective* cavalry soldiers remaining in the field, although few had been killed and wounded in action with the enemy. A halt of a few days would have shod the horses and clothed the men. It would have made all the difference imaginable in the condition of things. This was a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy with a vengeance.

Condition  
of the  
cavalry.

A penny-  
wise,  
pound-  
foolish pol-  
icy.

## BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

1862,  
Septem-  
ber.

After the enemy was driven to his position on the south side of Antietam Creek, McClellan's cavalry watched him until his infantry came up and rapidly assumed a position opposite. Each night in the two days preceding the battle our men were pushed out to the front in immediate contact with the enemy's pickets, and withdrawn in the daytime to their camp near Keedysville.

Sept. 17,  
battle of  
Antietam.

The battle itself began on the morning of the 17th. Early that day the cavalry division, under General Pleasanton, marched down the Sharpsburg pike, very soon coming within range of the enemy's guns in position on the heights in front of Sharpsburg. This fire was hot, and the division rode for quite a distance in full view of the enemy, and at easy range. Little loss resulted from the artillery fire, yet the march down to the creek was a very unpleasant one, and the men were covered with dirt thrown up by the shells from Lee's guns which struck all about. The creek was crossed by a bridge close to a mill. On the bridge lay the body of Colonel Carr, of the 4th Pennsylvania cavalry, in a pool of blood, together with the body of his horse. A solid shot had passed through the horse's forehead, lengthwise through his neck, and had disemboweled the colonel, affording a ghastly spectacle to those who were obliged to ride over his body to go into position. After crossing the creek, the division was marched into a field on the left, where they formed columns of squadrons and dismounted, protected by a slight rise in the ground in their front. Here the division remained all day until just before dark, within six hundred yards or less of the

Crossing  
the creek  
at Antie-  
tam  
bridge.





ANTIETAM BRIDGE, MD.



POTOMAC CREEK BRIDGE, VA.

*[High Bridge Station.]*





enemy's artillery massed in front of Sharpsburg. General Lee in person was in Sharpsburg nearly all day, between the two wings of his army. His left was engaged with the bulk of McClellan's, and his right with Burnside's troops endeavoring to cross Antietam Creek below.

1862,  
September.

He so manœuvred his men as to concentrate both wings against whichever of ours attacked. Lee's centre consisted almost exclusively of this artillery, comprising about thirty-five guns. In a report of the battle by him he mentions the fact of McClellan's cavalry "remaining all day within short range of his artillery."

Artillery  
duel.

Three times during the day the whole division mounted, drew sabres, and prepared to charge. A charge would probably have been successful. It would in that case have cut the Confederate army in halves. But the charge was not made. The cavalry was supplemented in front by two batteries of horse artillery and some regular infantry used as skirmishers against the enemy's sharpshooters. In its rear, on the heights the other side of Antietam Creek, was the reserve artillery of McClellan's army, among which were several batteries of 20 pounder Parrott guns. It was thus the centre of a vast number of guns hotly engaged almost the entire day.

If the cav-  
alry had  
charged?

The noise was infernal. The air was at times full of shot and shell, which had the curious effect of putting the men to sleep. Everywhere could be seen groups of men fast asleep, and the loss from the enemy's guns was trifling. It has been thought by many of the officers that the inactivity of this large body of cavalry was inexcusable. In their rear across the creek on the right of the road was all day the corps of Fitz John Porter, which was as inactive as the cavalry.

Curious  
effect of  
artillery  
fire.

1862,  
September.

Sept. 18,  
Keedysville.

About dark the cavalry was withdrawn, recrossing the Antietam Creek further to the westward, and it went into bivouac after dark in the old place at Keedysville.

The 18th of September no fighting was done; both armies, worn out by the fight of the 17th, lay on their arms. Again an inscrutable lack of energy on McClellan's part; but Couch's corps came up, and reinforcements were constantly arriving.

Captain C. Crowninshield was sent out the evening of the 18th with his squadron to reconnoitre, and actually rode into an encampment of the enemy, was fired on, but in the darkness escaped loss.

Lee crosses  
the Potomac.

Sept. 19,  
to the  
Potomac.

The night of the 18th, Lee's army successfully recrossed the Potomac at Blackburn's Ford, just below Shepherdstown. Early on the morning of the 19th the cavalry trotted down to the heights on our side of the Potomac River, opposite Shepherdstown, to be shelled by twenty-seven Confederate guns in battery on the Virginia side, and met with slight loss. It picked up some insignificant leavings of Lee's army, and every man in the cavalry division was astonished, a day or two afterwards, to read in the Philadelphia and New York papers in large letters, a heading of "McClellan's cavalry driving the shattered columns of Lee's army across the Potomac River." On the 20th the cavalry had half crossed the ford, when a furious attack was made by the enemy on the infantry who had already got over, and great loss fell on the Philadelphia Corn Exchange regiment, which was awfully cut up and driven into the river. The cavalry successfully recrossed.

Fight at  
the ford.

Quite an interval of rest now came to both armies, and McClellan's cavalry, although in bad condition,

with diseased horses, had to picket the banks of the Potomac River and occasionally cross into Virginia on a reconnoissance. Several of these reconnoissances were made. On one, Captain Sargent's squadron — H and A companies — went a good way towards Martinsburg, meeting the enemy, and engaging in a trifling skirmish in which it lost three men.

1862,  
Septem-  
ber.  
  
Sept. 25,  
reconnois-  
sance  
across the  
Potomac.

The regiment went into camp close to Sharpsburg, towards the Potomac River, on the 19th of September, and remained in this camp until the 30th. All of McClellan's army lay close by and received numerous reinforcements.

In camp at  
Sharps-  
burg.

Lee withdrew the bulk of his troops to Winchester, but kept his cavalry close up to the Potomac, and by a display of activity gave the impression that he wished to recross. Several times his cavalry and some infantry came over at Williamsport. This kept the Federal cavalry on the *qui vive*, and prevented their getting any rest.

Sept. 29,  
reconnois-  
sance  
across the  
Potomac  
at Wil-  
liamsport.

On the 30th of September camp was broken at Sharpsburg, and the regiment marched towards Hagerstown, and pitched its camp at St. James College. It was here attached to General W. W. Averell's brigade, which then consisted of the 5th United States regular cavalry, 3d and 4th Pennsylvania, 1st Massachusetts, and a battery of horse artillery.

Oct. 1, to  
St. James  
College.  
Attached  
to General  
Averell's  
brigade.

General Averell was colonel of the 3d Pennsylvania, and when only twenty-six years old was made brigadier-general.

When the regiment was brigaded under General Averell, it was the first time that a brigade meant anything, for during the Maryland campaign the cavalry, although brigaded, did not act by brigades. But here

General  
W. W.  
Averell.



1862,  
Septem-  
ber.

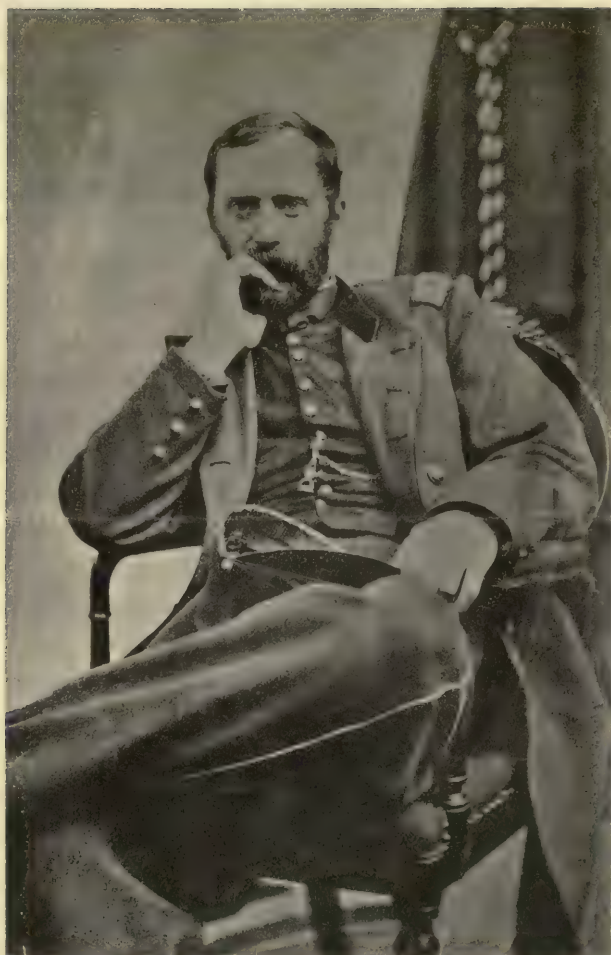
Assump-  
tion of su-  
periority  
by the  
regulars.

opportunity was given to get acquainted with the officers and men of the other regiments, and the men began to feel that they were a part of an organization other than a mere regiment. The 5th regular cavalry, at this time a very small command, was regarded as the nucleus of the brigade, and General Averell was himself a West Point regular officer. West Point officers and regular United States troops were accustomed to look down upon volunteers, and the associations were not, in all respects, pleasant. It was trying to be obliged to see them cooking over fires made from fence rails about the camp, while we were not allowed to burn them, and were even put on guard over them. The superiority of these regular troops was rather imaginary than real, as most of the officers serving with the regiment were either recently appointed from civil life, or just from the ranks, while comparatively few of the rank and file were old soldiers.

The behavior of both officers and men did not inspire good feeling. All the horse artillery batteries, one of which was always attached to each brigade of cavalry, were of the regular army, except the 6th New York battery alone. This one was quite the equal of the others, and as it happened during the next two years to be more than half the time attached to the brigade in which was the 1st Massachusetts, a great friendship grew up between them and the regiment.

Weari-  
some  
march.

While the regiment had its headquarters here, the principal events were a march of eleven days by the regiment, under Colonel Sargent, as part of the column sent up the Potomac River nearly to Cumberland, just at the time of General Stuart's brilliant cavalry raid round McClellan's army. The Cumberland march was



LT. COL. LUCIUS MANLIUS SARGENT



very fatiguing, and had the result of wearing out what was left of the horses; and Sergeant Mulligan of company G and twenty-five men, who unfortunately camped for the night at the very place where Stuart crossed, were captured. All the men will remember the famous spring of water at St. James College, which came boiling out of the earth and made a good-sized stream, in which all the horses of the brigade were watered. From the camp there, picket parties were sent out to watch the fords of the Potomac at Falling Waters and Dam No. Four.

1862,  
October.

A sergeant and twenty-five men captured.

Oct. 1-4,  
St. James College.

The most important reconnoissance occurred October 16, when a detail of five hundred men crossed the Potomac, with a considerable force of infantry and artillery under General A. A. Humphreys. The whole cavalry detail was in command of Major Curtis, who, with eighteen men went ahead to Smithfield. After ascertaining what he desired, he retreated on the main body, followed by a large force of the enemy's cavalry and artillery, and a pretty skirmish ensued. With his eighteen men he came near capturing General Lee and escort, who happened to be there. Stuart dispatched several regiments and a battery to meet Humphreys, all commanded by Colonel W. H. F. Lee of the 9th Virginia cavalry. Here the first Spencer rifle, a hand-made one, was used effectively in the hands of Sergeant Lombard, company F. He had formerly been in the Smith and Wesson factory at Springfield, and was an expert in guns. It became afterwards a famous weapon, — the first magazine gun.

Reconnoissance under General Humphreys.

The first Spencer rifle.

Ever since the first march into Maryland, owing to the unshod condition of the horses and their feebleness from sickness and exposure on board ship, men were



1862,  
October.

continually being dismounted and sent to the rear. These men reported to Lieutenant Butler, quartermaster of the regiment at Washington. This force of men was constantly increasing as the force at the front diminished, and the latter part of October there were only two hundred men present for duty at regimental headquarters at St. James College, while in Washington there were four hundred and fifty men, including some recruits who had been sent from Massachusetts, and had arrived on the 18th of October. In one squadron, out of seventy men on the rolls only nineteen had horses fit to march. The soldiers were without proper clothing or boots. Many were in rags. There was not a tent in the regiment, except one for field officers and one for the surgeon.

Oct. 16-  
Nov. 2, St.  
James Col-  
lege.

Efforts to  
bring regi-  
ment into  
fighting  
condition.

Vigorous attempts were made to bring the regiment into fighting condition. To accomplish this it was necessary to get clothing and tents. But horses were also wanted, and the men sent to the rear were to be reunited with the regiment. Colonel Williams got the permission of the War Department to purchase horses through his own officers from the farmers about Hagerstown. This was irregular, as the horses for all branches of service usually come from the quartermaster's department.

Two  
squadrons  
sent to  
Porter's  
head-  
quarters.

Two squadrons (companies E, F, B, and G), under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Sargent, were detached October 19 and sent to General Fitz John Porter's headquarters. They crossed the Potomac with Porter's corps and the rest of the army.

When they went thither they were remounted, and had new clothing issued to them. In the march south, of McClellan's army, these two squadrons were used

frequently by General Porter to make reconnoissances and do scouting duty. Under Colonel Sargent, together with some regular infantry, they reconnoitred across the Blue Ridge at Snicker's Gap, and went down to the Shenandoah River to see if the road was clear. Here the ford was guarded by Confederate infantry, with artillery, who attacked them, killing and wounding several men of the 1st Massachusetts. Among them Captain Pratt, of company G, was instantly killed, and a very considerable loss fell on the regular infantry who made a part of the reconnoissance. Colonel Sargent's orders were to develop what force was there, and to find and clear the ford. Posting his infantry in the woods, and keeping the bulk of his cavalry in reserve, he charged across the ford with part of company G. Colonel Webb, of General Porter's staff, then ordered the commander of the regular infantry to advance, to protect the cavalry, who, he thought, needed their help, and the infantry received a severe fire, and lost heavily. General Porter complimented Colonel Sargent on the gallant charge across the river, and recommended him for promotion. These squadrons remained at Porter's headquarters, and only rejoined the regiment at the end of November, when it came to the Army of the Potomac, near Fredericksburg, at Potomac Creek.

1862,  
October.

Nov. 3,  
1862,  
Snicker's  
Ferry  
skirmish.

Captain  
Pratt  
killed.

Colonel  
Sargent  
recom-  
mended  
for promo-  
tion.

The four companies at regimental headquarters now consisted of A, C, D, and H, all together one hundred and fifty men. The officers were Colonel Williams, Dr. Holland, Captains Sargent, Weld, B. W. Crowninshield, Lieutenants Clapp, Merrill, Bowditch, Curtis, and Adams.

Colonel Williams went to Washington about the mid-

1862,  
October.

Nov. 2,  
Colonel  
Williams  
resigns and  
goes to  
Washing-  
ton.

dle of October, and handed in his resignation, arranging that he, with his regular army rank, should go into the Adjutant-General's office at Washington. He left the regiment, and went to his new post November 2. He was a Virginian by birth, with most of his intimate friends in the Southern army. Feeling that he perhaps did not possess the entire confidence of the War Department on account of his birth, he resigned the colonelcy of the regiment. He remained during the war at Washington, always taking great interest in his regiment, and being well remembered for his efficient organization, drill, and discipline. On the resignation of Colonel Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Sargent was made colonel, Major G. S. Curtis lieutenant-colonel, Captain S. E. Chamberlain major, Lieutenants Clapp, Adams, Tewksbury, Thayer, and Pratt, captains.

Maj. Hig-  
ginson goes  
to Wash-  
ington.

Early in November Major Higginson went to Washington to bring up the recruits and other men there. Lieutenant Henry P. Bowditch reported at this time to the regiment, from Hilton Head, with the odd men of the eight companies left behind, eighty in number.

Oct. 29,  
brigade  
marches to  
cross into  
Virginia.  
1st Mass.  
ordered to  
Hagers-  
town to  
refit and  
get horses.

On the 29th of October the brigade broke up at St. James College, and marched to join the Army of the Potomac, then about to cross the river. The 1st Massachusetts received orders to remain behind for refitting, and on the 2d of November marched to Hagerstown for that purpose. Out of eleven hundred men on the rolls of the regiment, there were only one hundred and fifty with the colors. The 3d battalion was at Hilton Head, and two squadrons — another battalion — at Porter's headquarters. "A" tents had been issued a few days before, one to each company, for officers, and each squad of five or six privates had one tent.

Oct. 28,  
1862, "A"  
tents is-  
sued.



Representations of the scattered condition of the regiment and the want of proper clothing, etc., had been made in Massachusetts, and Colonel J. Q. Adams, of the Governor's staff, came the 1st of November to visit the regiment, and it was partly due to his efforts that the regiment was allowed to remain behind and refit.

1862,  
November.

Colonel  
Adams vis-  
its the reg-  
iment.

Some new horses were at once issued to the regiment, but enough could not be obtained, and on the 6th of November parties were sent into Pennsylvania to buy horses for the regiment. One party went to Chambersburg, and another to Gettysburg, exciting on the way thither from Hagerstown a good deal of needless curiosity, and even fear, among the inhabitants. This was a part of the country through which Stuart had passed in his raid. It made such an impression upon the people that they took any stranger mounted on a horse for a Confederate, and as the peaceful little party of six men, with one officer and a mule team and wagon, proceeded towards Gettysburg, the inhabitants could be seen on all sides running off their stock into the mountains. When the party arrived at Gettysburg, the civil authorities wished to arrest them, and on the return, at Waynesborough, the town authorities actually did so. It would have been no trouble to resist the arrest; but knowing it would take only an hour or so to have the truth ascertained, they submitted quietly, and lived for the time, at the expense of the town, at the hotel, making a good dinner out of it. These parties had issued circulars, and on the following Monday the commanding officer of the regiment was to proceed thither and purchase from the inhabitants, who in consequence of the circulars would bring their horses to town. But unexpectedly the quartermaster depart-

Nov. 6,  
parties go  
into Penn-  
sylvania to  
buy horses.

Arrested  
by civil  
authori-  
ties.



1862,  
November.

ment issued horses at Hagerstown, and on Sunday, November 9, the parties were recalled, and no purchases were made. In Pennsylvania, at this time, the draft was in operation, and substitutes were considered cheap at eight hundred dollars. While at Hagerstown some recruits came up, and to company A were added two new Smiths, making in all, in that company, eight of that name, out of ninety-six men, or one in twelve. Curiously, not one of these was named John.

Depot of  
recruits in  
Washington.

The regiment's stores and equipage, unshipped from the transports, had made at Washington, under a quartermaster, a nucleus round which had collected the men who had gone to the rear dismounted. To these had been gradually added paroled prisoners exchanged, the band, and also some officers, including a few newly appointed, and quite a number of recruits. This comprised in all a much larger number than those serving with the colors. A considerable number of wounded and paroled prisoners found means, fair and foul, for leaving the service. Dismounted men were pretty sure to become demoralized. Absence of proper discipline and neighborhood of all sorts of temptation and dissipation played havoc with them, and many excellent soldiers were lost to the regiment by going to dismounted camp at different times.

March to  
Frederick  
City.  
Camp in  
Washington,  
at 7th  
St. Park.

On the 14th of November, all the men at headquarters having been mounted, the regiment marched to Washington, camping the same night at Frederick City, and the next at Rockville, and reached Washington on the 16th at noon, making its camp at 7th Street Park.

The 2d Massachusetts cavalry commenced its organization at this time, in Boston, and took from the 1st Massachusetts many officers and non-commissioned



COL. JOHN L. TOWNSLEY



officers, who, in the 2d, received considerable promotion. Of the officers of the 1st who joined the 2d were Captain C. Crowninshield, Lieutenants Forbes, Blagden, Washburn, Cabot, and Clark. Several of the best sergeants were made lieutenants in the 2d.

1862,  
November.

Officers  
join 2d  
Mass. cav-  
alry.

The condition of affairs in the 1st at this time had much to do with the willingness of officers to leave and join the 2d; particularly as by so doing they would get promotion. Officers in the 1st were few, and companies B, C, D, E, G, and M, were without captains. Five of these companies were in Virginia.

Scarcity of  
officers.

While the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, in its march, were at Warrenton, General Burnside was put in place of General McClellan, who then left the Army of the Potomac forever; and General Hooker took command of Fitz John Porter's corps. On General Burnside taking command, changes were made in the organization of the cavalry, and new assignments were made of cavalry to divisions of infantry.

McClellan  
deposed  
Nov. 10;  
F. J. Por-  
ter, Nov.  
11, 1862.

Such a scattering of cavalry was demoralizing, and tended to no good. The most beneficial change that ever took place in the cavalry was subsequently, during the winter, when under Hooker's command it was organized into a cavalry corps of three divisions. This organization continued to the end of the war. By dividing into these small commands, which of necessity were almost independent, the cavalry was subject to no general supervision or uniformity of organization and equipment, and the excellence that the cavalry afterwards obtained when organized into a corps was principally due to the fact of such uniform organization, management, and equipment; and not a little, also, to the fact that a common organization produced *esprit de*

Uniform  
organiza-  
tion essen-  
tial to effi-  
ciency.



1862,  
November.

*corps.* A little later, in the spring of 1863, the establishment of a cavalry bureau at Washington rendered this uniformity more effective.

Horses,  
arms, and  
equip-  
ments sup-  
plied.

At Washington, supplies of all sorts were issued to the men. All received horses, and whatever of arms or equipage was wanting. 2d Lieutenant Edward A. Flint joined the regiment with his commission from Massachusetts, November 18.

The regi-  
mental  
standard.

Just before marching to Fredericksburg, the regimental standard, — the flag and staff, with the silver eagle, now in Doric Hall, in the State House at Boston, — which had not been with the regiment in the Maryland campaign, owing to the suddenness of the departure from Alexandria, reappeared, and guidons were given out to the companies for the first time since leaving South Carolina. The silver eagle which ornamented the color staff was given to the regiment by his fellow aides on Governor Andrew's staff as a compliment to Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Sargent.

Governor  
Andrew's  
incognito  
visit to  
regiment  
in Wash-  
ington.

Governor Andrew had received so many communications about the condition of the regiment, and there was so much dissatisfaction among the officers on account of the regiment's condition, that, besides the visit from Colonel Adams in October, Governor Andrew himself visited the regiment while it was in Washington, unknown to men and officers.

Regiment  
starts for  
Freder-  
icksburg.

On the 22d of November, having been fully recruited and supplied, the regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis, marched towards Fredericksburg, camping two days at Alexandria. The night of the 24th, camp was pitched at Pohick Church; the 25th, at Chappawamsic Creek; and the 26th, at Acquia Run. On the 27th, Thanksgiving Day, the regiment reached

a camp which proved to be its winter quarters, at Potomac Run, where Averell's brigade was situated. This march was made in a bad spell of weather; the roads were a sea of mud all the way down, the skies gray and lowering, and a biting cold wind was blowing. The first day's march from Alexandria was through the Mount Vernon estate of General Washington, which had been formerly the most fertile part of Virginia, as it was the first settled. But the system of slavery was exhausting to the soil, and land became always poorer, until finally it had to be abandoned for agricultural purposes. Nothing more desolate than this district, at this time, could be imagined. No fields were cultivated; those which had been, formerly, were now overgrown with trees, or overrun with grass and weeds; houses were everywhere deserted. The principal town between Alexandria and Fredericksburg was Dumfries, once a place of great importance, and a principal seaport on the United States coast. The town consisted largely of brick houses, built from imported bricks. It is stated that at one time European goods were entered at Dumfries, and were thence distributed to the principal cities of the United States seaboard; and that even New York took goods from Dumfries. But in 1862 nothing remained of this prosperity, and the very houses themselves had largely disappeared, and what remained were in ruins.

1862,  
Novem-  
ber.

Nov. 27,  
Potomac  
Run, with  
Army of  
the Poto-  
mac.

Desolate  
condition  
of Virginia  
along the  
Potomac.

As we have said, camp was reached on Thanksgiving Day, and a blustering day it was. The Thanksgiving dinner, though meagre enough for a Fast Day, was thankfully eaten after the severe march. Colonel Sargent, the same day, joined the regiment, bringing with him companies B, G, and E, and leaving at General

Thanks-  
giving  
Day, 1862.

1862,  
Novem-  
ber.

New  
officers  
and de-  
tails.

Poolesville  
prisoners  
back to  
regiment.

Hooker's headquarters company F, Captain Motley. Lieutenant Rice, formerly of the 1st Massachusetts, who resigned while the regiment was at Hilton Head, was made a captain at this time in the 2d Massachusetts. Lieutenant N. Bowditch was made adjutant of the regiment, and Lieutenants Clapp and Adams were promoted to be captains of companies C and D respectively. 2d Lieutenants C. A. Longfellow and James J. Higginson, both of Boston, joined the regiment this winter, with their commissions. Major Chamberlain and Lieutenant Coupe, having been exchanged, re-joined the regiment on the 16th of December, and also some of the private soldiers who were captured at Poolesville. A few days later Lieutenant Coupe resigned and went home.



## CHAPTER V.

WINTER BEFORE FREDERICKSBURG. NOVEMBER 28,  
1862, TO APRIL 12, 1863.

As soon as camp was established at Potomac Run, on the little knoll on the northern side of the plain above the run, and close to the railroad which ran along its easterly border, work was done to make it comfortable, for it seemed likely that this might become the winter quarters.

1862,  
December.

Nov. 27-  
Dec. 10,  
camp at  
Potomac  
Run.

Before this was accomplished, Burnside, urged from Washington to fight a battle in spite of the late and inclement season, had completed his preparations for the battle of Fredericksburg. Two days before, at dress parade, were read orders indicating that a battle was at hand, and December 11 Averell's brigade took up the line of march south towards Fredericksburg, over roads at first frozen, but which afterwards, when the sun melted the surface, became muddy and difficult. The march was continued all day and night, and only next morning did the brigade arrive opposite Fredericksburg. It bivouacked in the little piece of woods close by where the camp of one of Hooker's brigades had been, containing the 19th Massachusetts infantry. This fact gave to the bivouac something the appearance of being among friends, for the chaplain was there, and some of the sick.

Dec. 11,  
march to  
near Fred-  
ericks-  
burg.

Dec. 12-15,  
bivouac  
in woods  
near Fred-  
ericks-  
burg.

Here the brigade rested all through the operations



1862,  
December.  
Battle of  
Freder-  
icksburg.

connected with the disastrous battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. It witnessed with its ears alone the tremendous cannonading which was the feature of the occupation of the city of Fredericksburg itself, and afterwards the frightful crash of musketry almost without artillery which accompanied the attack on Marye's Heights.

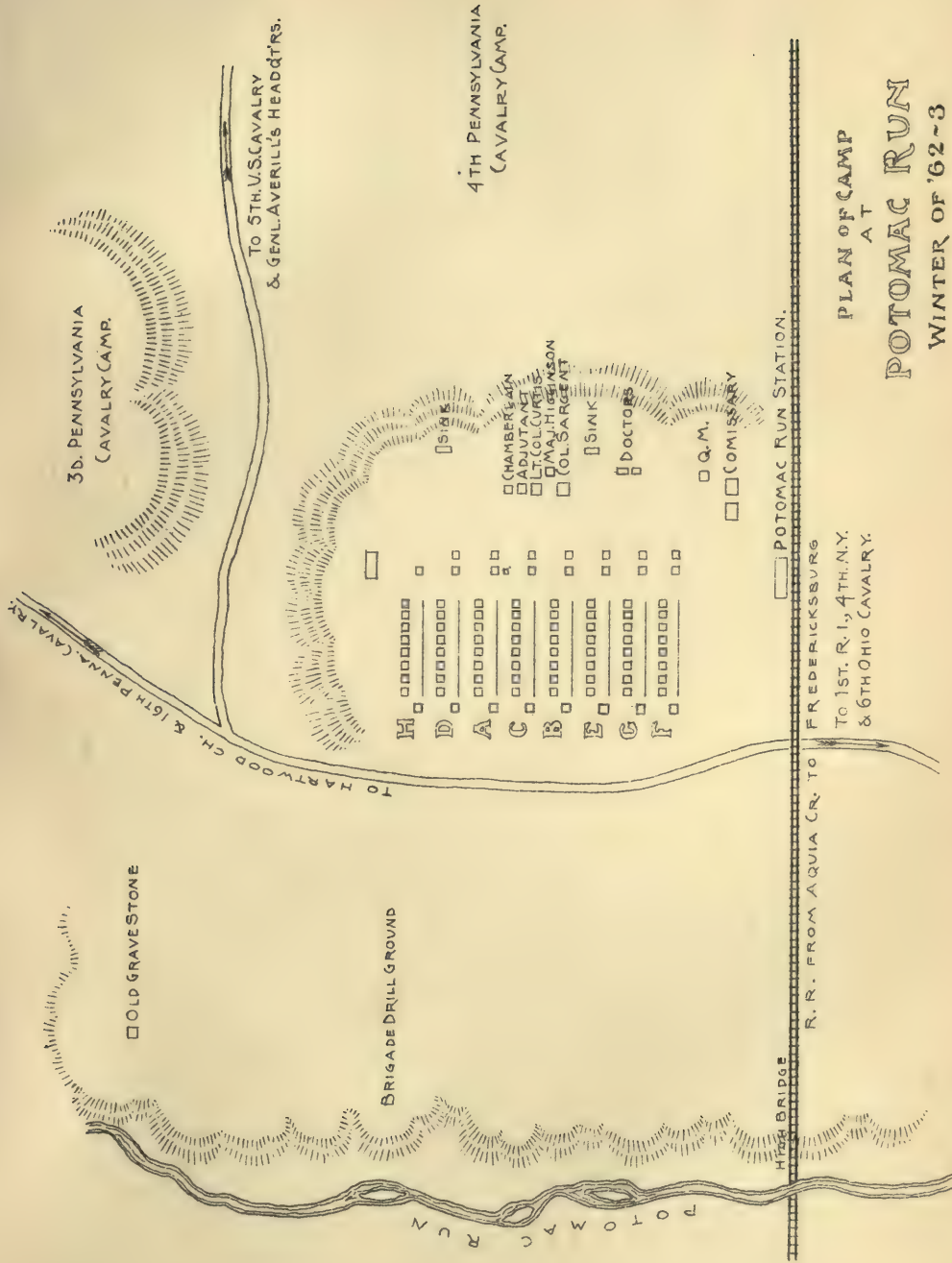
Rumors would occasionally reach the camp of some reported success, and the cavalry was expecting nothing less than, when the enemy should be driven from his position, that it would take the advance and follow his retreating columns. But alas, all rumors of success were without foundation, and slowly the disaster became known to the troops; a terrible feeling of depression succeeded when it was found that all active operations were over, and Burnside was recrossing his defeated army. A detachment of the regiment, instead of accompanying the brigade, was on picket duty on the right flank. This picketing had been going on before the regiment arrived from Washington, and each regiment took its turn, each brigade guarding a particular part of the line.

Dec. 15,  
1862,  
march  
back to  
camp at  
Potomac  
Run.

Dec. 15-  
April 12,  
1863. Win-  
ter quar-  
ters at  
Potomac  
Run, Va.

The cavalry now marched back to the camp at Potomac Run, and word was given that it was to be permanent winter quarters, and the regular picket duty continued.

On January 20, under orders from Washington, General Burnside made one more attempt to advance, and the army left its camp and prepared to cross the Rappahannock. But this time the elements sufficed to thwart the attempt. There came a terrible storm of wind and rain, and under the churning wheels of artillery and ammunition wagons, the roads and fields were almost



PLAN OF CAMP  
AT  
**POTOMAC RUN**  
WINTER OF '62-3

TO 1ST. R. I., 4TH. N.Y.  
& 6TH OHIO CAVALRY.



immediately converted into a pudding of mud, into which wheeled vehicles sank deep, and it soon became impossible to move anything on wheels. In fact, the troops themselves could not march. The different corps were by this march brought near the banks of the Rappahannock, and the mud prevented rations being transported to them. The rain continued pitilessly, and, except to a mounted man, all movement was out of the question.

1863,  
January.

A novel  
impedi-  
ment.

In this state of things the cavalry was ordered out just at dark on the night of January 23, and was marched to the depot of supplies at "Stoneman's Switch," where every trooper was given a box of hard-tack, weighing fifty pounds, to put on his saddle in front of him. By means of the cavalry thus loaded, rations were carried out to the infantry corps, who were bivouacking as best they could under the rain and without food.

Jan. 23.  
"cracker  
brigade"  
carry ra-  
tions to in-  
fantry.

Pontoon bridges were laid down, but no crossing was made, for the troops could not get to the bridges. The movement was consequently abandoned, and it took several days to get the troops back into their camps through the muddy roads and fields. This was known as "Burnside's mud march," and the march of the cavalry or "cracker brigade," as it was denominated by the troopers, will long live in their memories.

Burnside's  
mud  
march.

On the way out to the infantry, everywhere could be seen wagons and artillery stuck in the mud hopelessly, and occasionally immovable. The horses and mules were detached, but were as firmly fixed in the mire as the wagons and guns, and some were drowned. Fortunately the cavalry horses were movable and got safely back to camp, not without great fatigue and sore backs

A modern  
Slough of  
Despond.



1863,  
January.

caused by the heavy boxes of hard-tack borne on their withers.

Huts built  
and tents  
logged up.

Winter headquarters now were established. A sub-structure of logs fitted across each other and plastered with mud was made, and the tents were placed on top. Fireplaces of stones were made at one side of the tents, and for a chimney a barrel set up on end worked very well. Though not pretty to look at, winter quarters were thus made comfortable.

Fuel  
scarce.

The chief difficulty was to find wood to burn in the fireplaces, and this frequently had to be brought from a considerable distance. In the course of the winter all the woods in Stafford County within five miles of Hooker's army disappeared, being used for logging the quarters for officers and men, but largely as fuel. Fireplaces sometimes were made outside the tents or huts with an underground flue, covered with flat stones, and the chimney on the other side of the tent. This kept the ground dry and the tent warm, having much the same effect as a furnace in a city house. Chimneys were frequently made of barrels, but sometimes of logs. For the officers the same sort of thing on a larger scale was made. The great drawback to comfort was the smoke. The old proverb, "Where there is smoke there is sure to be some fire," was here reversed. Whichever officer had a tent with a fireplace that did not smoke was sure of plenty of visitors.

Contriv-  
ance for  
keeping  
warm.

Kitchens.

A large log house at the southern extremity of the officers' street served as a guard-house. Log kitchens were built at the end of each company street, and men were detailed as cooks for each company. Before long everything that was possible was done to make the men comfortable while in camp.

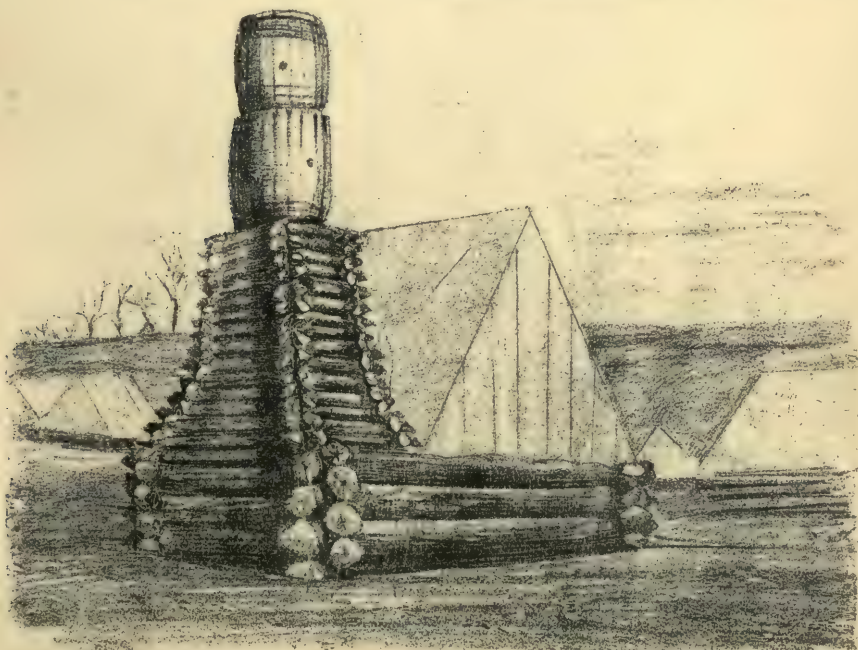


*The  
Dream.*



*The  
Reality.*

*The Soldier's Dream - See Campbell's Poem  
Camp near Dalton, Ga. 9. 10th 1864.*



HUT AT POTOMAC CREEK, VA.  
Camp 1st Mass Cavalry, March, 1863.

BWC

*July 17th 1871*





Near the camp, on a little rise overlooking Potomac Run, which bordered one side of the plain, was a very old gravestone, of sandstone, with a long inscription. It was one of the very earliest in America, and dated 1607, a few years after the settlement of Virginia. This stone was visited by people from all parts of the army as a curiosity. In making the fireplaces for the tents, somebody removed the stone, and, cutting it in three pieces, used it for the back and sides of a fireplace, an act of sacrilege for which there was no excuse. It is to be hoped that it has been recovered, put together, and again set up where it belongs.

1863,  
January.

Old grave-  
stone.

Winter quarters are expected to give to an army a long rest from marching and fighting, an opportunity for recruiting and refitting, and many other comforts which are impossible in active campaigning.

The quartermaster and commissary departments are then able to issue to the troops better and more varied rations, and to supply materials to fill all the wants caused by the wear and tear of active field work. In the cavalry new horses are supplied, and hay is a regular feature of a horse's feed. In the field in summer, oats alone are usually available as feed. Grazing on a march is difficult and really amounts to little. Whatever of "long forage," as hay, straw, and corn fodder is called, the horses get is taken from the country. But in 1863 supplies of this kind were exhausted in Virginia, and opportunity for grazing the cavalry horses on grass and growing fodder was poor, and could seldom be effectively improved. In winter, hay in pressed bales was brought down in quantity; and the horses, if they remained in camp, could be easily supplied.

Better ra-  
tions for  
men and  
horses.

All deficiencies of horse equipments, arms, camp and



1863,  
January.  
Mails.  
"Desecrated" vegetables.  
garrison equipage can be and usually are made up, and the soldiers' clothing is renewed. At the same time mails are established, and communication with home is regular and frequent. This was the case at Potomac Run, and some new inventions in the way of food made their appearance. Among these were desiccated vegetables, which the men very soon learned to call "desecrated." When cooked with beef they were palatable, and no doubt proved of sanitary value.

Soldiers' rations.  
On a march the regular food issued to the soldiers consisted of "hard-tack," as it was called. This was a square cracker, usually pretty good, but occasionally it had been stored for a long time. Age added to the hardness and detracted from the sweetness. Sometimes the crackers were infested with weevils or white worms with black heads, which did not add to the attraction of this kind of food. Fat salt pork was the regular meat ration, and sugar and coffee the liquid stimulant. Rations were commonly given out for three days at a time, and in order that the men should not be improvident, it became a habit with them to make a long narrow bag out of whatever material was at hand, generally from an old rubber blanket, and into this was put the coffee and sugar mixed together. The coffee was always excellent in quality, and was roasted and ground when issued. When it was placed in the bag, the soldier could easily see what one third or any fraction of that part was, and could then make up his mind how much would go for each meal.

Coffee.  
This proved a useful arrangement, and the coffee, three times allowed to come to a boil over the fire, in a tin mug, was exactly the Turkish coffee so much prized everywhere in the East. The canteens in which

water was carried were made of tin, the two concave sides soldered together. These when unsoldered, and that was always happening by accident or through long use, each made convenient cooking vessels.

1863,  
January.

On the march the trooper had to be his own cook, while in the established camps cooking was done at a company cook-house by men who acted as cooks for that company. The popular dish was prepared in this way. Hard-tack would be broken up into small pieces and wet with water; then the soldier would take his half canteen, put in his salt pork, and fry it over the fire, and would add to it the wet broken cracker, cook the whole together a little while, with judicious stirring to properly mix the fat, and before serving put some sugar on top. This dish received among the cavalry a designation unsuited to ears polite, which old soldiers will readily recall. It was the standard food of both cavalry and infantry in the Army of the Potomac.

A stand-  
ard dish.

Whenever fresh beef was served, it could be cooked in a variety of ways. The infantry, acting more together, were enabled to have their food prepared more by company cooks than were the cavalry, who commonly acted in detached parties, and who thus became good individual cooks. One of the advantages of the cavalry service was, that acting on the outposts, in scouting, and generally speaking on the advance and flank of an army, the cavalry trooper had many opportunities for getting food from houses. Chickens, turkeys, sheep, pigs, and such small deer, helped to make the fare of a cavalry soldier superior to that of an infantry man. When such things were not procurable, the standard dish was what I have described.

Infantry  
had the  
best cooks;  
cavalry  
the best  
fare.

During this winter, while on picket near Hartwood

1863,  
January.

An expert  
forager.

A Christ-  
mas deli-  
cacy.

Church, it was discovered by one of the officer's servants, who became remarkably expert at unearthing treasures in the way of food, that in the attic of a house, carefully concealed, was a treasure of poultry which from confinement and good feeding had become unusually delicate and plump. It is remarkable that this fact should have so long remained unknown to the soldiers who without interruption had been guarding the country about this house for weeks. On Christmas Day a part of this treasure, in the shape of a turkey, graced the table of an officer at Potomac Run, which when dressed and ready for the spit weighed twenty-five pounds. Probably no turkey was ever more appreciated than that one, and the officer who became possessed of it is perfectly certain to this day that no such turkey was ever seen before.

Pugna-  
cious cat-  
tle and  
poultry.

Orders were always given that the pigs, sheep, and cows ("cattle beasts," as the Virginians called them) of the natives should not be interfered with. It was a good deal to ask of hungry troopers to pass by such delicacies in their march, and somehow or other when camp was reached sheep and pigs would appear. When remonstrated with, a common excuse of the men was that they could not be expected to be attacked by such animals without offering resistance; and it was evident that these animals became very offensive and dangerous in Virginia in 1862 and 1863.

Christmas  
games in  
camp.

Attempts were occasionally made to render the camp life of the men less monotonous, and on Christmas Day a steeple-chase took place on the plain in front of the brigade camps, in which many of the officers joined. The men were encouraged to play at games, the bands of the different regiments played frequently, among the



soldiers glee clubs were established, and in some camps there were theatricals and other such amusements. The picket duty was incessant and exceedingly wearing, and when the men regained their camp for a short period of rest before again going on picket, the time was largely spent in sleeping. No form of amusement had such attractions as sleep after a tour of picket duty.

1863,  
January.

Picket  
duty in-  
cessant.

The severe outpost duty performed by the cavalry told heavily on it. General Hooker informed one of our officers that in order to perform this duty properly he ought to have 30,000 cavalry in good condition. And it was doubtful if 5000 in good condition existed in the army at this time, although the rolls called for many more. The horses suffered terribly, and the glanders, which first appeared in the regiment a year before, broke out again with violence, and committed great ravages.

Glanders  
again.

One might have expected that in an army separated from its enemy by a large river, the winter would be a time for reorganization, drill, rest, and improvement. But this was very far from the case, and the horses and men had almost no time for drill and little for rest. It became the duty of the cavalry to picket and patrol the river front from Falmouth up to Rappahannock Station, a distance of twenty miles; also, assisted by troops stationed at Dumfries, to guard the whole right flank of the army and its communications, from Washington down to the Rappahannock River.

No rest  
for cav-  
alry.

A part of this guarding was done by making reconnoissances as far as Warrenton, and every week or two large detachments would be sent out to scour all that intricate country, rendered almost impassable by muddy



1863,  
January.

and difficult roads. The regular line for outpost picket work was divided among the three divisions.

Hartwood  
Church  
picket  
headquar-  
ters.

The picket headquarters of Averell's brigade was at Hartwood Church, at a distance of about five miles from the camp, and the regiment may be said to have practically passed its time in the neighborhood of Hartwood Church, with intervals of so-called rest in camp.

Sufferings  
of the  
horses.

This duty was so demoralizing to the horses that many perished from lack of feed, and exposure to rain, snow, mud, and cold. Some of these tours, owing to absence of the rest of the regiment on reconnoissances, lasted ten days at a time.

The winter was cold and wet, and the horses were without shelter. They stood at the picket-rope in mud halfway up to their knees, and in the spring the survivors were in bad condition. The men, however, had acquired a good knowledge of picket duty; and although chances for drill were like angels' visits, yet this winter was the critical period of their probation. When the spring campaign opened, the cavalry was more efficient than ever. The camp, situated on the little elevation, was well drained, and proved a healthy one, and the men suffered little from illness.

Surgeon-  
Major  
Holland.

Dr. Holland, the surgeon, a man of great accomplishments, looked well to the sanitary condition of the camp and the men. He was a lover of horses, and was universally referred to in any horse question. He was older than any of the other officers, he suffered more from the rough camp experiences, and was unable to take the field in the spring.

The practice of medicine in the field has to be greatly simplified. While the medicine chest, from its

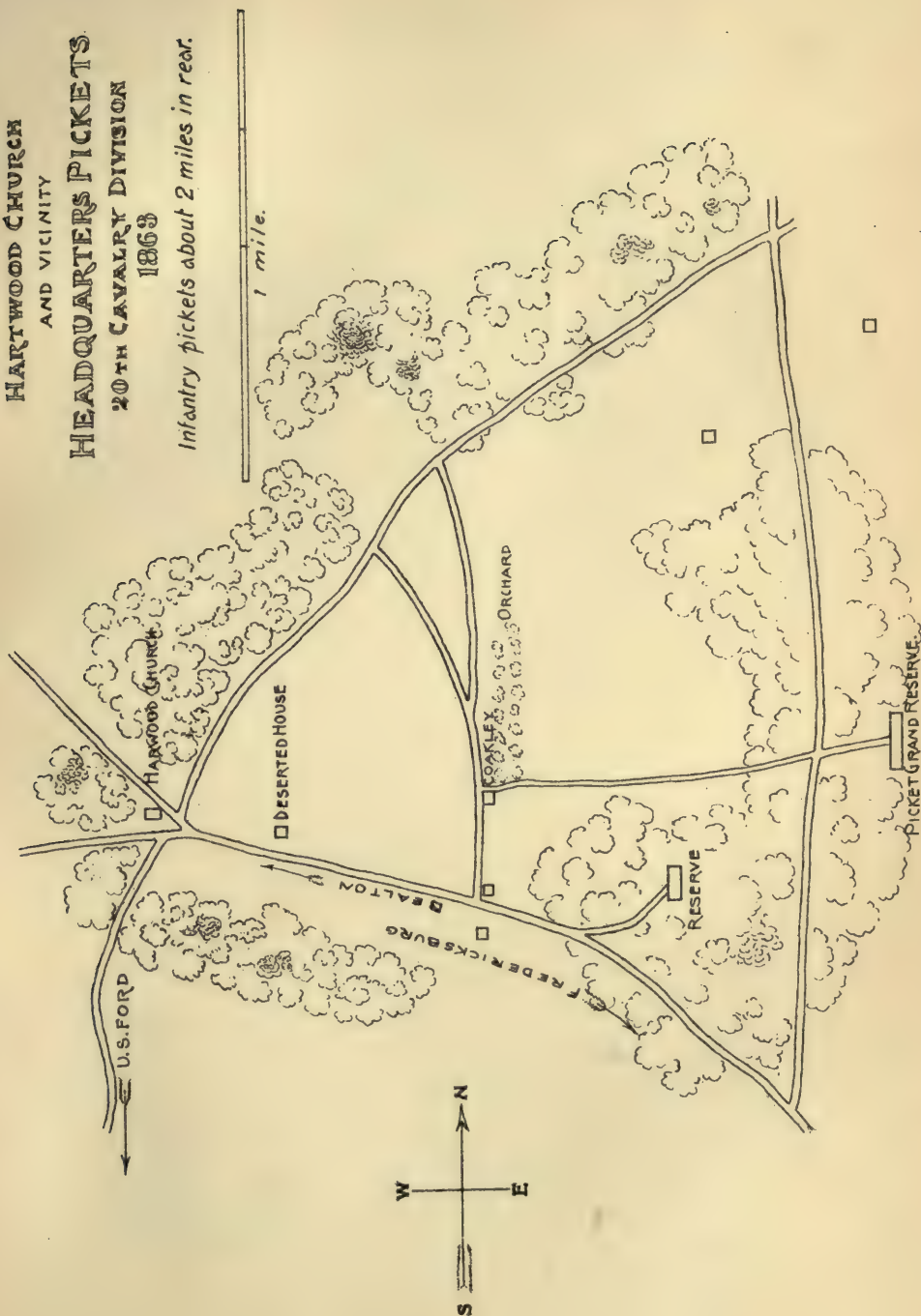
HARTWOOD CHURCH  
AND VICINITY

HEADQUARTERS PICKETS

20TH CAVALRY DIVISION

1863

*Infantry pickets about 2 miles in rear.*





size, looked formidable, it was always a sort of tradition among the men that nine tenths of its equipment consisted of opium pills. At sick call in the morning, the orderly sergeant of each company would march his sick men up to the surgeon's quarters, where each man in turn received the attention of the surgeon. The hospital-steward was C. E. Munn, who has since acquired high rank as an army surgeon, being in the United States regular service. The doctor had an invariable routine with a sick man. He felt his pulse, made him put out his tongue, and turning to the hospital-steward would say, "Give him pills, about three."

1863,  
January.

The sur-  
geon and  
his staff.

The doctor had a faithful German servant named Andy, who was utterly loyal to the doctor, and cared nothing for any one else. Andy was regarded as one of the curiosities of the camp, with his slow and faithful way of looking at men and things. On one occasion, to somebody who depreciated the doctor's horse, in an attempt to "get a rise" out of Andy, he innocently retorted that the doctor's horse had the "best underchaw in the regiment." This portion of a horse had not hitherto received much attention, but ever after, in a horse talk, the quality of his "underchaw" was mentioned.

Andy and  
the doc-  
tor's horse.

The assistant surgeons were Drs. H. H. Warner and G. S. Osborne. Frequently one of these would be on detached service.

Quartermaster L. W. Knight and Commissary J. L. Brigham were two of the features of this winter's camp and of the whole term of service. They were looked up to with not a little envy, mixed with the consciousness that everything good to eat, and all the supplies and stores, came from them. No matter what the other

Quarter-  
master and  
commis-  
sary.



1863,  
January.

A table  
and a sta-  
ble always  
good.

officers and men suffered in the way of hunger and want of warm and dry quarters, the quartermaster and the commissary, shortly after camp was pitched, always had good quarters themselves, and always seemed to have plenty of the best to eat and drink. It is but fair to say that, when anybody was in trouble from want of these things, they were ready to share what they had. They were not always up with the regiment, cavalry being commonly in the advance. The trooper's horses were thin enough, but the quartermaster's stable and picket-rope were lined with fat mules and fat horses, and the quartermaster himself certainly was not an exception to the old saw that "Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat."

Cavalry  
and the  
"dough-  
boys."

Cavalrymen universally served with cavalrymen in the field, and even in winter were quartered by themselves, and the intercourse of the cavalry with the infantry, both officers and men, was infrequent. Cavalry thought and saw little of the "doughboys," as they called the infantry, and the infantry had little faith that cavalry ever did anything but ride about on horses.

The picket  
line.

Only a few days before the regiment began a tour of picket duty at Hartwood Church, Stuart had made a raid upon the picket line, and four companies of the 3d Pennsylvania had been captured, and one of the 1st New Jersey.

Hartwood  
Church.

Hartwood Church was situated at the junction of several important roads; the church was thus a conspicuous landmark for that part of the country. In case of an attack on our army from that direction, it would have been a commanding position. One of the regiments in our brigade, the 3d Pennsylvania, the first to mount guard at that place, when the line opposite Fred-

ericksburg was taken up by our army, had made headquarters at the church itself. A soldier, or officer, possessed of some talent for drawing, had illustrated the walls of the church with large cartoons of a cavalry fight, in which his side was getting the best of it. It is said that this was actually being done at the moment of an attack upon the pickets by Stuart's cavalry, which, taking a by-road, avoided the pickets, and came upon the reserve unexpectedly. The result of the attack was that officers and men, making themselves comfortable in the building, were surprised, and, nearly to a man, captured by Stuart's troopers. The cartoons remained unfinished, or possibly a second edition was added at Libby Prison. The headquarters of the picket were then drawn back about a third of a mile into a piece of woods, and only vedettes were stationed near the church all winter.

1863,  
January.

The 3d  
Pennsylvania  
artist.

Stuart's  
attack on  
pickets,  
November,  
1862.

Cartoons  
which did  
not fit the  
facts.

Captain Motley left the regiment on detached service on General Gordon's staff, and only rejoined it sixteen months later at Warrenton, in April, 1864. Two men of the regiment died in the camp hospital on the 20th of December, Widger of company H, and Allen of company A, both of typhoid fever, and on the 16th, C. W. Jones of company A, of the same disease. It was remarkable to see how much better the old men of the regiment stood the cold and exposure than the new recruits, illness being almost confined to the latter.

In all the reconnoissances made this winter, Morrisville was a well-known point for camping or assembling. The name foreshadows quite a place; the fact was that the town consisted of one house and barn. Here a road branched towards Kelly's Ford, a favorite crossing place on the Rappahannock River, while the

Morris-  
ville, Va.

1863,  
January.

main road went on to Bealton Station, and led to all the country west, towards the Blue Ridge. Before spring, Morrisville was as well known to everybody in the regiment as Boston Common.

Sutler  
Evers and  
his prices.

The army sutler, in the person of Gustav Evers, quondam corporal company A, made his appearance "in great force" as soon as winter quarters were established. He was captured and wounded at Poolesville, discharged on account of his wounds, and made sutler. This afforded the only opportunity the men had of spending their money for such luxuries as tobacco, cigars, and all those questionable delicacies put up in glass bottles and tin cans. Butter of a pale yellow hue was sold in tin cans at sixty cents a pound, and everything else was on a like scale. It is doubtful if the sutler realized more than three hundred per cent. profit.

News-  
papers.

This was the only thing a man could do with his money, if he did not wish to send it home, except to purchase newspapers, which were eagerly looked for, and which were quickly distributed through the camp by boys mounted on horses. The Philadelphia "Inquirer" was the newspaper which brought the latest news, and was most sought for, as it arrived each afternoon of the day of publication.

Camp ru-  
mors.

The usual camp rumors prevailed all winter, and stories, whatever they were about, were always tinted a delicious rose color, every man believing what he particularly wished and hoped for. A very common one was that the regiment was going to Washington to do provost duty.

Reconnois-  
sances.

All this winter frequent reconnoissances were made towards the west, into the debatable ground beyond our pickets. A strong one started, the 31st of December,



MAJOR WILLIAM F. WHITE





1862. This was to have been a raid to reach, if possible, the James River, and to come out on our line south of Richmond, — at least so it was reported, — while a part of the column was to go to Warrenton and other places, to mystify the enemy as to our intentions. Infantry and artillery were to hold the fords of the Rapahannock, at which the cavalry was to cross, and some wagons took forage and rations, to be distributed when the river was passed. Just as the column reached the river, and was preparing to cross it at Kelly's Ford, a dispatch came from Washington recalling the expedition, on account of the fact that Stuart happened at that time to be making a raid, with 4000 cavalry, close up to Washington. A part of the expedition thus deferred made an effort to cut off Stuart, marching on his line of retreat through Warrenton for that purpose. But on this, as on most occasions, Stuart proved to be like the Irishman's flea, — when we put our hand upon him he was not there. One part of the column got near enough to Stuart's cavalry to see a few of them, and some stragglers were captured. That was all the great expedition resulted in, except to march through the desolate country. In the three days the column marched about eighty-six miles.

1863,  
January.

A well  
planned  
raid frus-  
trated by  
Stuart.

Futile ef-  
fort to cut  
off Stuart.

The result of this carefully planned and easily discomfited raid was discouraging to officers and men alike. This period, about the 1st of January, 1863, was the gloomiest, perhaps, that the Army of the Potomac ever knew. McClellan's failure on the Peninsula was followed closely by Pope's disastrous campaign, which, had it not been tragic, would have been ridiculous. McClellan in command in Maryland, by *not* following up his success at Antietam, caused greater

Gloomiest  
period of  
the war.

1863,  
January.

disappointment, even, than some of the defeats. And shortly afterwards the disastrous battle of Fredericksburg ensued. All these battles caused an awful loss of life.

Burnside  
resigns.  
Joe Hooker  
placed  
in com-  
mand.

This state of things continued until the accession of Hooker to the command, on January 27, 1863, in place of General Burnside, who asked to be relieved. A new face was now put upon affairs, and the army, with its new management, was at once better organized and equipped. On the 1st of January a large part of the army had not been paid for six months. Hooker improved the organization greatly in all ways, but particularly in the way of a liberal appointment of competent officers as inspectors of the troops of all arms. Frequent formal inspections of the regiments followed, and these inspections were also directed towards the outpost and picket duty, which, up to this time, had been under the supervision simply of the officers commanding the troops. No one thing was so salutary as this inspection. The officers conducting it were given ample powers; and commanders of outposts who were found negligent of their duty were in some cases instantly dismissed the service. Every brigade had an inspector, and the inspectors themselves were organized thoroughly, under the head of the inspector-general of the Army of the Potomac. All the arms were carefully inspected, and the Smith's carbines were condemned at this time and replaced by the Sharp's.

Inspectors  
of all arms  
appointed.

Colonel J.  
Q. Adams  
visits the  
regiment.

January 7, Colonel Adams, of Governor Andrew's staff, came down again and visited the regiment, and stayed two days.

The picket duty was so exacting that every man was usually on picket one third of his time, and occasionally

oftener. They were used as vedettes two hours on and four hours off. Officers were expected to be, except in reserve, awake all the time. 1863,  
January.

One great discomfort in camp was caused by mud, the soil of Virginia seeming to be peculiarly adapted for making that delicious compound.

While on picket the horses were not allowed to be unsaddled, except a few at a time, for the purpose of being cleaned, and when this was done the saddles were at once replaced. Each morning, an hour before sunrise, every man on outpost, whether actually on picket or not, "stood to horse," and remained ready to mount, until some time after the sun actually rose. The utmost vigilance was exacted on this duty. Horses on picket kept saddled.  
  
"Stand to horse" before day-break.

[Extract from a letter to Colonel Harrison Ritchie.]

1ST CAVALRY BRIGADE (AVERELL'S).  
POTOMAC RUM, January 9, 1863.

On the skill and fidelity of cavalry depends the safety of the army. This regiment is constantly employed, by night and day, in frost and storm, without fire or shelter, without unsaddling or unbri- Respon-  
sibility of  
cavalry  
service. dling for days, except to groom, perhaps, two horses at a time, in the hardest and most inglorious service in the world, outpost and vedette duty, — where the youngest officer acts alone, and requires qualities almost unknown, and seldom required in infantry commands.

H. B. SARGENT.  
*Colonel 1st Massachusetts Cavalry.*

Also, under date of January 23, 1863, to Governor Andrew, Colonel Sargent says: "At this time there is now owing to us over \$200,000, some men not having been paid from seven to nine months, and families in distress."

The winter gave opportunity to all officers, of every



1863,  
February.  
  
Promo-  
tions.

grade, to look out for promotions. Every colonel expected to be made brigadier-general, and every line officer was looking for promotion in his own regiment, but more commonly in new regiments, which were being organized in their State.

Feb. 12,  
1863, cav-  
alry reor-  
ganized.

On February 12 the cavalry was reorganized. The 2d division, commanded by Brigadier-General W. W. Averell, was made up of two brigades. The 1st brigade was commanded by Colonel A. N. Duffié, of the 1st Rhode Island cavalry. Colonel Duffié was a Frenchman, formerly an officer of the 4th Chasseurs d'Afrique, accomplished, enthusiastic, and popular. His brigade was composed of the following regiments: 1st Rhode Island, 4th New York, 6th Ohio, 1st Massachusetts. Lieutenant N. Bowditch was detached to his staff as acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant C. G. Davis was made acting aide-de-camp.

Colonel A.  
N. Duffié  
1st R. I.  
cavalry.

Command-  
ers of the  
cavalry  
corps.

The 2d brigade of the division, commanded by Colonel J. I. Gregg, of the 16th Pennsylvania cavalry, consisted of his own and the 4th and 16th Pennsylvania. The cavalry corps was now made into three divisions, and Brigadier-General George Stoneman put in chief command. The regular regiments, 1st, 2d, 5th, and 6th cavalry, were organized into a reserve brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General John Buford, and relieved from picket duty. The 1st division, two brigades, was commanded by General A. Pleasonton; the 2d, two brigades, by Brigadier-General Averell; the 3d, by Brigadier-General D. McM. Gregg.

From Colonel Duffié's brigade five hundred men were constantly on picket.

Attempts were made to build stables for the horses in February, but they were never completed.



HENRY LEE HIGGINSON

*Major and Brot. Lt. Col,*



The reorganized band made feeble efforts to play, and the paymaster who came to pay off the regiment, hearing them practicing, asked, "Who is dead?" It soon made great improvement, and finally became well known for its excellence.

1863,  
February.

On the 5th of February an expedition under command of Major S. E. Chamberlain, 1st Massachusetts, inspector on General Averell's staff, consisting of a brigade of infantry, with artillery and the 1st Massachusetts, started out to destroy the bridge at Rappahannock Station, recently repaired by the Confederates, and guarded. The expedition camped at Grove Church the first night, after a march in rain which froze as it fell, and made things particularly nasty. In the morning it proceeded to guard all the lower fords of the river with the infantry and artillery, and the same day the cavalry, under Major Chamberlain, succeeded in destroying the bridges, after something of a fight, in which several men were killed and wounded on both sides. Colonel Curtis took one hundred and fifty men of the regiment to Ellis's Ford to make a diversion. This day the cavalry marched forty miles.

An expedition sent to destroy bridge at Rappahannock Station.

February 10, General Stoneman inspected the regiment. February 13, Captain Adams received as a present from Massachusetts an extraordinary imported English bull-dog with a very open countenance, which he named "Mac," who proved a great favorite.

Regiment inspected by General Stoneman.

Before spring several officers were detailed on staffs, and detached from the regiment. Colonel Sargent went to Washington, on a court-martial; Major Chamberlain, as inspector at division headquarters; Captain Motley to General Gordon's, and Lieutenant H. T. Davis to General Devens's staff, as aids. Lieutenant N. Bowditch

Officers detached.



1863.  
February.

was detailed as assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant C. G. Davis as acting aide-de-camp, of Colonel Duffié's staff; Captain Clapp was transferred to the adjutant-general's corps U. S. A., and assigned to General Benham's staff. These details, and the officers who resigned to join the 2d Massachusetts cavalry, left the regiment with twenty-three vacancies on the roster. In

Promotions.

consequence, promotions were made from the ranks, as follows: Orderly Sergeant Teague of company D, Sergeant Hayden of company E, Lombard, company F, and Sergeant-Major J. A. Goodwin, to be 2d lieutenants. Besides this, Captains Thayer and Batchelder, who were sick in the summer, continued so all winter, and never rejoined the regiment. Captain Thayer rejoined the regiment twice, but almost immediately his health broke down, and he finally resigned.

Company F had been all winter at General Hooker's headquarters, as body-guard, but it rejoined the regiment before the spring campaign opened.

Fitzhugh  
Lee attacks the  
pickets at  
Hartwood  
Church.

On February 25 an attack on our pickets was made by Fitzhugh Lee, with 1500 cavalry. The whole outpost at Hartwood Church was driven in to the infantry picket line. The 16th Pennsylvania cavalry happened to compose the force, and they behaved badly, and ran away. A court-martial was at once established to inquire into the affair. This court found them guilty of deserting their post in presence of the enemy, and sentenced them all to death. This sentence was not carried out. The 16th Pennsylvania was a new regiment, with officers as inexperienced as the men; and this fact afforded a reason, if not an excuse, for their behavior. There were captured from this regiment one hundred and fifty men, and six or seven commissioned officers,

A court-martial.

besides many killed and wounded. The Confederate loss was three officers killed, and two officers and seven or eight men captured. Their loss occurred through a rash charge, which carried them too far. They met a reinforcement, which turned the tables.

1863,  
February..

In the brigade there were two bands, one of the 1st Massachusetts, and the other of the 1st Rhode Island, both excellent and much appreciated.

Colonel Duffié, on taking command, instituted brigade drills, and by his zeal and knowledge did much to increase the efficiency of the brigade. His English was far from perfect, and his attempts were interlarded with curious and novel expletives, which were very amusing. He won the confidence of all the command by his good nature and activity, and afterwards in the field did good service.

Brigade  
drills.

When Lieutenant Bowditch was detailed assistant adjutant-general on Colonel Duffié's staff, Lieutenant H. P. Curtis was made adjutant of the regiment.

Presents of clothing and other useful things came to the regiment during the winter from friends in Massachusetts, and from the Sanitary Commission. Boxes of good things from home were fully appreciated, and were generally divided around quickly. Books were in demand. Both volumes of any book were seldom finished, so great was the borrowing demand. But one volume, it made little difference whether first or second, was better than none; and literature was frequently devoured in this unusual manner.

Boxes  
from  
home.

Among other home curiosities, Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis sent Colonel Sargent a pair of socks, with the Confederate flag for bottoms, so that he should easily tread it under foot.

A novel  
pair of  
socks.

1863,  
March.Regiment  
filled up  
by recruits  
and con-  
scripts.

The companies of the regiment were filled up by enlisted and drafted men, and a new assignment of officers was made soon after Colonel Sargent returned from court-martial duty at Washington, the roster being as follows, in March, before taking the field : —

Colonel H. B. Sargent.  
Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Curtis.  
Major H. L. Higginson.  
Major S. E. Chamberlain, Division Inspector.  
Surgeon-Major James Holland.  
Assistant Surgeon H. H. Warner.  
Assistant Surgeon G. S. Osborne.  
Quartermaster L. W. Knight.  
Commissary J. L. Brigham.

## CAPTAINS.

A. B. W. Crowninshield.  
B. Montgomery Ritchie.\* Lieut. D. H. L. Gleason commanding.  
C. Lieut. E. A. Flint commanding.  
D. C. F. Adams, Jr.  
E. H. P. Bowditch.  
F. T. L. Motley.\* Lieut. G. M. Fillebrown commanding.  
G. John Tewksbury.  
H. L. M. Sargent, Jr.

## LIEUTENANTS.

E. R. Merrill.	E. A. Flint.
N. Bowditch.*	F. W. Hayden.
H. T. Davis.*	G. H. Teague.
C. G. Davis.*	C. C. Parsons.
G. M. Fillebrown.	A. E. Phillips.
D. H. L. Gleason.	J. J. Higginson.
H. P. Curtis.	C. A. Longfellow.

\* Detached.

Mules for  
pack ani-  
mals.

In March all the wagons were taken away from the regiment, and to each company was given two mules for pack animals.



Sickness in the regiment, which during the winter had averaged twelve per cent., towards the end of March <sup>1863,</sup> averaged only five. <sup>March.</sup>

March 28 General Hooker and staff visited the camp and were received with immense enthusiasm by the men. <sup>General Hooker in camp.</sup> On the 29th the regiment was inspected by General Stoneman, and later by Colonel (Andy) Webb, and highly praised for its condition.

The battle of Kelly's Ford, March 17, was a deliberate attempt to try conclusions with the enemy, for the purpose of adding prestige, if possible, to our troopers, before the spring campaign. <sup>Battle of Kelly's Ford.</sup> The Confederate cavalry, in force, was known to be a short distance beyond the ford. General Averell was selected to take an equal force, and after carrying the ford, protected by rifle pits, drive in the advance guard, and attack the enemy on his own ground. Averell had a force picked from his own division and the reserve brigade, and two batteries of horse artillery. He took across the river about 2000 sabres and eight guns.

His programme was carried out to the letter, and after driving the enemy back, he made them develop all their force. The enemy's attacks were successfully repulsed, and Averell withdrew his force unmolested. It was a success, and showed all engaged what could be done. It was, so far, the best thing the Federal cavalry had accomplished, and paved the way for the success of 1863.

In this battle were engaged three officers of the 1st Massachusetts cavalry, all acting on staffs. <sup>1st Mass. officers at Kelly's Ford all wounded.</sup> Major Chamberlain was division inspector of cavalry, and chief of General Averell's staff. Lieutenants Bowditch and Davis were acting on the staff of Colonel Duffié, com-



1863,  
March.

manding 1st brigade. All three of these officers were struck in the fight, Lieutenant Davis in the clasp of the sword belt, in the middle, doubling it up like a cup. Lieutenants Davis and Bowditch led a charge of cavalry, and were engaged in a hand to hand fight with the Confederates. Lieutenant Bowditch greatly distinguished himself in this charge, knocking out of their saddles three Confederates. His horse was killed, and he received three wounds. When lying on the ground helpless he was shot through the bowels, and mortally wounded, dying in the camp the next day, much regretted by everybody in the brigade. He was a gallant and genial officer.<sup>1</sup>

Lt. Bow-  
ditch mor-  
tally  
wounded  
after  
great gal-  
lantry.

Major  
Chamber-  
lain  
wounded  
in crossing  
river.

Major Chamberlain, at the very beginning of the battle, in crossing Kelly's Ford, was conspicuous in the attack, which was a difficult one, and which he directed. The other side was held by a considerable force, protected by rifle pits. The attack, at first, was unsuccessful; and Lieutenant J. P. Domingo, 4th New York, was severely wounded, and Lieutenant Nicolai, 1st Rhode Island, was killed, two men killed and five wounded. The ford was then most gallantly carried by twenty men of the 1st Rhode Island cavalry, under Lieutenant Simeon E. Brown. Almost all the Confederates guarding the ford were killed, wounded, or captured, and Major Breckenridge, of Kentucky, of the 3d Virginia cavalry, was captured. Major Chamberlain was shot through the nose, and through the left cheek, from which wound he came very near losing his life.

In Averell's report of Kelly's Ford, with a plan of the battlefield and a list of casualties, Major Chamberlain is mentioned for "distinguished gallantry."

<sup>1</sup> See *Memoir*, privately printed.



MAJOR ATHERTON H. STEVENS, JR.



The casualties were:—

Union. Killed — officers 1, men 5. Wounded — officers 12, men 38. Captured or missing — officers 2, men 20. Aggregate, 78.

1863,  
March.  
The cas-  
ualties.

Confederate. Killed — officers 3, men 8. Wounded — officers 11, men 77. Prisoners — officers 1, men 33. Aggregate, 133.

Horses. Killed, 71. Wounded, 87. Taken by enemy, 12. Aggregate, 170.

It was remarkable that the only three officers of the 1st Massachusetts actively engaged in the battle should have been hit. The regiment itself remained on the other side of the Rappahannock, and with a part of the 4th Pennsylvania was sent out under Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis to repel a threatened attack of some Confederate cavalry, supposed to be at Warrenton, and guarded the roads from that direction. No enemy was met, however, except a few Confederate scouting parties, by one of which Lieutenant F. W. Hayden was captured, and the regiment thus lost the chance of distinguishing itself in the first action of any account with the Confederate cavalry up to this time. Prisoners captured were found to be armed with new English revolvers, — Kerr's patent, — and had ammunition recently made in Connecticut. The prisoners owned up to a defeat. Major Pelham, of the Confederate artillery, a very gallant and efficient officer, was killed in the fight. He was that day serving on a court-martial at Culpeper, as was General J. E. B. Stuart himself. Both, summoned by the sound of the guns, went into the fight, and Pelham (a relation, by the way, of Major and Lieutenant Curtis) was killed while heading a charge.

1st Mass.  
and 4th  
Penn. at  
Bealton  
Mar. 17.

Lt. Hay-  
den cap-  
tured.

Confeder-  
ate arms.



## CHAPTER VI.

SPRING CAMPAIGN, APRIL 12 TO JUNE 17, 1863.

1863.  
April.  
General  
situation  
in spring  
of 1863.

THE cavalry was now properly formed into brigades and divisions. Better officers came to the front, and particularly in the regimental officers great improvement was attained, while the men learned the duties of the soldier pretty thoroughly.

Kelly's Ford was the first battle of any importance between the cavalry of the two contending armies. It was not a very great affair, but they met face to face on smooth level ground, and although each side claimed the victory, the Union cavalry had the best of it. At any rate the battle had the effect of inspiring a cavalry which had had no brilliant success up to that time.

Sargent in  
command  
of brigade;  
Curtis, of  
regiment.

When the cavalry took the field in the spring, Colonel Sargent commanded the brigade, and the command of the regiment was assumed by Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis. If the same recuperation and reinforcement could have taken place with the horses as with the men and officers, the regiment would have been in first-rate shape. But, alas! the wearing and never-ending picket duty of the winter made this impossible, and the horses were sadly out of condition when the camp was broken. The band had to be dismounted in order that their horses could be given to mount the troopers, and many men were left behind for want of horses not only in the 1st Massachusetts, but in all regiments.

In March it was thought that the campaign would very soon open. Leaves of absence had ceased to be given early in the month, but they were again renewed the first of April, as the weather became less pleasant. All superfluous baggage was sent to the rear, and the troops were ready to take the field at a moment's notice.

1863,  
April.

Ready to  
march.

On the 10th of April the cavalry marched out to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and took up position along the Rappahannock River to watch the crossings. On the 20th of April, after many skirmishes with the Confederate cavalry who were on the other side of the river, Hooker's cavalry crossed the Rappahannock, but came back again without a battle, and went to Warrenton, where they received supplies from Alexandria. It was a part of the spring campaign that our cavalry under General Stoneman should make a raid in the direction of Richmond, and they prepared for it at this place.

To the  
Rappahan-  
nock.

Crosses the  
river.

At this time Hooker, who had succeeded Burnside in the command of the Army of the Potomac, was planning to cross the river in the face of Lee and attack him. All his dispositions were masterly, the act of crossing the rivers was ideal, to be followed by humiliating disaster and muddle. It was a part of his plan that the entire cavalry force, under General Stoneman, should cross the Rapidan and make an extensive raid in the country towards and to the south of Richmond, destroy all the bridges, railroads, and canals, rendering the country impassable to Lee's army, who should thus be cut off from his base of supplies and be at the mercy of Hooker's army when he should defeat him. But from the crossing of the river the cavalry was terribly

Stone-  
man's  
raid.

1863,  
April.Failure of  
Stoneman's in-  
tended  
raid.

handicapped by a severe storm which caused the rivers to swell, and made the roads so difficult that the artillery had to be sent back. Instead of Stoneman cutting off Lee from his base of supplies, and destroying all the roads, his progress was so slow that the Confederate cavalry came up with him, and, though not able to defeat him, yet stopped him and prevented the accomplishment of his plan.

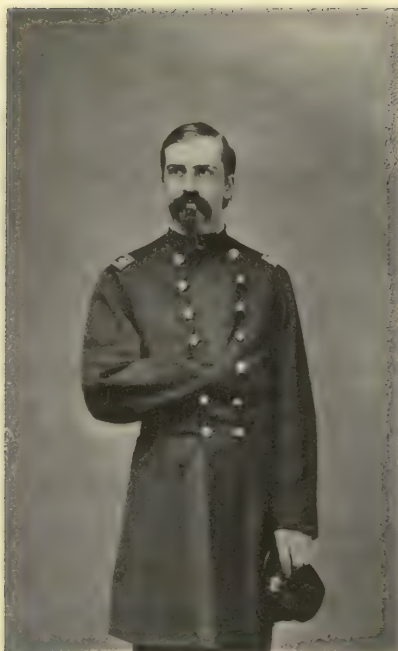
Causes of  
the fail-  
ure.

Indeed, from April 10 until the expedition did finally cross the river, the very bad weather and constant succession of rains had continually postponed the start. The whole force changed camp frequently, grew weary with marching and countermarching, used up its supplies, and became always less confident and able. The roads were difficult, and the expedition was seriously impeded by all these things before the start.

The presence of this large body of cavalry became known to the enemy, who also collected his forces across the Rapidan in position to thwart the object of Stoneman. The damage done by it finally was not great, and a part had to go to Gloucester Point, to prevent being cut off.

Battle of  
Chancellorsville.

The history of the battle of Chancellorsville need not be repeated here. Everybody knows how Hooker's army, excellently organized, probably the best that ever marched in America, through Hooker's strange loss of power, was rendered helpless. Although a great part of it was not engaged, all had to recross the river after five days of severe fighting, suffering defeat by detail at the hands of an active and enterprising enemy. Had Hooker kept his cavalry in hand as a part of his main army, Stonewall Jackson's flank march, which, so admirably planned and executed, was the principal instru-



MAJOR T. LAWRENCE MOTLEY





ment of Hooker's defeat, would have been impossible; and the whole movement might have been as brilliant in result as the crossing of the Rapidan and Rappahannock, the organization, and the preparation. But Stoneman's cavalry, weary and unsuccessful, came in on the right flank, whence it had gone out, having accomplished little or nothing but a tiresome march. May 2 the regiment recrossed the Rapidan and camped by Ely's Ford.

1863,  
April.

It might  
have been.

The cavalry went back into its old camps with the infantry, and a terrible feeling of depression and disappointment settled down upon all these troops, who two weeks before had marched out with confident anticipation of success. A short pause now took place, which was ended by the development of Lee's plan of invasion, and by the cavalry battle at Brandy Station, June 9.

All the  
army in  
old camps  
again.

The dismounted men of the cavalry corps were until June organized in camps moved from place to place, first at Dumfries, then at Potomac Run, again at Dumfries, and later at Alexandria. A tolerable system of remounting the men and sending them to their regiments was established. General Pleasonton paid personal attention to the matter, and put efficient officers in command.

Remount  
system.

The cavalry bureau was during the summer organized at Washington, and the remount and refitting was accomplished on a large scale through this bureau.

A large camp, fairly equipped, was located at Giesboro Point, near Alexandria, and called "Camp Stoneman." All dismounted men were sent to that camp and were remounted, and from time to time sent back to their regiments. Such a camp offered many kinds of dissipation and demoralization to men temporarily in

"Camp  
Stoneman."

1863,  
April.

Evils of  
the dis-  
mounted  
camp.

it, and many good cavalry soldiers became so demoralized as never to be good for anything again, while not a few never rejoined their regiments, procuring, frequently by dishonest means, a discharge or detail. No doubt this camp was better than nothing, but was very far from being what it should have been. Being close to Washington it allowed endless opportunities for dissipation of all kinds, and they were eagerly embraced. In all foreign armies a remount station is considered to be as important to the regiment as the men who are in the field, and if each regiment could have had at some refitting station a responsible officer to look out for its interests in this particular, much good would have resulted.

Lieuten-  
ant Glea-  
son's fight  
on the  
Rapidan  
River.

Before the battle of Brandy Station, while Hooker's cavalry stood opposite Lee's, many fights occurred, in one of which Lieutenant Gleason, commanding company B, had a curious hand-to-hand encounter with a Confederate officer. In a letter home Lieutenant Gleason wrote as follows about it:—

[Lieutenant Gleason's letter about the May 1 fight.]

An unwell-  
come an-  
nounce-  
ment.

Passed through Culpeper about twelve m., Thursday, April 30, 1863, and camped two miles from Rapidan Station. My squadron on picket, but I was left in camp. About ten in the evening I was aroused by Lieutenant Wardell, adjutant, who said, "Colonel Sargent wants you to report to him at once." I was very tired, played out, and had just fallen into a splendid sleep. I protested vigorously, and Wardell answered as vigorously, both with suppressed tones as Colonel Sargent was close by. It ended, as it always did end, by my reporting as ordered. Colonel Sargent said, "Mr. Gleason, you know the weakest part of the picket line is usually where two regiments meet; you will take two good men, well mounted, and go out and see that the vedettes are doing their duty, and that the whole front is well protected." I started with two non-commissioned offi-

cers of company B, and wandered about during the balance of the night, daylight finding us at the extreme right or near Robinson's Ford. We moved leisurely towards the centre, where the 1st Massachusetts was stationed, reaching Rapidan Station about seven A. M., May 1. Was told by the pickets that the rebels on the other side of the river were getting ready to charge across, and I gave orders how to dispose of the men to offer the best resistance, and then moved towards the supports, which were about one eighth of a mile back. Before reaching them the Johnnies came across, up the bank, and charged down the road towards our (1st Massachusetts) reserve. They were met gallantly by our pickets, but pushed ahead as if nothing was opposed to them. Meanwhile I was in the field on their right flank, the two men who had been with me all night joining the pickets. A fine rail fence was between me and the enemy, and I felt very comfortable and safe; drawing my Colt, I fired six shots into or at them, then with a Smith and Wesson began a second round. I am sure I don't know why I did n't kill lots of them, as I was very cool and collected, at least I thought so. But they did n't any of them seem to drop, and suddenly five of them tore a hole through the fence and came after me. My security was at an end, and putting spurs to Dixie I headed for home, over a fence into another field. Here I was confronted by a deep gully right across my path, and two rebels close at my heels. I turned to the right, gave my horse full speed, and came to the end of the gully, as one rebel reached the same point by cutting off an angle. I was about ten feet ahead, and had two shots left. I fired one, the other missed. Shoving the pistol into the holster, I tried to get at my sabre, but as my belt was on under my overcoat, I could n't get at it, and the rebel ordered me in choice language to surrender, or he would shoot. Unconsciously I had allowed my speed to slacken, and I could see into the empty barrels of his pistol. It struck me as being funny, threatening with an empty pistol. I said, "What, with that pistol?" He replied, "Yes, d— you, it's loaded." I laughed and said, "I've got two in my holsters in the same condition." Meanwhile he had ranged alongside on my left, and our horses were crowding each other as horses will when alongside. He was leaning as far as he could one way, and I the opposite. Then we clutched at each other; I got his head across my breast, with my left arm under his chin, and with my right fist pounded him for all I was worth. He with

1863,  
May.

The rebels  
charge  
suddenly.

A little  
pistol prac-  
tice.

A home  
run.

Hand-to-  
hand en-  
counter.



1863,  
May.

An unex-  
pected dé-  
nouement.

Amenities  
of warfare.

his pistol was striking blindly for my head, cutting a gash over both eyes, and knocking a finger-nail off; during this time our horses were loping towards our lines. Behind was another rebel who could not keep up. Now, my horse never liked to wet his feet; approaching a large muddy place, while we were locked in the above loving embrace, both horses jumped, but not at the same time. The consequence was, both of us were dismounted. I sat flat in the mud with heels elevated, while Johnny landed on the back of his head and shoulders; his horse stood still, mine ran away, and here I was left sitting in the mud, in company with two of the enemy. I lost my temper when I lost my horse, I fear. Any way, getting on my feet, my sabre was where I could get at it, and drawing it I went for those two rebels with a rush. In fact, there was too much rush (my rebel had again mounted), and neither horse would allow me nearer than ten feet of him. After a few plunges, both of them turned and left me alone in the mud. I fear I called them names, and used language that was not polite, as long as they were in sight. Then I ran for dear life, got over a fence, and sat down on a rock to rest and collect my thoughts. Joining my company a short time after, I found Lieutenant Higginson of company B had charged the rebel column, cutting off the two worthies who were with me, and the man nearest my heart was wounded by a carbine shot, and taken prisoner. I saw him the same afternoon, back some two or three miles, in a house; his eyes and face were black and blue, and he looked as if he had been through a powder-mill explosion. I made him as comfortable as I could, and left him. He asked me why I did n't surrender when he ordered me to, saying, "If my pistol had been loaded I would have blown your brains out." "No doubt," said I, "but you would n't have been fool enough to tell me it was loaded if it had been." He was a second lieutenant in the 6th Virginia cavalry, and we both laughed when we compared our emotions and impulses; neither before had professed great skill as boxers, and neither was very proud of the result. During the fight he dropped his pistol, and we met on equal footing. I have the pistol now, and as I look at it, I can see the whole scene move before me like a panorama.

The same day Lieutenant A. E. Phillips was shot from across the river and killed.

On June 3 while Lieutenant Gleason with company B was watching White Sulphur Springs, on the Hedgman River, his pickets were driven in by a superior force from across the river, and he found himself attacked by two strong squadrons of the 4th Virginia cavalry. He formed his men in the road and gallantly charged the head of the attacking column. His boldness and courage caused the retreat of the Confederate forces. Referring to his diary he gives the following account of this affair : —

1863,  
June.  
Lieutenant  
Gleason's  
fight near  
Sulphur  
Springs,  
Va.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VIRGINIA,  
TUESDAY, *June 2*, 1863.

Went on picket at White Sulphur Springs with company B, thirty men, and Lieutenant Duchesney. We took with us two guidons, the first and last time I had them on this service. I placed the vedettes on two roads, Fox's Ford road, and Bealton, in shape of the letter A, the top being near, and where they could command the ford and road to Warrenton. It was a very exposed position, and Reid of company B was captured on his post during the early part of the night, without firing a shot. The night was dark, and light rain at intervals. My headquarters were on the Fox Ford road, on top of the high hill, in the edge of the wood, and about one third of a mile from the Springs.

No more  
guidons  
on picket.

*June 3.*

Sprinkled a little in the morning, and again about 11.30, when one of the vedettes reported a body of rebels on the west side of the Hedgman River. I immediately mounted the men, gave orders to the vedettes to hold their ground as long as they could, and threw a skirmish line out at the foot of the hill under command of Lieutenant Duchesney, with orders, if attacked, to fall back slowly, covering both roads. I then rode to the top of the hill, where a perfect view could be had of the rebel forces. With my field glass I counted about four hundred men, in two squadrons, and what I took to be two old army wagons. I then wrote a dispatch, in duplicate, to Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis, commanding regiment at Fayetteville, and sent the two men with guidons back. My diary says they crossed at 12.30.

Rebels  
coming.  
Prepare  
for them.

The rebels moved very deliberately ; they did n't seem in the least

- 1863, June. hurry to begin business, and I thought, at one time, they would go to Warrenton without an attack. After they crossed they halted at the Old Hotel, sent a squad towards Warrenton with the wagons, threw out one squadron as skirmishers, the other in good supporting distance, and advanced briskly. My pickets and skirmishers met them pluckily, and retired slowly, fighting every step; the rebels also advanced gallantly, and showed the best drill I ever saw from them.
- Skirmish. They kept their horses circling, and it was the prettiest sight I ever witnessed. Keeping well in line, at proper distance, the squadron in support, with squadron front, — it was like a drill. When they had advanced a few rods up the hill, I gave the order to fall back into the woods on the Fox's Ford road, with eight men rear guard.
- Rebels advance. We had retired about one eighth of a mile, when we heard them yell and charge. It sounded like "hell let loose." We were at a walk. I wheeled the men by threes, as the road was too narrow for fours, returned carbine and pistol, drew sabre, and charged from a dead halt. There was about three rods distance between our forces, when we broke around the angle in the road, and met them. The yell died out, their mouths and eyes opened, and, while some fought, most of them tried to get out of it, and, for once in my life, I cut,
- Charge. slashed, and stabbed to my heart's content. We drove them out of the woods, down the hill, and, had it not been for their support, which came up promptly, and covered them, we would have had the best part of the first squadron prisoners. As it was, at one time we had more prisoners than we had men, but were obliged to let them go when the second squadron charged. This they did as soon as their own men were out of the way. However, they did not come into the woods again, but halted at the edge.
- Repulsed. They run.
- Are reinforced.

My own experience was as follows: I did n't speak but once after the charge began, and that was to the officer who led the charge, Captain Owen, 4th Virginia cavalry. As I met him I gave him a cut across the forehead, and very cordially said, "Take that, you — —," and passed on. Then a trooper tried to shoot me with his carbine, but fired too quick, shooting one of his own men through the body, dead; and rising in his stirrups, he hit me a fearful blow on top of my head with his carbine, though I guarded as best I could, and no doubt saved a broken skull. My hat went off in this little difficulty; and another fellow, before I had recovered from the first blow, hit me a cut with a sabre, on the right side of my head,

Mêlée.





BENJ. W. CROWNINSHIELD  
*Major and Brvt. Col. U. S. V.*





which laid open the scalp about four inches, and knocked out a few pieces of bone. I have five little pieces now for keepsakes. This man was cut out of his saddle by Corporal Doyle, who was immediately behind me. When we arrived at the edge of the wood, my horse Dixie was beyond control, and I went down the hill with the rebels, with Macdonald of company B close at my heels. I succeeded in turning my horse just as the rebel support charged; but, they being at my left, I got back first. I ordered the men to let the prisoners go, and fall back down the road, which we did pretty lively. As we got near the place where we first charged, my horse stumbled, and threw me over his head. He got up first, and dragged me about two rods, when I let him go. Corporal Poole was the only man near me. He wanted me to take his horse. I refused, and told him to have the men rally at Fox's Ford. As I got on my feet, my hat, which the carbine friend knocked off, and the rebel captain's cap lay alongside me. I grabbed both, jumped into the woods, which were very thick, ran about two rods, stopped, took off my rubber coat which, as it began to rain, I had put on, unhooked my sabre, put my coat through sabre knot, and began to creep away from danger. Passing down a hill to the east, I came to a spring, feeling thirsty, a little weak, and generally used up. I lay down to drink. It was then I first learned I was wounded. As the blood rushed to my head the pain was fearful. Taking off my hat I found my hair and wound full of sand. Washing it off as best I could, I crept back up the hill into the road, and to the place where our headquarters had been, and then, not seeing or hearing anything, I crawled out to the top of the open ground, and saw the rebels at White Sulphur Springs. Part of them went to Warrenton, the balance had crossed the river from whence they came.

1863,  
June.

Dixie tries  
to join the  
rebels.

Dismount-  
ed, but  
escape  
capture.

Wounded.

Rebs get  
enough  
and re-  
cross.

My loss in this affair was Sergeant Preston and private Fitzpatrick, prisoners; myself wounded. The rebel loss, as reported by an old citizen-doctor, on the Eastham River, was eight killed and sixteen wounded. Five were buried just across the river, near the ford. Captain Owen, 4th Virginia, who commanded the expedition, was court-martialed. He reported that he was ambuscaded by a regiment, and told Preston he was a liar, when Preston told him our numbers.

Losses.

My horse received a bad cut on one fore leg, from some source, during the *mêlée*.

1863,  
June.Battle of  
Brandy  
Station.Troops en-  
gaged.Disposi-  
tion of the  
cavalry.

The battle of Brandy Station, June 9, 1863, called out the best effort of the greater part of General Pleasanton's cavalry corps. All of his brigades were on the field, but it so happened that Colonel Duffié's second division went to the left after crossing Kelly's Ford, and only a very insignificant part of one of the brigades was engaged. The rest of the division, two brigades, was not engaged at all; and the loss was comparatively insignificant; more than one half of the whole loss in the division this day falling upon two companies of the 1st Massachusetts cavalry. The main part of the fighting was near Brandy Station and Beverly Ford, the 1st and 3d divisions and the reserve brigade being the principal forces engaged. General D. McM. Gregg, at the battle of Brandy Station, commanded the 1st and 3d divisions; and he sent Colonel Duffié's division towards Stevensburg, expecting to find a large force of the enemy there.

Colonel Duffié, after crossing the ford, which was scarcely defended at all, deployed his 1st brigade, commanded by Colonel L. P. di Cesnola, the 1st Rhode Island being on the right of the road, the 1st Massachusetts immediately on the left, the 6th Ohio further to the left of the road, a section of artillery *in* the road, and the rest of the artillery and the 4th New York in reserve, and advanced straight up the road towards Stevensburg.

His second brigade, commanded by Colonel J. Irvin Gregg, followed on after the others; not being deployed. The little force that was at the ford when the head of the column crossed, retreated on Brandy Station; and, giving the alarm, General Wade Hampton, commanding at that point, sent towards Stevensburg the 2d South

Carolina cavalry, Colonel M. C. Butler, and shortly afterwards the 4th Virginia cavalry, Colonel Wickham, which did not belong to his division, but happened to be in the vicinity. The 2d South Carolina, arriving on the hill near Stevensburg, was disposed, dismounted, on both sides of the road in a strong and commanding position; while in the road, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Hampton, was about a company, mounted, but kept well back, so as not to show its strength.

1863,  
June.

As the first brigade of Duffié advanced, the dismounted men, well protected, fired upon our men, who were mounted, and made the advance uncomfortable. One carbine in the hands of a dismounted man under cover is certainly worth half a dozen in the hands of men on horseback; and these men of Hampton, on our left of the road, were in the ruins of a large, burned building, a seminary, and delivered a hot fire upon the advance of the 1st Massachusetts, which was opposed to them.

Dismounted troopers open fire on our advance.

Coming to close quarters, the men of Captain Tewksbury's squadron, companies E and G, became impatient at the disadvantage of their position, and called out to Captain Tewksbury to order a charge. He told the men to remain steady; but again calling out, some of the men thought the order came from their officers, and the squadron started to charge. The larger part of this and Lieutenant Higginson's squadron (companies A and B) were at the time deployed as skirmishers, and that squadron started immediately after Captain Tewksbury's, and the charge was taken up by the 1st Rhode Island on the right of the road. But Captain Tewksbury's men, by starting first, took the lead, and getting

Our men clamor for a charge.

Charge begun without orders.



1863,  
June.

into the road, brushed away the mounted men of the 2d South Carolina, killing Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Hampton and many of his men.

4th Vir-  
ginia cut  
in two, and  
put to  
flight.

Captain  
Tewks-  
bury un-  
horsed.

Enemy at-  
tempts to  
form new  
line.

It happened that the 4th Virginia cavalry was just coming on to the field, or rather, just getting into line of battle. They were taken, perhaps, at a slight disadvantage on this account; but this charge cut that regiment in two parts, one squadron being left to the right, and the other part of the regiment turned in the road and fled precipitately through Stevensburg and towards Culpeper, in utter confusion. All attempts of their officers to rally them were unsuccessful, and Captain Tewksbury's squadron, not numbering over eighty men, went through them like a whirlwind, capturing fifty-three prisoners, and killing and wounding a good many. Captain Tewksbury himself was struck out of his saddle, but he was not hurt; and getting on his horse again, led his men successfully. The men of the 2d South Carolina regiment, who had dismounted, took to their horses, and got to the rear in confusion, without waiting. Then with the squadron of the 4th Virginia, left on our right, which at one time was quite surrounded by our men, but remaining hidden in the woods quietly was not perceived, they managed to retreat in the direction of Brandy Station, and took up a new line across Mountain Run.

Colonel Duffié brought up the rest of his brigade to the hill by Stevensburg, unlimbered his artillery, and fired upon whatever had been brought together of the 4th Virginia and 2d South Carolina, across Mountain Run. The very first shot was effective, disabling two of Hampton's officers, as will be seen later in this account. Meanwhile, the men of the 4th Virginia, who had re-



MAJOR CHARLES G. DAVIS



treated down the Culpeper road, rallied and came back, but did not effect anything. They followed Duffié at a safe distance as he withdrew his brigade. All the fighting there was, was in this first attack by one squadron of the 1st Massachusetts against all the Confederate force, two regiments. Colonel Irvin Gregg's 2d brigade, which was in the rear of the 1st brigade, on hearing the fighting going on at Brandy Station, at the beginning of the fight, went in that direction, following the sound of the guns. They, however, did not come to the field in time to take part in that engagement, and they were not engaged all day. They eventually recrossed the river with the other brigade at Beverly Ford.

1863,  
June.

While Colonel Duffié was preparing to charge the 2d South Carolina and the part of the 4th Virginia cavalry which had retired across Mountain Run, and had issued the order for it, he received orders to withdraw his forces, and marched to assist the other divisions, which were engaged near Brandy Station and Beverly Ford. Limbering up his guns, and retreating by the road on which he had advanced, he went to the left, towards the battlefield, which was at that time being hotly contested; but he got there too late to take part in the battle, and uniting with Irvin Gregg's brigade, he recrossed the whole division, in the evening, at Beverly Ford.

Col. Duffié  
ordered to  
withdraw  
when  
ready to  
charge.

In his excellent book, McClellan, of General Stuart's staff, gives an elaborate account of this fight, explaining the movement of each one of the squadrons of the 2d South Carolina and 4th Virginia, giving in detail the accounts of different officers. The principal feature of the fight was the running away of the 4th Virginia

Confed-  
erate ac-  
counts of  
the action.



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June.

cavalry; and these elaborate explanations serve, perhaps, to throw a little dust in the eyes of the reader, but not to lessen the prominence of that event. The force which he speaks of as being in Stevensburg before the fighting took place, which he says the 2d South Carolina drove out, was one battalion of the 6th Ohio cavalry, which was sent there to reconnoitre immediately after Duffié crossed the river. They simply retired before the superior force.

Who were  
engaged.

Losses.

In McClellan's account of the battle at Brandy Station, he sums up the forces on both sides, and leaves the reader to believe that they were about equal. And he takes great pains to say that one brigade of his cavalry was not in battle, except a part, dismounted. Now, the fact is, that Duffié's whole division was not in the fight, except the two squadrons of the 1st Massachusetts, as I have shown; and the battery only fired a few shots. Russell's brigade of infantry, which was left at Kelly's Ford after Duffié advanced to Stevensburg, was not engaged. Duffié's division and Russell's brigade numbered together 3393 officers and men. The loss of the whole brigade in this fight was four killed, eleven wounded, and nine captured; twenty-four altogether. Of these, sixteen were in the 1st Massachusetts. Of the captured in the 1st Massachusetts, one certainly was a man whose horse ran away into the Confederate lines. Nearly all the loss our men sustained occurred when advancing against the 2d South Carolina, who were fighting on foot, and before our men were actually engaged. The 2d brigade casualties amounted altogether to only five.

Sergeant Sherman, of company G, in a letter gives this account of Stevensburg:—

We drew sabres and started on the charge, and there were only between eighty and ninety men altogether in the squadron. The rebels stood until we got within a few yards of them. I thought we had got into a bad fix ; but before we got to them, they broke and ran like a flock of sheep toward the village, and we in among them using the sabre. I followed one man and called to him to surrender, but he took no notice of it. I soon reached him and struck him between the shoulders with the staff of the guidon. It knocked the breath out of him and he surrendered. . . . Going through the town, the women were abusive. The rebels made two or three attempts at making a stand, but it was no use. We went through them like a whirlwind. Captain Tewksbury got knocked off his horse once, and remounting shot the man that struck him.

1863,  
June.

Beginning  
of the cav-  
alry  
charge.

I saw a two-horse ambulance with two men on the seat drive out of a yard ahead of us. Downing and I went for it, and after a long chase I finally forced the horses into a ditch which overturned the wagon and buried the two drivers in the ruins. It proved to be a hospital wagon full of stores, medicines, liquors, tea, coffee, etc. We cut the horses out, started them towards Stevensburg, and proceeded to help ourselves from the contents of the wagon, avoiding medicines. While doing this an orderly from Colonel Duffié came to recall us, saying the woods just beyond were full of rebel cavalry getting ready to charge, and at the same moment our battery opened fire on them firing over our heads. We then saw a large force of rebel cavalry coming at a gallop, and lost no time in getting back to the town. The battery turned the rebels back. One man's horse ran away and carried him into the enemy's ranks, where he was made prisoner.

A capture.

The women in the town refused to have the rebel wounded in their houses, saying it was a disgrace to the Confederacy to let a small force like ours drive four hundred of them.

What the  
women  
thought of  
the fight.

McClellan, in his account of the battle of Brandy Station, says, —

We must now turn our attention toward Stevensburg, where events of less magnitude, but of equal interest, were transpiring.

How the  
Confeder-  
ates re-  
ported it.

Colonel Hampton pursued the direct road to Stevensburg, and meeting Lieutenant Broughton's party learned that a squadron of the enemy had advanced through the town, and had again retired.

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June.

As Hampton's party, now numbering thirty-six men, reached Stevensburg, he found this squadron drawn up in a position of observation on the east side of the town. He immediately ordered a charge, which the enemy did not wait to receive, but retired in the direction of their main body. Colonel Butler had, in the mean time, led his regiment on a by-road to the east of Stevensburg, and reached the main road just in rear of this retreating squadron, the pursuit of which was continued past Doggett's house to the wide stretch of open field beyond, over which the enemy was seen advancing in force. Judging that the attack would be made from the open field north of the road, Butler withdrew his regiment to the line of wooded hills already described. It was necessary for him to occupy a line from Doggett's house to Hansborough's, a distance of nearly a mile, and to cover this line he had less than two hundred men. Leaving the thirty-six men under Colonel Hampton to act mounted on the road, Butler deployed the remainder of his regiment on foot along the line on the north side of the road. Colonel Hampton was ordered to charge anything which might assail him.

The Con-  
federate  
account.

Explains  
the pre-  
sence of  
Federal  
cavalry.

It is now necessary to explain the presence of the Federal cavalry at this point. The column under General Gregg had effected an easy crossing of the river at Kelly's Ford between the hours of five and eight o'clock A. M., for it was opposed by nothing but Robertson's picket, which retired toward his brigade in the direction of Brown's house, leaving General Gregg's advance entirely unobstructed and unobserved. General Gregg left Russell's infantry brigade in the vicinity of Kelly's Ford, and pushed forward to Stevensburg the 2d cavalry division, 1900 men, under Colonel A. N. Duffié, of the 1st Rhode Island cavalry. Following Colonel Duffié's march as far as Willis Madden's, General Gregg turned the 3d cavalry division to the northwest, toward Brandy Station, where he made the attack. . . . Colonel Duffié's column continued to move toward Stevensburg. One squadron of his command entered the town without opposition, but retired on the main body when charged by Colonel Hampton.

The Con-  
federate  
position.

The position in which Butler awaited attack was well chosen. The woods concealed the smallness of his numbers, and even on the road the sloping ground prevented the enemy from discovering any but the leading files of Hampton's mounted detachment. The enemy's advance was at first cautious, even timid. As Butler had an-



anticipated, the first attempt was to break the line of his dismounted men, on his left, and two such attacks were made; but both were repulsed by the close fire of his Enfield rifles. The enemy now turned his attention to Hampton's position, and prepared to carry it by a direct sabre charge on the road, supported by squadrons on either flank. To meet this attack, Colonel Hampton dismounted nearly one half of his men for the protection of his flanks, retaining but twenty to meet the enemy's mounted charge. Between Hampton's position on the road and the nearest point of the line of Butler's dismounted men was a considerable gap.

1863,  
June.

Method of  
meeting  
our attack.

At this juncture Colonel Wickham arrived with the 4th Virginia cavalry. He had been turned off from the direct road to Stevensburg by Captain W. D. Farley, volunteer aide-de-camp to General Stuart, and had been guided along the same obscure road by which Butler had advanced. He now found himself on the right of Butler's dismounted men, the head of his column resting on the main road east of Stevensburg, just in rear of the position held by Hampton's mounted detachment. The change in the direction of his march was most unfortunate, and was the real cause of the stampede which ensued. Had Wickham moved through Stevensburg, as he would have done had he not met Captain Farley, his regiment would have been in position to meet the enemy, whose advance might have been checked at the strong line occupied by Butler. The circumstances in which Wickham was placed were peculiar. His own regiment was in a position where it was impossible for it to act, enclosed as it was in a thick pine copse, on a narrow by-road, where even a column of fours could scarcely move. It was therefore necessary to turn the head of his column westward, toward Stevensburg, and after thus gaining the main road, to wheel about by fours, placing his left in front. Ignorant of the dispositions made by Butler, and of the events which had already occurred, Wickham naturally hesitated to give orders either to Butler or Hampton until he could survey the ground and bring his own regiment into action.

The 4th  
Virginia a  
marplot.

He who  
hesitates  
is lost.

Major T. J. Lipscomb, commanding the 2d South Carolina cavalry after Colonel Butler was disabled and Colonel Hampton was killed, in an appendix to his report dictated by Colonel Butler, states that the command was turned over to Colonel Wickham by Colonel Butler, and that it was suggested that Colonel Hampton's position be strengthened by sharpshooters on the right, and by a mounted force



1863,  
June.

Precau-  
tions of  
the rebels.

An unfor-  
tunate or-  
der.

in the road. The communication between Butler and Wickham was made through Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Payne, of the 4th Virginia. Adjutant Moore states that in a brief interview between Colonel Hampton and Colonel Wickham, Hampton requested that both his right and left be strengthened by squadrons of sharpshooters, and that Wickham promptly acquiesced, and moved back toward his regiment to give the necessary orders. Captain John D. Hobson, of company F, 4th Virginia cavalry, has recently assured me that the squadron composed of his own company and Captain Strother's was put in on Hampton's left, and that being soon separated from the rest of the regiment these companies acted with the 2d South Carolina during a considerable part of the rest of the day. This agrees with Major Lipscomb's report, and also with Colonel Wickham's. While these arrangements were being made, the enemy was advancing a column on the road, supported by strong squadrons on either side, moving slowly, however, as they came under the fire of the few men dismounted on the road. The force of the enemy was so large that, in the opinion of both Adjutant Moore and Lieutenant Rhett, a charge by Hampton's twenty men, unsupported, would only have resulted in their destruction. Lieutenant Broughton informed Adjutant Moore that he delivered a message from Colonel Hampton to Colonel Wickham to the effect that he (Hampton) would close back upon the 4th regiment so as to make a charge in solid column. At this moment the rear of the 4th regiment was emerging upon the road from the woods, and the order "By fours, right about wheel," was heard. Whether this command was given by Colonel Hampton to execute the movement contemplated in the message delivered by Lieutenant Broughton, or whether it was given by some officer of the 4th regiment so as to bring the faces of his men toward the enemy, is entirely uncertain. The result was most unfortunate. Captain Chestnut and Lieutenant Rhett, at the head of Hampton's men, remained facing the enemy, to conceal, if possible, a movement which they felt must bring an attack upon them at once. But the enemy saw the wheel, and instantly ordered the charge. Colonel Hampton again ordered the right about wheel, and placed himself at the head of his men; but it was of no avail. In a moment they were swept to the side of the road, and the full force of the charge fell upon the 4th Virginia. Colonel Hampton, while engaging one of the enemy with his sabre, was shot through the body by another, and was mor-



EDWARD A. FLINT  
*Major and Bvt. Col.*



tally wounded. He succeeded in reaching the house of John S. Barbour, west of Stevensburg, where he died that night.

1863,  
June.

It cannot be a matter of surprise that the 4th regiment, under such circumstances, broke and ran. Had the regiment rallied quickly no blame would have attached to it. There was not a finer body of men in the service. They had frequently proved their valor on other battlefields, and on many subsequent occasions they confirmed their good reputation. But on this day a panic possessed them. They did not respond to the efforts of their officers, and the enemy's pursuit was continued through the town of Stevensburg and beyond as far as Barbour's house, where Colonel Wickham and a few of his men threw themselves into a field on the roadside, and by the fire of their pistols checked further pursuit.

A panic  
admitted.

Very few of Hampton's men continued on the road with the 4th regiment. Most of them gave way to the left toward the line of the dismounted men of their own regiment. Simultaneous with the charge on the road, a squadron of the enemy had attacked the left of Butler's line, which was held by Lieutenant Markert; but this attack was readily repulsed, and Markert's line, still intact, offered a good rallying point for Hampton's men.

Major Lipscomb's report narrates the events which now followed. He says:—

"The enemy having gained possession of the road, and passed through Stevensburg on the road to Culpeper, the right of our line fell back obliquely to the road leading from Stevensburg to Brandy Station. They were rallied and formed by Colonel Butler between Stevensburg and Norman's Mill; but the columns of the enemy pouring out of the woods on his left, and threatening to gain his rear, compelled him to fall back beyond Norman's Mill, and take a new position on the hill near Beckham's house. Colonel Butler ordered me to hold my position, and if they pressed on the right to move in that direction. The firing on the right gradually got to my rear, and I was in the act of moving when Captain Farley, of General Stuart's staff, brought to me a squadron of the 4th Virginia cavalry, with orders to hold my position. I immediately put all the riflemen in position. About half an hour afterwards I received orders from Colonel Butler to retire with rapidity across Mountain Run. My line was extended, and by the time the riflemen were mounted, the right and left of our line had both fallen back across

Major  
Lips-  
comb's re-  
port.

Rebels  
have to  
fall back.



1863,  
June.

Mountain Run. Having sixteen dismounted men with me, I was obliged to retire slowly to protect them. When I reached the open field I found a column of the enemy on either flank, from three to four hundred yards distant, and also moving towards Mountain Run. Our artillery fired two shots, which fell near me, and which, I think, caused the enemy to take me for one of their own columns, as they did not fire on me until after I had crossed the Run."

Execution  
done by a  
single  
shell.

Butler had now secured a good position covering the road to Brandy Station, and where he might expect soon to be reinforced by the 4th Virginia cavalry. Moreover, he threatened the enemy's flank should he advance towards Culpeper Court House. The one gun which had followed Colonel Wickham from Brandy Station was now available, and Butler proposed to make a stand. But while in the road, side by side with Captain Farley, their horses' heads in opposite directions, a shell from the enemy struck the ground near by, ricocheted, cut off Butler's right leg above the ankle, passed through his horse, through Farley's horse, and carried away Farley's leg at the knee.

The Hon. John T. Rhett addresses his narrative, from which I have already largely drawn, to the Hon. M. C. Butler; and thus describes a scene which for knightly courtesy and heroism cannot be surpassed.

An inci-  
dent of the  
fight.

"After we crossed the stream, the enemy placed a gun in position in full view of us all. While they were so doing you ordered us to retire. As we were moving off I was turned in my saddle looking backwards. I saw the artilleryman fire the gun, heard an exclamation, and saw that the shot had taken effect in the small group with you. Captain Chestnut and myself, with a few men, hastened to the spot. We first went to you, sending some men to aid Captain Farley. When we had placed you in a blanket you said to us, —

" 'I wish that you two gentlemen, as you have placed me in the hands of my own men, would go and take charge of Farley.' "

A brave  
man.

"We went to Captain Farley, told him that you had sent us, took him out of a blanket, and placed him in an old flat trough. He was very cool, in fact pleasant and smiling, though evidently in great pain. Just as we were about to send him away, he called me to him, and pointing to the leg that had been cut off by the ball, and which was lying near by, he asked me to bring it to him. I did so. He

took it, pressed it to his bosom as one would a child, and said, smiling, —

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June.

“ ‘It is an old friend, gentlemen, and I do not wish to part from it.’

“Chestnut and myself shook hands with him, bidding him good-by, and expressing the hope that we should soon again see him. He said, —

“ ‘Good-by, gentlemen, and forever. I know my condition, and we will not meet again. I thank you for your kindness. It is a pleasure to me that I have fallen into the hands of good Carolinians at my last moment.’

A soldier's  
good-by.

“ ‘Courteously, even smilingly, he nodded his head to us as the men bore him away. He died within a few hours. I have never seen a man whose demeanor, in the face of certain, painful, and quick death, was so superb. I have never encountered anything so brave from first to last.’”

Meets his  
fate.

Duffié's division [brigade], now far separated from the rest of the Federal cavalry, and recalled by repeated orders from General Gregg, did not press the advantage gained, but retired from Stevensburg in the direction of the railroad, where it effected a junction with Gregg's division, and recrossed the Rappahannock at the railroad bridge.

Of the battle of Brandy Station, further on, McClellan says : —

The severity of the fighting during this day is shown by the losses sustained in both commands. The total Confederate loss was 523 officers and enlisted men. As trophies of the fight there remained in Stuart's hands three pieces of artillery, six regimental and company flags, and 486 prisoners. The total Federal loss was 936 officers and enlisted men. Colonel J. Kilpatrick and Colonel P. Wyndham, commanding the two brigades of Gregg's division, each claim the capture of a Confederate battle-flag and of General Stuart's adjutant-general. Stuart did lose his aid, Lieutenant Goldsborough, who was captured while attempting to return to Brandy Station from Stevensburg ; but the report of the capture of the adjutant is a mistake.

Severity of  
the fighting.

The forces engaged were, on the Federal side, three divisions of cavalry, consisting of twenty-four regiments, and two brigades of

1863,  
June.

The forces  
engaged,  
according  
to Confed-  
erate au-  
thorities.

infantry, consisting of ten regiments; numbering in all, according to General Pleasanton, 10,981 effective men. All of these troops, except Russell's brigade of infantry, were more or less engaged in the battle. On the Confederate side there were five brigades of cavalry, containing twenty-one regiments, one of which was absent on picket duty, and not within reach of the battlefield. On the monthly return for May 31, 1863, these five brigades and the horse artillery reported an effective total of 9536. The fighting on this day was done almost exclusively by fifteen regiments, — five of Hampton's, five of Jones', four of W. H. F. Lee's, and one of Fitz Lee's. Three squadrons of sharpshooters from Fitz Lee's brigade were engaged, late in the afternoon, on the Confederate left. Robertson's brigade was not engaged at any time during the day. General Robertson moved promptly to the support of his picket at Kelly's Ford, and discovered the movement of Gregg's division toward Stevensburg. He reported the facts to General Stuart, who was probably four miles distant, and asked for instructions. Meanwhile Gregg pursued his way unmolested.

The number of guns employed on either side was probably nearly equal, although the advantage of position was generally with the Confederates.

Confeder-  
ate com-  
ments on  
the re-  
sults.

The results claimed by Federal writers as following from this battle seem extravagant. The information which General Pleasanton obtained was positive, as far as it extended, but after all was meagre. He developed the presence of the Confederate cavalry, and of a portion of the Confederate infantry at Brandy Station.<sup>1</sup> Beyond this he learned nothing. Certainly General Hooker does not credit him with having penetrated General Lee's designs; for on the 12th of June he uses the following language in orders addressed to the commanding officer of the 1st corps: "In view of the position of affairs on the right, the absence of any specific information as to the objects, movements, and purposes of the enemy," etc., etc. Subsequent correspondence contained in General Hooker's testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War shows that uncertainty concerning General Lee's intentions existed both at Washington and at General Hooker's headquarters, as late as the 21st of June. One result of incalculable importance certainly did follow this battle, — it *made* the Federal cavalry. Up to that time con-

This fight  
made the  
Federal  
cavalry.

<sup>1</sup> But see next page.



MAJOR AMOS L. HOPKINS





fessedly inferior to the Southern horsemen, they gained on this day that confidence in themselves and in their commanders which enabled them to contest so fiercely the subsequent battlefields of June, July, and October. . . .

1863,  
June.

The assertion that Confederate infantry was seen debarking from the cars in the vicinity of Brandy Station has no better foundation. General Ewell's report and the reports of General Rodes and his subordinate commanders show that Ewell's corps marched to Stuart's assistance from a point on the Rixeyville road four miles north of Culpeper Court House, by way of Botts' farm, to Brandy Station; and that Rodes' division, which was in advance, did not reach Barbour's house until Pleasonton and Buford were in the act of retiring.

The battle of Brandy Station was, in fact, a reconnaissance in force, which developed Lee's preparations to invade Maryland. McClellan claims that only fifteen regiments were engaged on Stuart's side. He forgets Munford's brigade, who came up late, and also assumes that all of Pleasonton's regiments were used in the battle, which was not the case. Of the 2d division, which went to Stevensburg, only the skirmish line was engaged, and a very few shots from the battery. He denies that Confederate infantry was seen, but owns it was sent for, and came up, too.

It was a  
reconnois-  
sance in  
force.

Williams's infantry brigade was engaged only very slightly.

McClellan goes into great detail in his account. It is impossible to reconcile the different accounts he quotes, and much of the events of June 9 will always remain doubtful.

The Brandy Station fight was severe for a part of the troops engaged, and the moral can be quoted from McClellan: "It *made* the Federal cavalry."

Effect of  
the fight.

At Stevensburg the two Confederate regiments, of

1863.  
June.Unusual  
admixture  
of discre-  
tion with  
valor.

course, saw the brigade coming to follow up the skirmishers, but they did not wait for them to get to close quarters. They ran from the skirmishers' charge, and the affair was soon over. Nothing could have been improved in our attack, but it was a small affair. The enemy showed an unusual admixture of discretion with their valor on this occasion.

## CHAPTER VII.

### BATTLE OF ALDIE, JUNE 17, AND GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN, TO AUGUST 1, 1863.

AFTER crossing the river June 9, General Pleasonton reorganized his cavalry, near Warrenton, as follows : —

1863,  
June.

Cavalry Corps : Brigadier-General Alfred Pleasonton.

1st Division : Brigadier-General John Buford.

1st Brigade : Colonel William Gamble.

8th Illinois, 8th New York, 12th Illinois, 3d Indiana.

2d Brigade : Colonel T. C. Devin.

6th New York, 9th New York, 17th Pennsylvania, 3d West Virginia.

2d Division : Brigadier-General D. McM. Gregg.

1st Brigade : Brigadier-General Judson Kilpatrick.

1st Massachusetts, 2d New York, 4th New York, 6th Ohio.

2d Brigade : Colonel J. I. Gregg.

1st Maine, 4th Pennsylvania.

Reserve Brigade : Major S. H. Starr.

6th Pennsylvania, 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th United States.

Organiza-  
tion of  
Pleason-  
ton's cav-  
alry.

On the 16th the corps marched up the railroad to Manassas, ahead of the infantry.

On June 17 the regiment marched with the cavalry corps from the Orange and Alexandria Railroad across the Bull Run battlefields, and struck the Little River turnpike about half past two in the afternoon, in the neighborhood of a few houses, which composed the vil-



1863,  
June.

lage of Aldie. Kilpatrick's brigade was in advance and nearest the town, and a halt was made.

Squadron  
ordered to  
develop  
enemy's  
force.

After watering its horses in the stream near the town, the regiment crossed it, and was drawn up in column of squadrons, when some firing took place from behind a stone wall by the village. General Kilpatrick with his staff rode up, and ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis to send some men up to find out what force of the enemy was there. Captain Sargent's squadron (companies H and F) was the one designated for this duty, and after sending forward the first platoon, under Lieutenant Fillebrown, in skirmishing order against the enemy, Captain Sargent himself followed with the rest of the squadron.

Ordered  
not to go  
beyond a  
certain  
point.

Colonel Curtis's instructions to Captain Sargent, in accordance with those received from General Kilpatrick himself, were to drive the enemy off the hill, but not to go beyond a house which he pointed out. Lieutenant Fillebrown's platoon advanced under fire, rapidly obliquing to the left towards the road, and drove away what appeared to be a force of about thirty men. As these men retired, their strength became greater, for they were the picket of the 2d Virginia cavalry, which had been nearly all day posted at Aldie, to watch the country to the eastward, and they were reinforced by their reserve. Captain Sargent's squadron came up with Lieutenant Fillebrown's platoon, and the whole squadron at once charged the enemy, driving them before them. In the heat of the charge, Captain Sargent forgot to stop at the house indicated, and pursued the enemy beyond. Colonel Curtis, at the head of the rest of the regiment, seeing this, ordered Major Higginson to go up and stop him. Major Chamberlain,

Failure to  
observe  
orders.

just returned from sick leave, but not reported for duty, was present with the regiment, and went with Major Higginson, and the two came up to the head of the squadron while they were on the charge; the blood of all being up, and the men at a sharp gallop, they were all carried forward, and the halt was not made at once, but was finally effected. They had driven the one squadron of the enemy back upon its reserves, and when our men halted and went very slowly back to rally the squadron, the enemy in turn advanced, and charged down upon the retiring party. This attack was probably made by the 5th Virginia cavalry, Colonel Rosser, just coming on the field. In the confusion of the charge, as the enemy dispersed in scattered parties, our men also scattered in pursuit; and on the retreat, there were together in the road Major Higginson, Captain Sargent, Lieutenant Fillebrown, Sergeant Martin, and one private. These retired slowly, firing as they went, and the enemy, in superior numbers, with officers at the head, charged upon them, and a fight at close quarters took place in the road. Major Higginson's horse was so badly wounded that he could carry him no further, and this little party of the 1st Massachusetts stayed to protect Major Higginson and repel the enemy, and were at once engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter. Almost immediately all five of them were wounded: Major Higginson in three places, by a pistol shot and sabre wounds; Captain Sargent was apparently dead, lying upon his side, with blood streaming from his mouth, quite unconscious; Lieutenant Fillebrown was shot through the body, as was also the private, and Sergeant Martin was cut over the top of the head with a sabre. The rest of the squadron, meanwhile, was ral-

1863,  
June.

Imprudence in  
pursuing  
enemy.

Enemy  
charge in  
turn.

A disastrous  
outcome.

1863,  
June.

Part of  
squadron  
cut off  
from regi-  
ment.

Eludes  
capture.

Wounded  
men  
brought  
off.

Wounds  
not mortal.

lying, and under the charge of Lieutenant Parsons, the only remaining officer, again charged and dispersed the enemy; but in doing so, they were cut off from the main body of the regiment. When Lieutenant Parsons looked around to effect his retreat after the charge, he found the enemy in his rear and also in his front. The enemy in his front proved to be the two regiments, the rest of the 2d and the 3d Virginia cavalry, who had been getting forage on the Snickersville pike, some two or three miles away. Hearing firing, they came back at a rapid gait. Between these two forces, Lieutenant Parsons had no alternative but to break off to the right into the woods, and by making a long *détour* he succeeded in getting his men off, and came in by the river, bringing two prisoners with him. Towards the very end of the battle he was brought up by Colonel Curtis, to whom he reported, to the house, which was a prominent feature in the fight, and where, dismounted, the men used the carbine effectively. Lieutenant Fillebrown and Sergeant Martin, both badly wounded, made their way on foot, the sergeant leading the two horses through the woods, and came out at very nearly the same place that Lieutenant Parsons brought his men; the lieutenant was placed in a house in Aldie, where were collected a great many wounded men, as well as Major Higginson, who had recovered consciousness, and managed, with help, to get back. Captain Sargent was picked up in the road and taken into a house (that of Mr. Furr), where he was kindly cared for, and subsequently was taken by an ambulance with the rest of the wounded. His wound at first seemed to be mortal, but proved comparatively slight, the bullet having gone round his body, and in a few weeks he was well again.





MAJOR GEORGE H. TEAGUE





The Confederate cavalry thus became aware of the situation before it was clear to General Kilpatrick that he was engaged with so large a force, and it was of the greatest advantage to Colonel Munford and his men, as it enabled them to anticipate and overpower the inferior numbers at first encountered before reinforcements could arrive. Kilpatrick's brigade was not concentrated. A part of the 1st Maine was absent, and only came late on the field; and a long time intervened before he could unite his regiments on the field. But meanwhile, the four squadrons of the 1st Massachusetts were engaged at the greatest disadvantage against very superior forces, which came up to the attack from different points at the same time. The picketing force was already in position from the beginning. The 5th Virginia came at once to their help from the Middleburg road, and was followed closely by the 4th Virginia and the battery, while the 2d and 3d Virginia, which had previously gone up the Snickersville road for forage, came back by that road. The 1st Virginia was also present on the Middleburg road. McClellan claims that it was not engaged. It was there, and not far away was another brigade, that of W. H. F. Lee.

1863,  
June.

Enemy  
grasps the  
situation.

Kilpat-  
rick's men  
not concen-  
trated.

1st Massa-  
chusetts  
outnum-  
bered.

Captain Sargent's squadron, as we have seen, was cut off from Aldie by the 5th Virginia. The squadron again faced about and charged a squadron of this force, and captured two men. But not being able to open its way back, it went off the road to its right, seeing the 2d and 3d Virginia rapidly coming down the Snickersville road in its front to take part in the battle.

Unsuccess-  
ful attacks  
on the en-  
emy.

Captain Tewksbury, ordered up to support Captain Sargent's squadron, found himself at once in front of a strong party of the enemy (the 4th and 5th Virginia),

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June.

which he prepared to charge. He was driven back by superior numbers out of the road into a field partly wooded at the left (south) of the road, and his squadron dispersed. Captain Adams's squadron (companies C and D) just then arrived, and was drawn up in line mounted, in this field, and Colonel Curtis was in command. A charge by the enemy was here attempted, but the men did not come to the scratch, seeing their foe stood his ground. The officer in command came bravely on, but was not aware that his men were not behind him until he was too near to get away, and was knocked off his horse.

An officer  
charges  
alone.Colonel di  
Cesnola  
and his  
colors cap-  
tured.

The fighting was severe, indeed desperate at times. The 4th New York was driven in confusion from the field, and its disorder gave the enemy a great advantage at the time, which threatened disaster. Colonel di Cesnola, whose regiment had incurred the displeasure of General Kilpatrick for some misdemeanor, a day or two before, and had had its colors taken away, at Aldie begged his colors back, and placing himself at the head, ordered the charge, but his men did not follow him, and he, with the colors, was captured. A few days later, at Upperville, the 4th New York fought with great gallantry, and retrieved its reputation. The 6th Ohio captured one squadron of the 5th Virginia in a gallant charge, in which Major Stanhope was mortally wounded.

Having lost the use of Captain Sargent's squadron, and the squadrons of Captains Adams and Tewksbury being thrown into disorder by sudden contact with vastly superior numbers, Colonel Curtis ordered up Lieutenant Davis's squadron at a trot. This squadron coming suddenly up the hill saw in the road ahead a

squadron of the enemy, which it at once started to charge, being ordered to do so by the adjutant.

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June.

The road was narrow and very uneven, so much so, indeed, that the men moved with difficulty. A little before, two squadrons of sharpshooters, dismounted, had been placed by the enemy alongside the road on our right, behind the stone walls, at a place where the road was lower than the ground at the side. This ambuscade of sharpshooters had to be passed by Lieutenant Davis's squadron in charging the enemy in the road. All unconscious of the danger, the squadron rushed on its fate; and when exactly opposite, and only a few feet away, these sharpshooters rose and fired on the hapless riders below them, crowded in the narrow and rough road. In a moment the road was full of dead and dying horses and men, piled up in an inextricable mass. Those whose horses fell were pinned down and unable to rise. All who were not killed were captured, except a very few of those in the rear of the squadron. Not a single officer escaped. Lieutenant Hugh Carey was mortally, and Lieutenant Davis slightly wounded; both these and Lieutenants Duchesney and Higginson were captured, and with them twenty-five men, many of whom were wounded. The enemy fired upon them while helpless in the road, and some were killed even after surrendering, and while in the enemy's hands. But the Confederate officers stopped this, and saved the lives of several who would otherwise have been killed.

A squadron ambuscaded by sharpshooters.

At this moment the enemy's force developed rapidly and came up in front and on both flanks. An effort was made to dismount our men in the piece of woods and fight on foot, as the Confederates were vastly supe-

Our men driven and some captured.



1863,  
June.

rior, and had dismounted a large party who fought with carbines from behind the stone walls in front and on the right. A strong battalion, mounted, came in on the left and rear, driving our men in confusion through the woods. Thirty of Captain Adams's squadron who were preparing to fight on foot were here captured, as they could not reach their horses in time to get away. An attempt was made to form a new line a little way in the rear. As soon as our other regiments came on the field, the 1st Maine and 2d New York made gallant and successful charges. The enemy returned them, and each side was successively reinforced. In all, on the Federal side, there were engaged five regiments: 1st Massachusetts, 1st Maine, 2d New York, 4th New York, and 6th Ohio, and a battery (Randol's); and on the Confederate side five: the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Virginia, and a battery (Breathed's).

The forces  
engaged.

The battle  
a surprise.

The battle itself was a surprise to both sides. For a whole week the cavalry of the two armies had not been in contact. Lee had sent his to the east to cover the movement of the main body of his army towards Maryland. Hooker, aware of this, was marching his army north, keeping between Lee's army and Washington, and ordered his cavalry ahead and along the Bull Run mountains on the east side, to give him warning of any movement of the enemy in that direction. Apparently, after losing the touch, each general became uneasy; and, with the desire to learn the whereabouts of his adversary, the advance of the two corps of cavalry brought them together at Aldie. Stuart's headquarters were then at Rectortown, to the westward, where he was with the main body of his cavalry, guarding the passes through which Lee was crossing into the Shenandoah

A chance  
collision.

Where-  
abouts of  
Stuart and  
Pleason-  
ton.



JAMES HOLLAND

*Surgeon Major*



Valley. Pleasonton was already northwest of Washington, and in a position from which he could easily cross the Potomac or advance into Loudoun valley, as he did the day after Aldie, driving Stuart's men in disorder into the passes of the Blue Ridge in the ensuing battles.

1863,  
June.

The battle of Aldie was a success for our arms. The battlefield was held, and the road gained leading into Loudoun. The field was dearly won. Being the attacking party, the Federal loss was greater than the enemy's. To the 1st Massachusetts it was a bloody day, but not an inglorious one. Many were killed and many were captured. In the up-hill contest the men showed how they could meet death without flinching. Being engaged by squadrons, under no general command, overpowered by numbers from the very beginning, it was an awful strain, and it was well met by all. There were some bright episodes. One was the capture of the colors of the 5th Virginia cavalry by Corporal Ordway of company E. It was not in a hand-to-hand conflict, but the result of a charge, in which the color-bearer was killed and the colors were taken from his dead body. They were for years at the State House at Boston.

Aldie a  
success for  
our arms.

Bloody  
day for  
the 1st  
Massachu-  
setts.

Capture of  
colors of  
5th Vir-  
ginia.

Just as the enemy drove Captain Adams's and Captain Tewksbury's squadrons from the field, guidon-bearer Sherman of company G took, also, the guidon of company E, as the color-bearer was wounded. In the retreat he was followed by about thirty-five men of the 3d Virginia, including several officers. They wanted the guidons. Mounted on a strange horse, his own having been disabled, the sergeant ran for his life and his colors, followed by all the party. Not knowing where the way led, he dashed through the woods, and

Guidon-  
bearer  
saves his  
colors.



1863,  
June.

was fired at all the way. The horse proved a good one, and he finally got away, saving the colors and capturing the officer in pursuit, whose horse fell and broke his neck in jumping a fence. On bringing his prisoner out of the woods he met the whole party that had been pursuing him. They had been captured by the 2d New York.

A fight of  
veterans.

Perhaps more veterans followed the colors into battle at Aldie than at any time during the war. The men could hardly be called veterans before the 1863 campaign opened, and afterwards the proportion of new men and recruits was always greater. And in the 1864 campaign a whole battalion of new men lessened the efficiency of the regiment.

Number  
engaged.

At Aldie the regiment had four squadrons, — eight companies, — and altogether a little more than three hundred men, nearly all of whom were well-trained and efficient.

A remark-  
able  
wound.

The Confederates retreated finally towards Upper-ville, leaving the battlefield to Kilpatrick. That evening a party buried all the dead of the regiment, twenty-three in number. As we have said, Captain Sargent's wound proved not to be mortal. Lieutenant Fillebrown's wound was remarkable, the bullet passing through the bowels and out behind, without wounding the intestines, and although he soon recovered, he was never after fit for active service. Major Higginson still bears on his right cheek as handsome a sabre wound as any brave soldier ever had. Sergeant Hart of company B, a most gallant soldier, received seven wounds, from the effects of which he died some days after at Alexandria.

In this battle the regiment lost : —

	Officers.	Men.	Total.	1863, June.
Killed (Lieutenant Hugh Carey). <sup>1</sup>	1	23	24	
Wounded (Major H. L. Higginson, Captains L. M. Sargent, C. G. Davis, Lieutenant G. M. Fille- brown).	4	38	42	
Prisoners (Lieutenants C. G. Davis, J. J. Higginson, L. N. Duches- ney).	3	85	88	
Total	8	146	154	

The battle of Aldie has been difficult to understand in all its details, and particularly the part borne by the 1st Massachusetts. This is largely due to the fact that two of the four squadrons acted independently.

The 1st Maine, the 2d New York, and the 6th Ohio put a different face on the battle, and the enemy was gradually, and after desperate fighting, pushed back towards Middleburg. The account of this battle, given by McClellan in his book, makes what occurred much clearer. Where he refers to "the great number of Yankees killed," he unquestionably alludes to the surprise of Lieutenant Davis's squadron. His account is as follows:—

Reinforce-  
ments that  
turned the  
scale.

After the battle of the 9th of June, Longstreet remained at Culpeper Court House, while Ewell pushed forward into the valley and conducted those movements which resulted in the capture of Milroy's command at Winchester. On the 15th of June Longstreet moved from Culpeper to occupy Ashby's and Snicker's gaps, in the Blue Ridge, and Stuart placed three of his brigades, Fitz Lee's, W. H. F. Lee's, and Robertson's, in advance, and on the right of his column. Jones's brigade and Hampton's were left to guard the line of the Rappahannock until A. P. Hill's corps had passed northward. The movements of the cavalry did not bring Stuart in collision with the enemy until the evening of the 17th, when a severe engage-

Movements of  
troops  
which  
brought on  
the collision.

<sup>1</sup> Lieutenant Carey was not mustered in as lieutenant when he was killed, but had been promoted and had acted as lieutenant for some time.

## 154 *FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.*

1863,  
June.

ment took place at Aldie. Fitz Lee's brigade, under Colonel Thomas T. Munford [1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Virginia regiments], had been sent forward to occupy the gap in the Bull Run Mountain at Aldie; while Colonel J. R. Chambliss, with W. H. F. Lee's brigade [6th, 9th, and 15th Virginia regiments], reconnoitred toward Thoroughfare Gap. Robertson was held near Rectortown, so as to move to the assistance of either as occasion might demand.

Colonel  
Rosser en-  
counters  
our troops.

Early on the morning of the 17th, Colonel Munford, with the 2d and 3d Virginia cavalry, moved from Upperville through Middleburg, and having established his picket posts east of Aldie, crossed over to the Snicker's Gap road, and proceeded with these two regiments to procure corn at the house of Mr. Franklin Carter, about a mile distant. He expected to encamp that night in the vicinity of Aldie. Colonel Williams C. Wickham, with the 1st, 4th, and 5th Virginia cavalry, the remaining regiments of the brigade, had moved from Piedmont through Middleburg and was about to place his men in camp at Dover Mills, near Aldie. The 5th regiment, Colonel Thomas L. Rosser, which arrived some little time after the 1st and 4th, was directed by Colonel Wickham to pass beyond Dover Mills, and select a camp nearer Aldie. In so doing Colonel Rosser encountered the enemy, who was rapidly driving back the pickets established by Colonel Munford.

The force of the enemy making this attack was the 2d cavalry division, commanded by General D. M. Gregg, and accompanied by Major-General Pleasonton. General Kilpatrick's brigade, consisting of the 2d New York, 1st Massachusetts, 6th Ohio, and 4th New York regiments, supported by the 1st Maine cavalry, from Colonel J. I. Gregg's brigade, and by Randol's battery, appears to have done all the fighting. The two other brigades of General Gregg's division were closed up within supporting distance.

Federal  
advance  
checked  
by sabre  
charge.

The arrival of Rosser's regiment was most opportune. By an immediate sabre charge he drove back the enemy's advance upon their main body in the town of Aldie. Having relieved the pressure on the pickets, Rosser stationed his sharpshooters, under Captain R. B. Boston, on the right of the Snickersville road, where a number of haystacks afforded some protection, and held the remainder of his small regiment ready for their support. Colonel Munford in the mean time arrived in person, and stationed Lieutenant William Walton, of the 2d Virginia cavalry, with the reserve picket, fifteen men,



behind a stone wall on the left of the Snickersville road, with orders to hold his position against any odds until the 2d and 3d regiments could come to his assistance. In the mean time, and while Colonel Wickham was stationing the 1st and 4th regiments and Breathed's battery to dispute any advance on the Middleburg road, Rosser, single-handed, had met and repulsed two charges which were made upon Captain Boston's squadron; and believing that he could be maintained there with advantage, had ordered Boston to hold his position at all hazards. The result proved that this disposition was unfortunate; for during the subsequent heavy fighting Boston was so far advanced as to be beyond the reach of support, and he and his squadron were captured.

1863,  
June.

During all this time there was no force on the left of the Snickersville road except the picket posted by Munford behind the stone wall. Munford therefore moved Rosser's regiment and the 4th Virginia cavalry, with one gun from Breathed's battery, so as to command this road, leaving Colonel Wickham with the rest of the guns and the 1st Virginia cavalry on the Middleburg road. In the mean time the enemy pressed heavily on Lieutenant Walton. He had repulsed two mounted charges, but being outflanked by dismounted men, had been withdrawn about fifty yards behind a house and orchard, in which position he commanded the only opening through which the enemy could attack. Here three distinct charges were met and repulsed in counter-charges by the 5th Virginia cavalry, by the 3d squadron of the 4th regiment, led by Lieutenant A. D. Payne, and by the 2d and 5th squadrons of the same regiment, led by Captain W. B. Newton. These were the only squadrons of this regiment present at this battle, the 1st and 4th squadrons having been detailed early in the day to accompany General Stuart. In each of these charges the enemy had suffered severely at the hands of Lieutenant Walton's sharpshooters, who poured volleys into their flank as they passed him in advancing and in retiring. As Walton's party was, however, evidently small, the enemy determined to dislodge him, and was preparing a considerable force for another attack, when the 2d and 3d Virginia cavalry reached the field. Two squadrons of sharpshooters were at once dismounted and placed on the left of the road: the squadron from the 2d regiment under Captains Breckinridge and Graves, that from the 3d regiment under Captain George D. White. Their line was advanced to the stone

Federal  
charges re-  
pulsed.

Murderous  
fire of  
sharp-  
shooters.



1863,  
June.Position of  
the sharp-  
shooters.Hand-to-  
hand sabre  
fight.6th Ohio  
capture  
Captain  
Boston and  
men.

wall from which Lieutenant Walton had been withdrawn. Colonel Munford now felt that his position was secure against an attack of cavalry, and there was nothing he more desired than that the enemy should wear himself out against it. His flanks were secured by the Little River and its tributaries. The enemy must necessarily attack his front. The road by which it was approached was worn, as it ascended the hill, into deep gullies, which compelled an attack in column of fours and prevented the enemy from spreading out his front. Munford's strong party of sharpshooters commanded the road. They were stationed in an enclosed field, with a stone wall in their front, a post and rail fence on their right, and another fence on their left. The fences to the rear were thrown down so as to give the cavalry access to the field. Munford felt that unless his cavalry failed in their duty, his dismounted men were perfectly secure.

The 2d Virginia cavalry, led by Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Watts, now charged the advancing enemy, who had penetrated beyond the position of the sharpshooters. The heads of the columns met in the narrow road in a hand-to-hand sabre fight. While this was in progress, Captain Jesse Irving threw down the fence on the right of the road, and bringing his squadron to the front, opened fire on the enemy's left flank. Captain W. W. Tebbs executed a similar movement on the left of the road, while the sharpshooters were all the time firing into the enemy's rear. Their attack was completely broken, and their leading squadron almost destroyed. Another support moved up during the confusion, but was met and repulsed by Colonel Rosser. In this fight Lieutenant-Colonel Watts was wounded and permanently disabled. The command of the 2d regiment devolved on Major Cary Breckinridge, who moved the regiment off to the right to reform, carrying with him Colonel Louis P. Di Cesnola and the colors of his regiment, the 4th New York cavalry.

During all this time Captain Boston, of the 5th Virginia cavalry, had been holding the haystacks, far in advance of his friends, where Colonel Rosser had placed him with such stringent orders. He was beyond the reach even of a recall, but had been doing his utmost to aid in the fight. He was now charged by the 6th Ohio cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel William Stedman; and after losing three of his officers, including his junior captain, and a third of his men killed and wounded, he surrendered to the odds brought against him.



SURGEON MAJOR ALBERT WOOD



The Federal cavalry were determined to carry the position if it were possible, and another charge was speedily organized. This was met by the 3d Virginia cavalry, led by Colonel T. H. Owen, who took the road, supported on his right by the 2d regiment and on his left by the 5th. The sabre was the weapon used, and the enemy was again driven back. Colonel Munford pronounces this to be the most spirited charge of the day. Colonel Owen, however, pressed his success too far. He drove the enemy almost to the village of Aldie, where he was charged by a fresh regiment and driven back, losing many of the prisoners he had taken and some of his own men. Major Henry Carrington, of the 3d regiment, was captured at this point.<sup>1</sup> Colonel Munford says in his report: —

1863,  
June.

The most  
spirited  
charge of  
the day.

“Captain Newton, having rallied his small command and a good many men from other commands, was again ready to relieve Colonel Owen as he fell back, and by a timely charge repelled another effort to flank him. As the enemy came up again, the sharpshooters opened upon him with terrible effect from the stone wall, which they had regained, and checked him completely. I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as many Yankees killed in the same space of ground in any fight I have ever seen, or on any battlefield in Virginia that I have been over. We held our ground until ordered by the major-general commanding to retire, and the Yankees had been so severely punished that they did not follow. The sharpshooters of the 5th were mostly captured, this regiment suffering more than any other.”

A slaughter  
pen.

Colonel Munford reports that he captured 138 prisoners. His own total loss was 119, of which the 5th Virginia cavalry lost 58, mostly from Captain Boston's squadron.

There is a significant absence of reports of this battle on the Federal side. General Kilpatrick made no report of it. General D. M. Gregg devotes one paragraph to it, in which, in general terms, he claims a victory over “the enemy, strongly posted, and in superior force to Kilpatrick's brigade.” Lieutenant-Colonel William Stedman, commanding the 6th Ohio cavalry, makes a particular report of the capture of Captain Boston's squadron, in which charge he lost “three men killed and eleven wounded, including Major Stanhope, who has since died of his wounds.” Colonel Stedman adds: “The enemy

Federal  
reports  
quoted.

<sup>1</sup> This is undoubtedly the party captured by the 2d New York. See page 152.



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June.

opened on us from the hill beyond with grape and canister; but we held the position until dark, when we were ordered to retire." Colonel C. S. Douty, of the 1st Maine cavalry, was killed on the field. He was succeeded by Colonel C. H. Smith, who, on the 31st of August, reports that "A portion of the regiment, led by Colonel Douty, charged, turned the enemy, and drove him from the hill and his stronghold among the stone walls. The regiment gained the position, secured our wounded, collected the trophies of the field, and were burying the dead when relieved just before dark. The casualties were as follows: killed, six; wounded, nineteen; missing, five." No other statement of the Federal losses is to be found in the reports; but the records of the adjutant-general's office show that the 1st Maine cavalry and Kilpatrick's brigade (exclusive of the 1st Rhode Island cavalry, . . .) lost 50 killed, 131 wounded, and 124 missing, — a total of 305. This excessive loss will perhaps account for the silence of the Federal officers. It certainly testifies to the gallantry of the regiments which advanced so often against such a strong position held by so determined a foe.

Adjutant-general's  
report of  
losses.

Confederate  
estimate of  
numbers  
engaged.

The disparity of numbers was in favor of the Federal cavalry, on whose part five regiments were actively engaged. Only four regiments were engaged on the Confederate side; and of these the 3d and 5th regiments were small. Two squadrons were absent from the 4th regiment, and one from the 2d. The 1st Virginia cavalry held the Middleburg road, but took no other part in the battle. The fighting was done by probably less than a thousand men on the Confederate side. Munford retired from the field about dark, by the Snickersville road, not because of any pressure that was brought to bear on him by General Gregg, but in obedience to the orders of General Stuart, and in consequence of events which had occurred at Middleburg. He brought off from the field all of his dead, and all of his wounded who could be moved. He established his pickets about a mile from the battlefield, and these were not molested until the following morning.

Heavy loss  
of 1st Mas-  
sachusetts  
due to for-  
tune of  
war.

It was the fortune of war more than anything else that caused this severe loss to the 1st Massachusetts. It happened to be the first regiment in the brigade to meet the enemy, which was advancing towards our cav-

1863,  
June.

alry in full force, each in utter ignorance of the proximity of the other; the 1st Massachusetts cavalry struck the enemy in force, and became engaged by detachments, in all cases against a superior force of Confederate cavalry, who were protected by stone walls, banks, and lines of trees, while our regiment fought in the open, without any protection whatever. The regiment fought in detail, and not as a body, and at first without support of the other regiments of the brigade.

The following anecdote of a pair of shoes and the fatality attending the wearer, at the battle of Aldie, is related by Major Teague:—

“While our troops were camped along the bank of the Rappahannock, an order was issued for all civilians and sutlers to leave the army. We knew by that order that some important movement was to be made. Within a week the whole force was moving toward Gettysburg. The heat and the dust that day, June 16, 1863, were something fearful to experience, and I recall getting a drink out of the muddy water of the road over which we were passing, so intense was my thirst. It was about four o'clock in the afternoon, while passing a sutler's wagon that was obstructing the road, the owner of which, not having obeyed the order of the previous week, was now destined to pay the penalty, that a provost marshal who was passing called out, ‘What regiment is that?’ and upon our answering, said, ‘Well, 1st Massachusetts cavalry, go through that sutler!’ No further urging was needed; in less than fifteen minutes the contents of that wagon were distributed the whole length of the regiment, — pins, needles, thread, combs, brushes, shoes, tobacco, pipes, etc. One fellow captured a pair of white canvas shoes. When we halted that

A sutler's  
penalty for  
disobedi-  
ence of  
orders.

A fateful  
pair of  
shoes.

1863,  
June.

R. V. C.  
marks his  
shoes.

night on the march, which was not until near midnight, he took out his pen and ink and wrote the initials of his name, 'R. V. C.' on the front of each shoe, and put them on to wear.

"The latter part of the next afternoon, while in a severe engagement at Aldie, he was instantly killed, and for a few minutes we had to fall back, but only for a short time; yet it was sufficient for one of the rebels to get sight of the shoes and appropriate them to his own use. He did not long enjoy wearing them, for on retaking our lost ground we took the same R. V. C. shoes on the feet of a dead rebel.

Three men  
killed in  
the R. V.  
C. shoes in  
thirty-six  
hours.

"The next day we had all we could do to take care of our dead and wounded; the day following we began the fighting bright and early, and made the Johnnies flee across that valley from Aldie to Snicker's Gap, which was one of their strongholds in that range of mountains. They seemed not anxious to engage us, but rather to protect themselves as they ran, yet one of the first of our men to be killed that day was one wearing the white canvas shoes marked R. V. C. After that no one seemed to have a hankering for them, as he was the third man to be killed in them within thirty-six hours."

Regiment  
reduced to  
two squa-  
drons.

After this battle the regiment, terribly depleted, had to be reorganized into two squadrons, one consisting of five companies, the other of three. It was not again severely engaged until after the battle of Gettysburg. Gregg's division, to which it belonged, was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg on the second day, on the right; but the regiment, although deployed in line of battle, was detailed to bring up the 6th army corps and reached the field with them the next morning.



SURGEON MAJOR SAMUEL W. ABBOTT





This fight on the right was severe and brilliant, and defeated Stuart's attempt to pass around our right flank. 1863, June.

On the third day at Gettysburg, the regiment was detached to act as provost guard at army headquarters, and deployed a great part of the day in rear of the line of battle, to stop straggling and take charge of captured prisoners. On detached duty.

Some of the cavalry, during Lee's retreat, became engaged with the enemy's infantry and cavalry and trains, and very sharp fighting was the consequence, as also at times in the week preceding the battle, when driving Stuart up through Maryland, and preventing his junction with the main body of Lee's army. For the regiment it was a time of very severe marching rather than fighting.

It will be remembered that General Lee and many other Confederate critics have attributed his defeat to the want of his cavalry, who for ten days or more were separated from him by the interposition of our army and our cavalry. Parts of our cavalry were constantly engaged with Stuart and kept him from rejoining Lee. Stuart marched round the rear of Pleasonton, crossed the Potomac between him and Washington, and was pressed towards the east, so that he could not immediately return. He had to march to Carlisle before he could even take the direction he wished, and finally re-joined Lee July 2, on his left, near Gettysburg, when he at once attacked Gregg, and was promptly defeated. After Gettysburg, General Lee retreated down the eastern side of the Blue Ridge, to the vicinity of Hagerstown, our army marching parallel to him, with the mountains between. General Custer's division, crossing the mountains, followed his rear, and making an Stuart's separation from Lee an injury to the latter. Custer nearly captures Lee's artillery trains.

1863,  
June.

attack upon his reserve artillery and transportation, parked near Hagerstown, came very near capturing the whole of it.

To Freder-  
ick City.

The rest of our army and cavalry marched south to Frederick City, and then west, over the same ground it had pursued previous to the battle of Antietam the year before.

Accessions  
from dis-  
mounted  
camp.

At Frederick City, Captain B. W. Crowninshield rejoined the regiment, July 7, bringing up about one hundred men and Lieutenants Merrill and Goodwin. The squadrons were then reorganized into four, commanded by Captains Crowninshield, Adams, Tewksbury, and Bowditch.

These three officers had been, since April 11, in charge of the dismounted men of the regiment, in various camps. On the 27th of June, with the band and about ninety men of the regiment, they made part of a column of about three hundred men, belonging to different regiments of the division, all commanded by Major Frye, of the 4th Pennsylvania cavalry. This column was to join the division in Maryland.

The first halt was made the evening of the 27th, at a cross roads in Maryland, from which roads ran to Rockville, Tenallytown, Alexandria, to the crossing of the Potomac at Coon's Ferry, and up the river, north-west.

Run into  
Stuart's  
cavalry.

The next morning, June 28, a soldier, going very early to a farm-house to get food, found a cavalry horse tied at the door, and inside a cavalryman of the 6th Virginia regiment, whom he at once captured and brought in. The man reported himself as one of a small scouting party, who crossed the ford the evening before and camped near. A party sent to capture them ran into a

large cavalry camp, in fact all Stuart's cavalry corps, which had just crossed into Maryland. 1863,  
July.

After a slight skirmish, Major Frye took the Rockville road, with the column, but soon ran into Stuart's cavalry again — a considerable force, with artillery. Skir-  
mishes. Thus cut off from the roads west, Major Frye retreated to Tenallytown by a country road, but not before a skirmish took place, in which the 1st Massachusetts detachment engaged the enemy, and kept him back until the heterogeneous command could get across the enemy's front into the small road leading east.

Arriving at Tenallytown they brought the first news of Stuart's crossing, who, the same day, captured a wagon train at Rockville. First news  
of Stuart's  
move-  
ments.

The same party again started into Maryland July 3, where stragglers from Gettysburg were reported as very numerous near Frederick City and neighborhood, with orders to scour the country and arrest all stragglers. Other parties were sent out from Washington on the same errand. Arriving at Frederick City the regiment was met, and an order was procured that they should rejoin the regiment, from which up to now fate had seemed determined to keep them away.

On July 11 Colonel Curtis, worn out with malaria, resigned the command of the regiment to Captain Crowninshield, and July 18 went on sick leave to Massachusetts. He never rejoined the regiment, resigning in March, 1864, after his total recovery to health seemed impossible. Major Higginson, also, did not rejoin after Aldie. He resigned August 4, 1864, finding himself unable to bear the fatigue of a campaign, after having several times in vain attempted lighter duties suited to his disabled condition. Resigna-  
tions.



1863,  
July.

Lee and  
Meade con-  
front each  
other.

Lee, with the swollen Potomac River in his rear, unable to cross, drew his army together on a line from Hagerstown to Falling Waters, and our army assembled in his front, expecting every moment to make an attack, which every soldier thought would succeed. The 1st Massachusetts cavalry pushed to the front with the division, having a small engagement at Jones Cross Roads, July 11, — two killed and five wounded, — and encountered Lee's cavalry and infantry in position July 12 and 13, in the very place where, the year previous, our regiment had been encamped at St. James College. There, for two days, they stood face to face, while all of Meade's infantry was closed up, ready to assault Lee. On the second day Lee's cavalry was replaced by infantry, and the position occupied was one of very great strength. Artillery was in position, and breast-works were made. In this skirmishing a few men of the regiment were lost, and our infantry coming up and replacing the cavalry delayed the expected attack so long that Lee was enabled to cross the Potomac River successfully, and the Gettysburg campaign came to an end.

Attack de-  
layed, and  
Lee crosses  
Potomac.

The regiment had been in Huey's brigade since Al-die, with the 8th and 4th Pennsylvania.

McIntosh's  
brigade.

On the 14th it reported at Boonsboro to McIntosh's brigade, which was made up of the 1st Maine, 1st New Jersey, 1st Maryland, 1st Massachusetts, 1st Pennsylvania, and 3d Pennsylvania regiments. McIntosh was colonel of the 3d Pennsylvania, and he and his regiment were old friends.

No sooner had Lee placed the river between the two armies than our cavalry was hurried down stream, and crossed at Harper's Ferry. It marched out on the south



ALBERT R. RICE

*Assistant Surgeon*



side to discover what Lee was about. It learned that he had sent out his cavalry, as usual, to prevent our finding out. The two forces came together near Shepherdstown, July 16, and had a brisk fight, in which the 1st Maine, principally, was engaged. The 1st Massachusetts was for a while under artillery fire, but not otherwise in action. But night came on, and at midnight our cavalry retired to Harper's Ferry. Many Confederate wounded were paroled at Shepherdstown.

1863,  
July.

Fight at  
Shepherdstown.

A few days later found the cavalry division in the Loudoun Valley, up which it proceeded, and occupied the gaps of the Blue Ridge, from which the march of Lee's army up the Shenandoah Valley could be readily observed. Meade's infantry followed the cavalry. The 3d corps marched into Manassas Gap, where its engagement with a part of Lee's army was observed by the 1st Massachusetts, occupying Snicker's Gap at the time. A tall pinnacle of rock near the Gap, called the "Bear's Den," afforded a wonderful view of the whole Shenandoah Valley and vicinity. The weather was lovely; and few who enjoyed the little vacation, as it were, in that Gap, will forget the beauty of the scene, with the tragic background of Lee's army, marching in retreat, with clouds of dust, and seemingly endless lines of white covered wagons, with the accompanying thunder of the 3d corps guns on the immediate left, only a few miles away, near Front Royal and Manassas Gap.

In the  
Loudoun  
Valley.

Panorama  
of the Shenandoah  
Valley.

Meade was just too late to prevent Lee's passing into eastern Virginia, which he did through Chester Gap. A few days found him back in his old position across the Rapidan River.

Lee back  
again.

To the soldier of the Army of the Potomac it seemed as if these campaigns were ever repeating themselves.



1863,  
July.

The topo-  
graphy of  
Virginia  
grows fa-  
miliar.

The inter-  
minable  
round of  
reconnois-  
sances and  
picket  
duty.

How long,  
O Lord!  
forever?

The Massachusetts cavalry soldier was probably more familiar, at this time, with the by-roads of that part of Virginia, with the sky line of the Blue Ridge and Bull Run Mountains, than with any equal portion of his native State. Every year furnished its battle, or battles, followed by a march up or down the line of these mountains; the same reconnoissances, through the same country, over the same roads; the same interminable picket duty, in the same districts, where, on returning, one would stop at a house and say, "Howdy?" to the same Virginia women, bristling as they always did with intense hatred, or ask a question, the answer to which he knew he could not believe before he asked it.

One could not help wondering if this thing was to go on forever. It sometimes seemed as if the only end of it, for the Union soldier, would be six feet of the sacred soil on some by-road, where no Massachusetts feet would ever tread.

## CHAPTER VIII.

SUMMER ALONG THE RAPPAHANNOCK. TO CENTREVILLE  
AND BACK IN QUICK TIME. MINE RUN AND TO WIN-  
TER QUARTERS AT WARRENTON. AUGUST, 1863, TO  
JANUARY, 1864.

THE month of August found the army again in posi-  
tion along the north fork of the Rappahannock River.  
Lee's army lay between the Rappahannock and Rapi-  
dan; and the time was used by both armies for what,  
during the war, passed for rest and recreation. For  
weeks nothing more than insignificant picketing and  
reconnoissances were attempted. All that country north  
of the Rappahannock and west of Warrenton was pick-  
eted and patrolled. Up to the middle of August the  
regiment was camped near Sulphur Springs and Amiss-  
ville. The weather was excessively hot, but the work  
was easy. The 3d corps lay near Sulphur Springs.

1863,  
August.

Picketing  
and recon-  
noissances.

On August 1 Colonel Sargent, who had not been with  
the regiment since April, returned and assumed com-  
mand.

Colonel  
Sargent re-  
joins regi-  
ment.

On August 9, while the 1st squadron of the 1st  
Massachusetts was picketing Rixeyville Ford, with head-  
quarters at Oak Shade, a little way back on the road in  
plain sight of the ford, an order was received from Col-  
onel McIntosh, commanding the brigade, to take the  
whole force across Welford's Ford, and send a party  
from there to Beverly Ford. It was the wish of army

1863,  
August.

Ordered to  
advance  
picket line  
across the  
river.

Cross the  
ford.

Enemy ap-  
pear in  
force.

Withdraw  
after exe-  
cuting or-  
ders.

headquarters that the picket line should cross the river at Welford's Ford, and be maintained from there to Beverly Ford, on the enemy's side of the river. The representation from Captain Crowninshield that the force of the enemy was strong across the ford made no difference, as the orders were peremptory. So leaving as few men at Oak Shade as would serve to picket the Rixeyville Ford, he took with him about forty men, drove the enemy away from Welford's Ford, and on crossing advanced against the enemy, who were seen coming out of the woods a little to the right of the ford, across an open field, in strong force. He sent a lieutenant and sixteen men of the 1st Pennsylvania, who brought the order down, and were ordered to coöperate with him, to Beverly Ford. Riding at a rapid gait, they succeeded in getting there, although they were at first reported to have been captured; and indeed it seemed quite impossible to get safely through. The force of the enemy who came out of the woods was apparently a whole regiment; and the orders of their officers could be distinctly heard as they mounted their men and came down with a force of about two hundred on the little party of forty, indulging, as they were wont to do, in opprobrious remarks. They could not, however, see distinctly what our strength was, and advanced very slowly. The party of the 1st Pennsylvania made good progress, and as the ground was open, and it was easy to see a mile in that direction, the rest were gradually and successfully withdrawn across the river. But to maintain a picket line there was absolutely impossible. This little event caused quite a voluminous correspondence at headquarters, as to the authority for sending so small a force across.



Headquarters of the regiment, from August 15 to the middle of September, was in bivouac at Waterloo and Orleans, in rear of Plum Run, and picketing was done along the run, while constant patrols and reconnoissances were made to Flint Hill and neighborhood. The weather, though hot, was delightful, and the scenery very beautiful. "Man," however, particularly when clad in gray and mounted and armed, "was vile," and frequent raids were made on the pickets. If a soldier in search of food or adventure went to a house two hundred yards away from the road, he was pretty sure of trouble, and many found it an easy way to Libby Prison; for the whole country round about was swarming with partisan rangers. An ambuscade, only too successful, was sprung on a party of the 6th Ohio regiment while on a scout towards Barbour's Cross Roads, and the 1st Massachusetts went hurriedly out, only to prove the truth of the proverb about locking the stable door after the horse was stolen.

1863,  
August.

Only man  
is vile.

A short  
cut to  
Libby  
Prison.

These outpost tours of duty, however, were on the whole delightful, and contributed to vigilance and good health, and permitted a greater variety of good food. While at Oak Shade a large flock of sheep was observed not far away, and, possibly on suggestion, a negro readily volunteered to procure some mutton. The mutton came, large and strong. On inquiry, it was found that the darky, measuring value by cost, and wishing to please his commissioner, had slaughtered "massa's best merino ram, sah! Cost one thousand dollars, sah!" That mutton was perhaps appreciated by "massa," but the officers' mess, though hungry, could not "get away" with it.

Mutton to  
which  
there was  
no "reve-  
nons."

Major Chamberlain reported for duty August 19, and



1863,  
Septem-  
ber.

remained until September 5. The 3d battalion being permanently detached, orders were given to recruit a new one in its place, and Captain Tewksbury and Lieutenants Teague and Russell were sent to Massachusetts for that purpose.

Frequent  
reconnois-  
sances.

Reconnoissances across the Hazel River were made August 3 and 5.

Army  
crosses the  
Rappahan-  
nock.

On the 13th of September General Meade pushed across the Rappahannock River, the cavalry taking the advance, the 2d division crossing the Rixeyville Ford; and the 1st Massachusetts, with the rest of Meade's cavalry, engaged the cavalry of Lee near Culpeper, and pushed them down to the Rapidan River.

Fight at  
Culpeper.

The 1st and 3d divisions, crossing at Beverly and Kelly's Ford, engaged the Confederate cavalry near Culpeper before Gregg's division came up, defeated it, and captured three guns. Making a halt at Culpeper, they allowed Gregg's division to take the advance.

In the fight which ensued, the regiment supported the battery of horse artillery commanded by Captain Martin, the 6th New York.

Rebel cav-  
alry near  
at hand.

The Confederate cavalry was in force just south of Culpeper, being W. H. F. Lee's division. It had its artillery in position to receive the advance of Gregg when it should march out of the town on the road to Cedar Mountain.

Made  
aware of  
the ene-  
my's pres-  
ence.

The regiment took the advance quite leisurely, marching by the house in which our Colonel Williams had been brought up, and was entirely unaware of the enemy's presence. But on reaching the road, it was at once made the target for his artillery. The first shot — a solid one — struck in the bed of a small stream, throwing up a spray of water, and bounding along struck the



HOMER H. WARNER

*Assistant Surgeon*



hilt of Lieutenant Flint's sabre, took the bit out of the mouth of the bugler's horse in the next squadron, and took off the leg of Quartermaster-Sergeant Read of company A. The regiment then took the trot down the hill, and drew up in line of battle. The battery instantly dashed up at a gallop. The horse artillery had recently been reorganized, and, discarding the three-inch rifle steel gun, now had Napoleon-smooth-bore twelve-pounders; and each piece had eight horses and four riders. The guns came up between the squadrons, mounted to the top of the slope at a furious gallop, and turned to bring the pieces into action under a very severe fire, not only of the enemy's artillery but of a strong force of dismounted men behind a stone wall. In the few moments required to turn the pieces, seven out of eight horses and three out of the four men of one gun were either killed or wounded.

1863,  
Septem-  
ber.

Artillery  
to the  
front.

A deadly  
fire indeed.

The thing was most gallantly and brilliantly done, but the loss was unprecedented. Yet not a moment was lost, and the pieces, firing double canister, soon forced the enemy to retire both guns and dismounted men. As he did so, the guns were limbered up and dashed forward at a gallop, the regiment following at the same pace. The next and last position was entirely in the open, and an artillery duel took place, with the cavalry quite unprotected and in full sight behind the guns. The enemy's artillery was soon driven off, one squadron sent in pursuit, and a bivouac was made in a piece of woods, after dark. It was a most uncomfortable place, in the hard rainstorm which set in and continued all night, the men, generally, sleeping in puddles of water. In his flight to the Rapidan, the enemy abandoned some wagons and a gun limber.

An artil-  
lery duel;  
the enemy  
retires.

Bivouac in  
the rain.



1863,  
Septem-  
ber.

A sight  
which  
thrills and  
inspires.

Casualties  
not in pro-  
portion to  
noise.

Part of  
Stuart's  
cavalry on  
our side of  
the river.

Orders to  
force them  
across.

There is no more inspiring sight in war than a fine battery of horse artillery going into action. The clatter of the wheels, the ringing words of command, the shrill notes of the bugles, the splendid, resistless rush of horses and men at full speed, the quick turn to bring the pieces into position, the momentary confusion of getting the guns in battery, and almost instantaneously the cannoneers dashing about with ammunition or working the guns, — all this is exciting and inspiring; but especially so if done under a heavy fire, as was the case this day at Culpeper, with shells bursting overhead, crashing through trees, hurling about branches and splinters, ploughing up the ground, occasionally cutting down men and horses. Frequently, also, it happens that an ammunition chest or a gun itself is exploded. The casualties are not in proportion to the noise, however, and it is often hard to understand why more men and horses are not killed or wounded by artillery fire.

The infantry of Lee's army had already crossed to the south bank of the Rapidan River, at Rapidan Station, where the land is much higher, and controls the lower land on the north side. Protected by a large number of guns on the south bank, General Stuart maintained a part of his cavalry on our side of the Rapidan River, with a battery of horse artillery at the ford.

General Gregg, commanding the 2d division, on the morning of the 14th of September ordered the 1st Massachusetts, 6th Ohio, and 1st Rhode Island cavalry, under command of Colonel Sargent of the 1st Massachusetts, to push the enemy across the river, and develop his strength on the other side. As the other side was particularly open, and at least a division of infantry could be plainly seen there, enjoying themselves, with

the bands playing popular Confederate airs, this order seemed somewhat unnecessary, and Colonel Sargent sent a dispatch setting this forth, thinking General Gregg was not aware of the situation. But on its reiteration the three regiments pushed on towards Stuart's cavalry, and at once encountered the fire of a large number of pieces of artillery from the south bank, besides that of the battery on this side, which was located near a house on a small hill just at the ford. When the head of the column reached the edge of the woods, on the road to the ford, it halted, while a short survey of the ground was made by Colonel Sargent before he should march into the open ground. The road sloped down gradually into a meadow of large extent, which bordered the river, and just above the ford itself was a hill with farm buildings and trees, and about the buildings a force of cavalry—the 9th Virginia—and a battery of horse artillery.

1863,  
Septem-  
ber.

Encounter  
heavy fire  
of artil-  
lery.

For some time the enemy did not see our men; and while they sat on their horses chatting, somebody woke up a nest of those peculiarly lively wasps called yellow jackets. They did not mean to be insulted with impunity, and swarmed out in force. It was just becoming very lively and unpleasant, when the boom of a cannon across the river was heard, and that thrilling sound which is the forerunner of mischief, in comparison with which yellow jackets are amiable and delightful. Not a thought more was bestowed on them, for the first shell came near enough to throw dirt upon the head of the column, and followers came thick and fast. The situation at once became very hot and trying for our cavalry, who were without artillery, and absolutely unable to inflict any damage on the enemy. Action was

An inter-  
view with  
yellow  
jackets ab-  
ruptly ter-  
minated.

1863,  
Septem-  
ber.

An embar-  
rassing sit-  
uation.

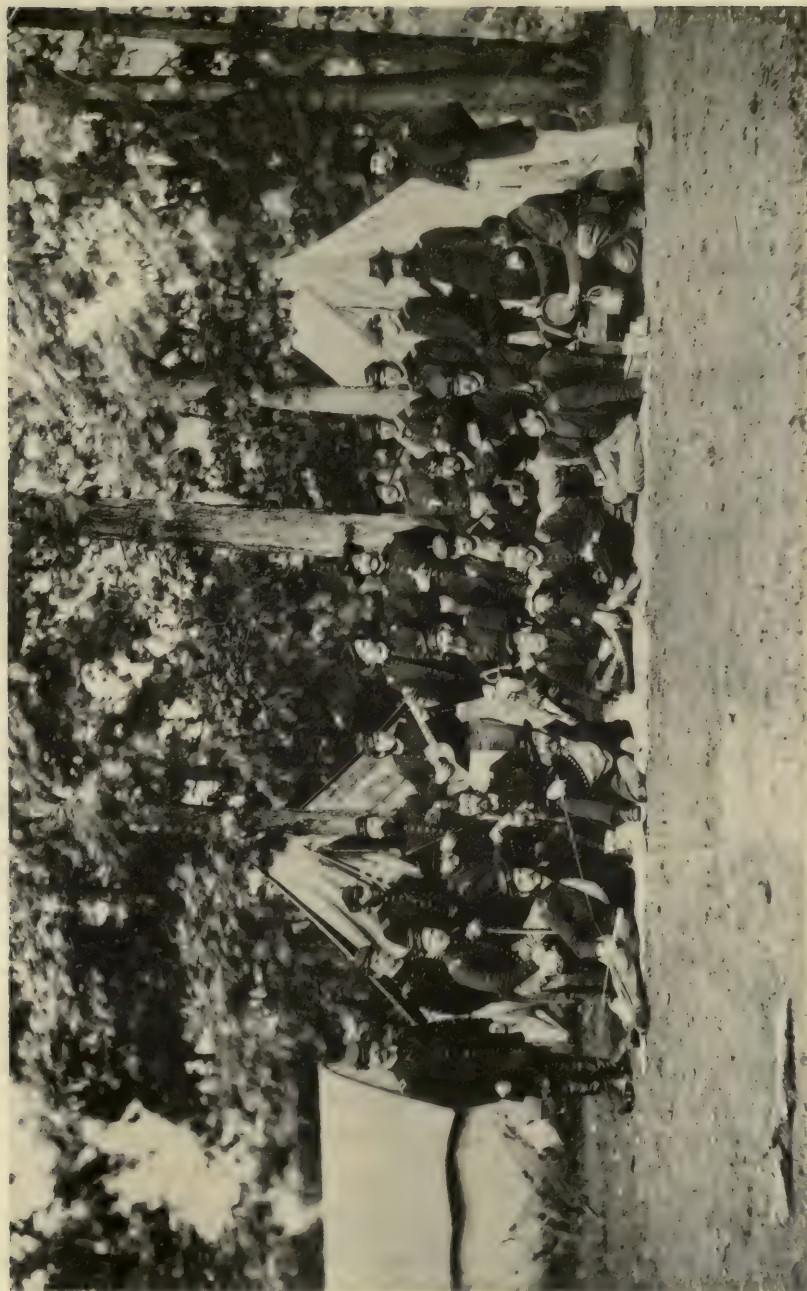
The enemy  
enjoy our  
plight.

A charge  
provoked  
and re-  
pulsed.

embarrassing, for without artillery no injury could be done the enemy, even on our own side of the river; while to charge him, there was every chance of annihilation on the way to his position on the hill above the ford. Indeed, the attack was much like that of the British Light Brigade at Balaclava, except that here by far the larger number of guns was across the river, and of course inaccessible. The moment any body of men became conspicuous, they drew the fire not only of the guns at the ford, but of a much larger number across the river, on higher and perfectly open ground, which could direct a plunging and intersecting fire on us, and search out every inch of our ground. As if to add insult to injury, a large body of infantry was there in camp, with field music, to enjoy our discomfiture; and they did seem to enjoy it hugely.

Colonel Sargent and staff posted themselves on a little eminence, in plain sight of the enemy, and appeared to be pleased to make targets of themselves. At times, many guns were fired at them, covering them with dust and dirt. Why any escaped being hit was a marvel; but artillery fire is not always certain. Colonel Sargent, feeling nettled that his remonstrances had not been listened to, pushed close up and repulsed a charge made by the 9th Virginia cavalry regiment. The Confederates seeing our inability to inflict any injury, and protected by the strong force with artillery across the river, reinforced their cavalry; and about dusk made an attack on our forces and inflicted considerable damage, almost entirely on the 1st Maryland. Our troops were in turn reinforced, and repulsed the enemy, and after dark all were withdrawn, and the Confederates crossed to their side of the river.





GROUP OF OFFICERS, HORSE ARTILLERY





The following is the report of Colonel Horace B. Sargent, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, commanding detachment 1st brigade, 2d cavalry division, of skirmish (15th) at Rapidan Station.

1863.  
September.

CAMP NEAR SLAUGHTER MOUNTAIN,  
September 15, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in accordance with verbal orders from Colonel McIntosh, commanding brigade, I took command of a reconnoissance toward Rapidan Station about twelve M., for the purpose of determining the presence of infantry on the other side of the river, and the general position of the enemy.

Colonel Sargent's report of skirmish at Rapidan Station.

My force was as follows: 6th Ohio cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Stedman, 165 men and 11 officers; 1st Rhode Island cavalry, Colonel Thompson, 170 men and 13 officers; 1st Massachusetts cavalry, Captain Sargent, 228 men and 12 officers; total, 563 men and 36 officers.

On reaching the open country I established a line of skirmishers in advance of the wood, with supports, leaving the 1st Massachusetts in reserve. Having advanced my skirmishers as far as I might without exposing my supports, I reported the result of my observations and requested orders. Being ordered to press forward and compel the enemy to develop whatever he might have on the opposite side, I threw forward dismounted skirmishers, engaging them with the enemy at 500 yards distance, and about 800 yards from the river, under the support of mounted skirmishers, and squadrons in line of battle within long supporting distance. A severe shell fire from seven pieces concentrically placed on both sides of the river was developed, and sharp skirmishing ensued.

A cavalry force, apparently of two squadrons, appeared on this side in front, with two guns appearing and disappearing near them, and commanding the road which the enemy evidently expected me to use. Two full batteries, not opened on the right and left, but harnessed up, a large number of men on foot (said by my officers to be infantry), a large wagon train stationary, one cavalry camp (from which men had been seen moving, leaving horses saddled), and rifle-pits, with a dense smoke behind the hills on the other side, were distinctly seen; movements of the enemy indicated a large force ready to repel and inviting attack, but apparently moving away from river.

During the last hour before sunset two cavalry charges were made

1863,  
September.

upon our skirmishers, and handsomely repelled by short charges up to the edges of deep watercourses which separated the parties and made pursuit dangerous. The position was difficult for cavalry, involving either the abandonment of skirmishers, the exposure of supporting squadrons, or the failure of the reconnoissance. Every change of position at once changed the range of the enemy's artillery, and by retiring at a gallop a portion of our cavalry in the woods, and instantly debouching to another position, a dangerous shell fire was diverted from the deployed squadrons to the empty woods, with marked relief.

Enemy's  
charge re-  
pelled and  
line estab-  
lished.

About nightfall I was withdrawing my line toward the woods. The 1st Maryland was ordered to relieve the 6th Ohio, and while the change was making a sharp shell fire opened, and the enemy charged, driving in the skirmishers. The charge was repelled by the 1st Maryland and the prompt appearance of the squadron of the 1st Rhode Island and the 1st Massachusetts at various points, and a line of pickets was strongly established, and held firmly until I was relieved this morning. The casualties are reported as follows:

Casualties. killed, 3; wounded, 22; missing, 4. I think the casualties in the 1st Maryland cavalry were occasioned in a large degree by charging beyond the skirmish line over bad ground and not hearing recall of bugle. The charge was very gallantly entered on, and opportune. We took 3 prisoners; several rebels wounded are reported. I have the honor to inclose the reports of the officers commanding, and to mention with great praise the perfect gallantry and steadiness of the command under a destructive fire, constantly increasing in severity as the skirmish line was advanced.

Commen-  
dations.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stedman, Captain Northway, and Lieutenant Austin, of the 6th Ohio, handled their skirmish line with great coolness and efficiency. Captain Rogers and Captain Thayer, of the 1st Rhode Island, and Captain Crowninshield, Lieutenant Gleason, and Captain Sargent, of the 1st Massachusetts, with the officers of their command, were especially commendable for the promptness and vigor with which they obeyed any order, however dangerous.

It is difficult to conceive better behavior than that of the three regiments and their officers, under a heavy artillery fire, where it was impossible to protect the supports of an advancing line.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE BINNEY SARGENT,

*Colonel 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, Commanding Detachment.*

*Captain Newhall, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

Of the 13th and 14th of September, McClellan writes thus : — 1863,  
September.

Throughout the remainder of the day Stuart continued to retreat toward Rapidan Station, which he reached after nightfall. The enemy's advance reached the Rapidan River early the next morning, the 14th. There was but little activity on either side on this day. Just before night, Major Flournoy, of the 6th Virginia cavalry, asked permission to cross the river and attack some squadrons of the enemy which were in sight on the other side. The permission was granted. Major Flournoy formed his regiment by squadrons on the north side of the river and advanced to the attack. The movement itself was of no consequence, and produced no result except, perhaps, the capture of a few prisoners; but Flournoy's charge was witnessed by a large number of spectators, both of the cavalry and of the infantry, and called forth many expressions of admiration at the skillful manner in which he handled his squadrons. After driving the enemy into the shelter of the adjacent woods, Flournoy reformed his regiment and returned at a walk. As the Confederates saw it.

This was the charge just at dusk, probably. About noon the 9th Virginia cavalry charged and went all to pieces of their own effort, and never even reached the point aimed at, where a squadron of the 1st Massachusetts, was ready for them. This charge was disgracefully ineffective. Charge of the 9th Virginia.

These two days resulted in considerable loss of life to both sides, but honors were not easy, as Meade's cavalry captured several guns (with the 3d cavalry division) from the enemy. Honors not easy.

The infantry now came up and relieved the cavalry, which retired to Cedar Mountain, and later to Culpeper, and Stevensburg. Relieved by infantry.

September 23 the 11th and 12th corps left the Army of the Potomac to join Grant's army in Tennessee, where, under General Hooker, they at once made their



1863,  
October.

mark at the battle of Mission Ridge. The 2d division of cavalry followed these two corps in their march along the line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, as far as Catlett's Station, and at first the men supposed they too were going to Tennessee. From Catlett's Station they went to the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, and picketed the line of the river at that place.

To Cat-  
lett's Sta-  
tion and  
White  
Sulphur  
Springs.

Lee crosses  
the river.

October 12 Lee assumed the offensive, and attempted the same movement he had made in 1862, which ended in the second battle of Bull Run; making a very rapid advance, and crossing the river at White Sulphur Springs and the other fords down the river. Nobody who was present from the 1st Massachusetts will forget that crossing on October 12. For a week or more everything had been peaceful and quiet. But at about noon of that day the pickets reported cavalry of the enemy on the other side of the river, and the 1st Maine cavalry was ordered across to find out what was up. It pushed through, went to near Chester Gap, and was cut off from the river by them and lost to our army for two days, for the troops of the enemy turned out to be the advance guard of Lee's army, concentrating at that point to force the passage of the river, and the 1st Maine had to make a wide détour.

1st Maine  
cut off.

Below the  
ford, at  
White  
Sulphur  
Springs.

The other squadrons of the 1st Massachusetts and a section of artillery held the bridge at Sulphur Springs. The 1st squadron was ordered below the ford, down a steep, wooded hillside, to watch the banks of the river. Nothing on the other side was seen except a few horsemen riding about, and the captain of this squadron was sitting by a large beech-tree, and for want of anything better to do was cutting his name in the bark of the tree. Suddenly, without the slightest warning, fire was

opened from a large number of guns, and was instantly followed by a strong attack, to which our feeble forces could offer but the slightest resistance. The section of artillery on our side of the bridge fired rapidly, but the attack was so sudden that the bridge could not be destroyed even. Lee's troops, in mass, swarmed down to the crossing, cavalry and infantry, and before this squadron could get to its horses, mount, and withdraw, the enemy were massing their troops on our side of the river. Coming out of the woods up the hillside in his rear, this squadron came upon a full regiment of Confederate cavalry, mounted, which fortunately did not discover to what army it belonged, and it had to take to the woods, avoid the roads, and march in doubt and difficulty across fields and through woods and swamps, without a compass, for an hour. By good fortune it was enabled to rejoin the rest of the regiment, not far from Bealton Station, dodging Confederate troops all the way.

1863,  
October.

An unexpected attack.

Compelled to be an artful dodger.

On the morning of October 12, Colonel Sargent assembled the regiment and took leave of it, being ordered to join the army of General N. P. Banks, commanding the Army of the Gulf, as chief of cavalry. He made a farewell address to the regiment and turned the command over to his brother, Captain L. M. Sargent. Colonel Sargent continued to hold his rank as colonel, although he did not again join the regiment during the war.

Colonel Sargent takes leave of the regiment.

Arrived at Banks's army, Colonel Sargent could not be made chief of cavalry, as was promised, owing to being outranked by other colonels. He did, however, have the actual command, ranking as a staff officer to the commander of the column of attack. In the first

1863,  
October.

Colonel  
Sargent  
wounded,  
and ob-  
tains dis-  
charge.

engagement with the enemy at Bayou Rapids, Louisiana, Colonel Sargent was wounded. He never entirely recovered from the effects of the wound, and did not return to duty. He was brevetted brigadier-general, to date from March 21, 1864, when he was wounded. General Sargent, unable to be in the field, was after a severe illness discharged for disability, September 29, 1864.

Close prox-  
imity of  
the two  
armies.

On the night of the 12th, Meade rapidly marched his army in retreat along the line of the railroad, with Lee on his flank in close proximity. During the few hours of rest allowed to both armies that night, they were bivouacked not merely close to one another, but some regiments were actually within the lines of the other. All night long, on the march towards Auburn, the cavalry in their retreat were ordered to set fire to stacks of hay, and particularly of corn, with which many of the fields were filled, to give an impression to the enemy that the troops were going into camp. As the night was inky dark, it made a weird spectacle. Before daylight the next morning, October 13, at Auburn, the regiment on attempting to water its horses found Stuart's troopers attempting the same thing at the same place. Fighting at once commenced, and continued all day long and late into the night. Stuart, with his headquarters and a considerable body of his troops, had passed the preceding night actually within our lines, and had his position been known, he could easily have been captured with about two thousand of his men.

Stuart's  
headquar-  
ters within  
our lines.

At the crossing of the creek at Auburn, it was necessary to hold the enemy back, for a little time, and the 1st Massachusetts was made rear-guard, having with it a section of horse artillery. It held the position until





GEORGE S. OSBORNE  
*Asst. Surgeon and Surgeon 5th Mass. Cav.*





the enemy was close upon it both in front and on its left flank, suffering a loss of several men, and finally retreated, when the moment came, in full gallop, but in perfect order, and rejoined the brigade.

1863,  
October.

The retreat from Warrenton Junction and Auburn to Bristoe Station, at which point the road would bring all Lee's army in conjunction with the line of retreat of Meade, was across a particularly open country, and the 2d cavalry division was used all day as rear-guard, retreating by echelon, with the horse artillery in the intervals of regiments, and Stuart advancing his in pursuit with the same disposition.

Retreat to  
Bristoe  
Station.

Every man could see every detail of this movement, and no military parade in time of peace could have been more attractive or beautiful to witness. Probably three thousand mounted men on each side made up the pageant. Every soldier was interested, even to the extent of not thoroughly appreciating the beauty of the scene, for a brisk fire of artillery continued on both sides all day, and occasionally the men came to close quarters. The division showed a solid front, however, and no battle was brought on. This day the 1st lost six men wounded.

A beautiful  
paradeant.

Meade's retreat was complete and artistic in every respect; and he accomplished the movement from the Rappahannock River to Centreville without the loss of gun or wagon, although the two armies were actually in contact the whole distance, and some severe fighting occurred, notably on the evening of that day at Bristoe Station. There, protected by the embankment on the line of the railroad, Meade's infantry gave the advance of Lee's attacking forces a sharp repulse, and captured a battery. Two squadrons of the 1st Massachusetts

Night at-  
tack at  
Bristoe  
Station.

1863,  
October.

The critical point in the retreat.

acted with that force. The affair began just as the sun was setting and continued some hours after dark, making a pretty exhibition of fireworks. This was the critical point in the retreat; it was managed in a masterly manner, and Lee here gave up the contest. He did, however, send his cavalry to push our rear-guard when he had halted his infantry, after the vain attempt to break our lines at Bristoe Station. This force of cavalry, apparently all he had, made a sudden and rather vigorous attack on the rear-guard, in consequence of which a part of the 1st Massachusetts was sent back to reinforce it. But before they got there, the enemy had given up the attempt, and this was the last push he made in the retreat to Centreville.

Meade reaches Centreville.

Meade continued his retreat to Centreville, where the wagon trains were all parked, and forage and rations were issued to the troops. During the retreat, from October 12th to the 16th, the cavalry had no rations issued, and as they had started without any, appetites were good when Centreville and the wagon train were reached.

Lee retreats and Meade follows him.

Lee, in his turn, retreated, and Meade followed him, finally taking position on the line of the Rappahannock River. At Rappahannock Station, Lee constructed and held works on our side of the river, defending the bridge at that place. On the 8th of November, these were attacked by the 1st division of the 6th corps, commanded by General David Russell, and carried in a handsome manner, with the capture of all the enemy's force, about two thousand in number, and several pieces of artillery. Here, again, the country was entirely open, and this brilliant success was attained in full view of a large part of both armies. It was one of the hand-

A very handsome affair.

somest affairs of the whole war. This ended the fighting for that year until Mine Run; and Lee recrossed the Rapidan. Camps were pitched on the line of the Rapidan. The 2d division guarded the right flank, and the 1st Massachusetts took its turn in holding Warrenton and engaging Mosby and his allies.

1863,  
November.

It had been a hard summer, and the troops were longing for winter quarters and rest. But the Washington authorities had other and quite different views, and on the 26th of November Meade began his movement in the so-called "Mine Run Expedition." Crossing at the lower fords of the Rapidan into the Wilderness, he turned to the right, and marched by the Orange plank road to attack Lee, who met him on the line of Mine Run.

Hopes of  
rest disap-  
pointed.

"Mine Run  
Expedi-  
tion."

The 2d cavalry division crossed Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock November 24, and pushed up to near Ely's Ford, where it remained in bivouac next day. On the 26th — Thanksgiving Day, by the way — crossing was made at Ely's Ford, and the cavalry marched rapidly towards Spottsylvania Court House and camped for the night (a very cold one) at Rose Mount. The next morning it marched to Parker's store, on the Orange plank road, where it met a column of Meade's infantry, the 5th corps. Pushing directly on, the cavalry took the lead, and marched towards Gordonsville. The 1st Massachusetts was leading regiment in the column. The march was rapid, and something different from usual. It was in the Wilderness (aptly named), with gloomy woods, so thick as to be apparently impenetrable. Suddenly, on reaching the first clearing, at New Hope Church, the enemy's cavalry pickets were met, and a few shots announced business. General Gregg

A start for  
the Wil-  
derness.

Meet the  
enemy at  
New Hope  
Church.



1863,  
November.

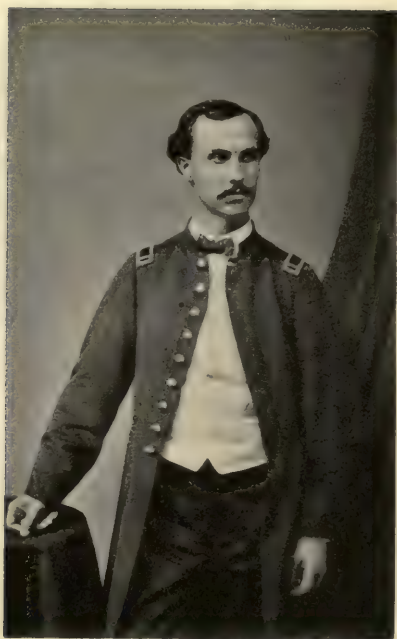
was riding just behind the regiment. He at once came to the front, and ordered the first two squadrons dismounted, one on each side of the road, Captain Crowninshield's on the right and Captain Bowditch's on the left. In a moment they were ready, and forming along a by-road, found an open field in front, with a body of the enemy's cavalry, mounted. A charge on foot made them run, but not without loss, and a sorrel horse was captured, which Captain Gleason appropriated. The men went ahead as quick as they could run in their overcoats, and the enemy made no stand until his infantry was met soon after. Meanwhile his battery opened, and soon ours responded; the other squadrons reinforced those engaged, and as the enemy developed his infantry, the other regiments of the brigade came in dismounted, to reinforce the 1st Massachusetts, until all the brigade was engaged.

Dismounted men charge cavalry : they run.

Whole brigade engaged.

As the force advanced, the ground became rougher and well wooded, at times with occasional openings. Charges were made, and prisoners were taken from what proved to be Walker's North Carolina brigade of infantry. Lieutenant C. A. Longfellow, of company A, was badly wounded, at first supposed mortally. A little later, while trying to bring off a badly wounded man of the 1st New Jersey cavalry in company with Doran of company A, — both volunteered to try and get him after the men of his regiment had abandoned him, — Lieutenant Lombard, of company A, was instantly killed, being shot through the head. On the other side of the road Captain H. P. Bowditch was shot through the arm while leading a charge. Only just before night the 5th corps infantry came up and relieved the cavalry, but not before the enemy had been pushed back nearly to

Some of the casualties.



ASSISTANT SURGEON SAMUEL H. DURGIN



his works on Mine Run. General Griffin of the 5th  
corps, who rode with General Gregg and witnessed the  
attack, said it was one of the prettiest little things he  
had ever seen done by volunteer troops. In the fight  
the 1st Massachusetts lost one officer and four men  
killed, and two officers and eleven men wounded. Curiously, although the 1st Massachusetts had the ad-  
vance and suffered the principal loss, it was not allowed  
to put "New Hope Church" on its colors, while other  
cavalry regiments were allowed to do so who scarcely  
were engaged in the fight. McClellan says:—

1863,  
November.

The attack  
as General  
Griffin saw  
it.

At the close of the Bristoe campaign the Confederate army returned to Culpeper County, and encamped on either side of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, holding the line of the Rappahannock. After rebuilding the railroad, which had been destroyed north of the river, the Federal army again advanced, and on the 7th of November forced the passage of the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford and the railroad bridge, inflicting heavy loss at the latter place on the Confederate infantry. General Lee now withdrew his army beyond the Rapidan, and preparations were made for establishing winter quarters. This season of rest was, however, interrupted by the Mine Run campaign. On the 26th of November General Meade put his army in motion, crossed the Rapidan at Germanna and Ely's fords, and moved up the river in the direction of Orange Court House. Hampton's division, supported by the advance of Hill's corps, checked the enemy, on the 27th, near New Hope Church.

The rebels  
think they  
"checked  
the ene-  
my."

If "Hampton's division checked" anybody, it certainly was not at New Hope Church. That part of it got away as fast as their legs and their horses would carry them, and the quick retrograde movement was continued by their infantry skirmishers too, who left some twenty prisoners in our hands, mostly captured by Captain Bowditch's dismounted men.



1863,  
November.

Hampton  
surprises  
our cavalry  
at Parker's  
store.

Two days later, while we were picketing the left flank of the army at Parker's store with the 3d Pennsylvania cavalry, Wade Hampton's division came suddenly upon us by circuitous roads, killing and wounding several men and capturing nearly everything in the way of baggage, except what the men had on their persons. The 3d Pennsylvania was on picket, and the 1st Massachusetts was in reserve and unsaddled. The enemy in some way avoided the pickets, and came dashing into the reserve without warning.

A darkey's  
presenti-  
ment ful-  
filled.

Just a few minutes before this attack was made, a little group of officers was seated, shelling corn for their horses. With them was a negro servant named Tom Chisholm, who had come with the regiment from South Carolina, a very handy, civil, and intelligent boy. It happened that the officer whose servant he was, just before the attack was made, said to him, half in joke, "Tom, what do you suppose the rebels would do to you, if they captured you?" "Oh," said he, "they'd kill me, sure." "No indeed, they would n't," said Lieutenant Gleason. Here ensued the attack and surprise. When it was over, and the scattered men were brought together, Tom among others was missing. Next morning the position was regained, and on a tree, exactly where the group had sat shelling corn the day before, hung the body of poor Tom. He was correct in his idea of what the rebels would do to him. In a little house, the so-called Parker's store, when the attack took place, were eight or ten sick or wounded soldiers awaiting the ambulances which should take them to the rear. When the store came into our possession, November 30, the bodies of three of these men lay there with their brains blown out. One, who escaped

Cold-  
blooded  
murder.

into the woods, came in and told us this was done by the Confederates in cold blood, at a time when a general officer was sitting on his horse close by. It did not make us feel particularly amiable. In this action the regiment lost one officer and ten men wounded, and ten captured. 1863,  
November.

When the regiment was attacked by the enemy's cavalry at Parker's store, it happened that one company and two officers of the 1st Massachusetts, Lieutenants Merrill and Jackson, were picketing the plank road in the direction of Fredericksburg, that is, towards the rear. Hampton surprised and with his overwhelming numbers easily drove in the 3d Pennsylvania, which was on picket, and the 1st Massachusetts in reserve, forcing them off the plank road and down a side road. It thus happened that this little party of men was then cut off, as the advanced troops were driven in. But Lieutenant Merrill, who was in command, put a bold front upon his dangerous position, and rode straight into the column of Hampton's men, who as far as could be seen blocked up the road. Fortunately the road was narrow and flanked with thick woods. At the head of his men he dashed in on the Confederates, who were surprised at his boldness, and from their higher position could easily count his whole force and see that he was unsupported by troops behind. He himself had a hand-to-hand encounter both with pistol and sabre. Those who witnessed it recall his futile attempts to run a Confederate trooper through with his sword. It was cold weather, and the enemy, as well as our troops, had on great coats. The dull sabre made no impression, but doubled up in its effort to pierce the great coat of Johnny Reb. Lieutenant Merrill himself was shot through A picket  
cut off.  
  
A handful  
of men  
precipitate  
themselves  
on the ene-  
my's col-  
umn.  
  
Lieuten-  
ant Merrill  
wounded.

1863,  
December.

the knee, but contrived to stay on his horse, and managed with his men to get into the woods and thence back to the main body. It was a small affair, but a brave and gallant one.

Glad to  
get out of  
the wilder-  
ness.

The evening and night of December 1, Meade retreated across the Rapidan River, the cavalry as usual bringing up the rear. Owing to bad roads the retreat was slow and very tedious, and we expected every moment to be attacked, as we formed the rear-guard. Halts were numerous, and the men became very weary. The cavalry recrossed at Germanna Ford, and as they marched up the steep bank on the north side of the river, the last to cross, one of the bands in the 3d corps struck up the well-known tune, "Oh, ain't I glad to get out o' de wilderness." The whole army within hearing caught the idea and set up a shout which was a fervent amen to the sentiment of the song. This was the last fight in 1863.

Headquar-  
ters again  
at War-  
renton.

After an interval of picket duty, the army went into winter quarters between the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers. Lee's army of Northern Virginia was just across the river, with headquarters at Gordonsville. The 1st Massachusetts cavalry, for some days after the crossing, picketed at Germanna Ford, was then relieved by infantry, and with the rest of the cavalry was disposed along the flanks of the army. The 2d division found itself with headquarters at Warrenton, a place at that time regarded almost as a second home to the regiment, so often had it been quartered there.

When the word came to establish headquarters, December 12, the regiment was "standing to horse" just within the town of Warrenton, opposite the house of the Governor of Virginia, "Extra Billy Smith." The



commanding officer announced to the little group of officers the fact, and added, "I will take a leave of absence first and go home." "Why?" asked a captain. "To get my teeth mended." He turned his head aside, took out a set of false teeth which nobody knew he possessed, and then laughingly exposed a face which by this little change looked fifteen years older. To the horror of not a few of the group, two other officers proceeded to do the same thing. The rest, I think, put their hands on their own teeth to see if they were fast.

1863,  
December.

Why he  
wanted a  
leave of  
absence.

#### WARRENTON.

Warrenton is the most considerable town in that part of Virginia through which the Bull Run Mountains extend. It is situated upon high ground, and overlooks the country about for quite a distance. It is a county town, and has a court house and jail, and a hotel well known in that part of the country as the "Warren Green." It was the fortune of the 1st Massachusetts to spend considerable time in this place in picketing it. In the autumn of 1863 the regiment went there so frequently as to become well known to all the people in the town, and it had the enviable reputation of being the only regiment in the brigade that was not at some time or other successfully attacked by the Confederate partisan troops who constantly operated in the neighborhood.

Situation  
of War-  
renton.

The 1st  
Massachu-  
setts well  
known  
there.

Warrenton was famous for its pretty girls, who did not fail to tell wonderful stories of the Confederate troopers, predicting attacks upon us, and the discomfiture which they said was always the result of an engagement with their Virginia heroes. Whether this had anything to do with the success of the 1st Massachusetts

Famous  
for its  
pretty  
girls.



1863,  
December.

Predic-  
tions of  
the War-  
renton  
belles not  
verified.

in guarding this place may be doubtful, but it is a fact that while other regiments of the brigade had many rough encounters with Mosby, White, the Black Horse cavalry, — company H, 4th Virginia cavalry, — and other companies of Confederate cavalry infesting this region, the 1st Massachusetts had better luck and managed to come off best in whatever encounters took place here.

A trap  
which  
failed to  
catch any-  
thing.

On one occasion, in the autumn of 1863, a squadron of the regiment, sent to picket the town, found that the regiment whom they relieved had lost an officer and thirteen men the night before, who were surprised by the Confederates, and their whole picket post was captured. The men of the 1st Massachusetts, as soon as it became dusk, took down some telegraph wire, and carefully fastened it in two places across the road, at such a height as would intercept the neck of a cavalry soldier riding against it, placing it just outside of where the picket post of the relieved regiment had been, and then stationed themselves inside, along the road, awaiting an attack, which did not come. But later one of these telegraph wire traps was successful, and the particulars of it were related by the aforesaid pretty girls of Warrenton, who seemed to be in constant communication with their rebellious friends outside. It would be invidious to mention the names of the young ladies referred to, but their society was vastly appreciated by the officers of one regiment.

First Con-  
federate  
flag made  
here.

It was in Warrenton that the first Confederate flag was made, at the beginning of the war, by Miss Virginia Semmes, the sister of Raphael Semmes, who commanded the famous Confederate vessel, the Alabama. Warrenton occupied a prominent place in the history



LUCIUS W. KNIGHT  
*1st Lt. and Regtl. Q. M.*



of the F. F. V.'s, and more Confederate news could be obtained there than at any other place short of Richmond. Here lived Extra Billy Smith, Governor of Virginia, the Paynes, and Colonel Chilton, a well-known officer on General Lee's staff. These distinguished persons themselves were elsewhere, but the people who remained seemed to be in constant communication with their absent friends.

1863,  
December.

A centre  
for Con-  
federate  
news.

In the winter of '63 and '64, when winter quarters were established, the 1st Massachusetts was encamped in a field exactly across the road from Governor Smith's house; near by was the mansion of Doctor Fisher, and next, that of the Rev. Mr. Barten, the Episcopal clergyman. Mrs. Smith and her daughter Mary appeared to be the only occupants of the house. The aim of the regiment to be courteous to everybody did not fail at Mrs. Smith's. In return she would occasionally make a batch of bread for the officers of the regiment, which was of surprising excellence. Considerate treatment of the citizens by the regiment certainly made our stay here pleasanter.

Courteous  
to every-  
body was  
the rule.

Outside Warrenton to the west, about a mile distant, was situated a high hill known as Water Mountain, from which a very extensive view could be had; and this mountain was frequently occupied as a signal station, the top being defended by a sort of block-house. This was one of the points occupied in picketing the neighborhood of Warrenton, and as the ride up and down was not a comfortable one, and the danger of an attack was always considerable, it was not a favorite post to picket. Attacks were continually being made by our Confederate friends, and these often resulted in the killing or wounding of the men, without affording

An unde-  
sirable  
picket  
post.



1863,  
December.

any corresponding advantage to an army. Not unfrequently during this winter deserters came in from Lee's army to Warrenton, and just before spring in considerable numbers, leading to the belief that there was demoralization, which was not the case.

## CHAPTER IX.

WINTER QUARTERS AT WARRENTON. REËNLISTMENT.

NEW BATTALION. JANUARY TO MAY, 1864.

THE winter of 1863-64 was a very severe one for picket duty; and hardly a week passed without an incursion being made into Mosby's Confederacy, with the hope of capturing the redoubtable chieftain and his ubiquitous horsemen. These minor raids proved futile, however, so far as capturing Mosby was concerned, but they made things lively, and kept the men and horses in health by the exercise.

1864,  
January.

Futile at-  
tempts to  
capture  
Mosby.

A raid made on the 1st of January, 1864, to the Sheshandoah Valley with the expectation, it was said, of surprising a camp of some Virginia cavalry regiments supposed to be quartered there, near Front Royal, was memorable in the history of all the regiments engaged in it. The Confederate regiment was not captured, — perhaps was not there, — but we had a curious march of it. The day of setting out was warm and mild, sloppy and muddy. After waiting many hours for the 2d brigade, encamped near Warrenton Junction, the column started.

A raid to  
Front  
Royal.

One of those interesting spells of weather, which in the phraseology of "Old Probabilities" is called "clearing weather," came on, and what had been snow and water changed instantly into ice. The force bivouacked that night at Orleans, and passed the whole night trying

"Clearing  
weather."

1864,  
January.

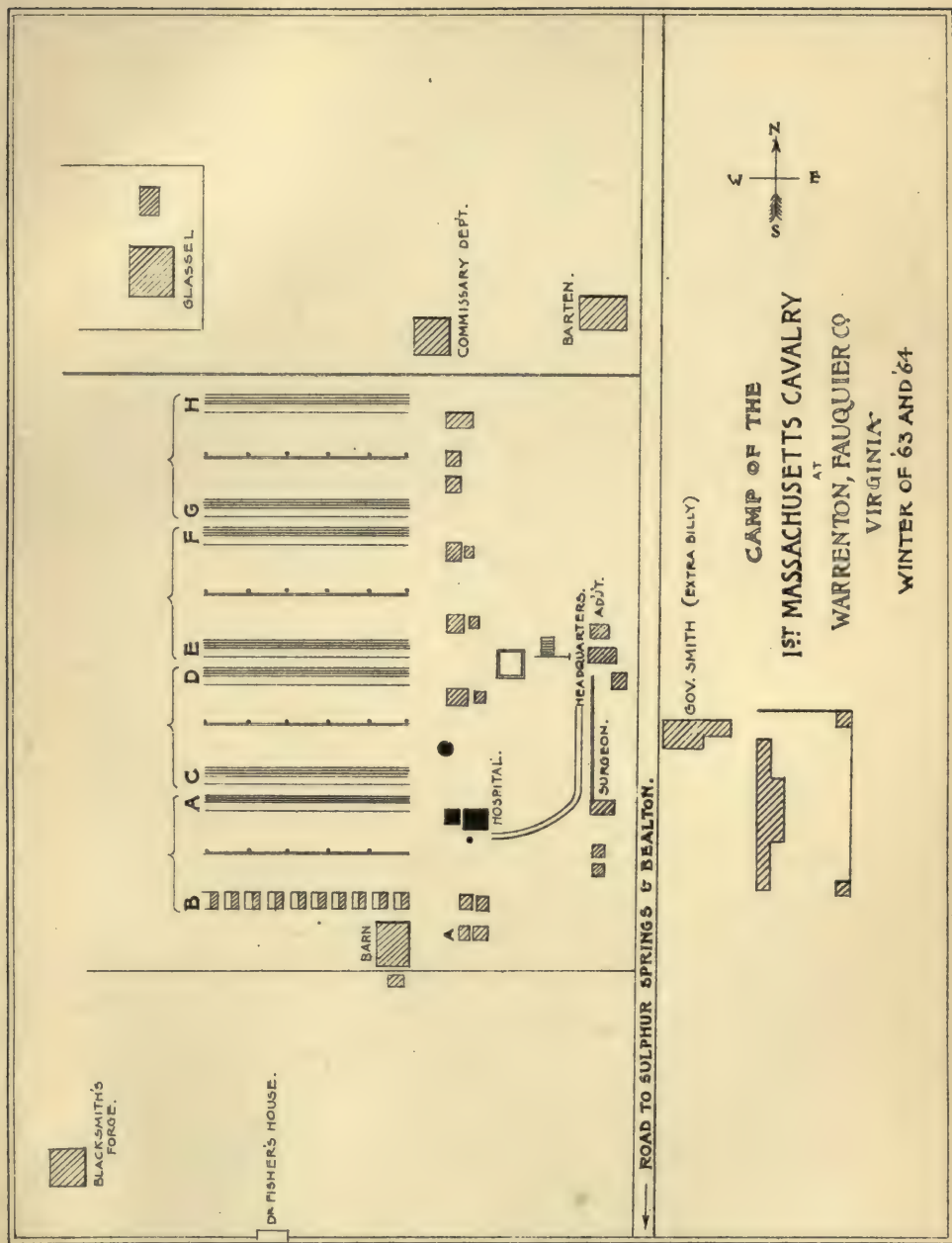
to get warm enough to be able to sleep. The cold was intense, but the comfort was not. The next day the cavalry may be said to have slid and skated to Front Royal, over the mountains, through Chester Gap; and, finding the expedition a bootless one, except that it burned several tanneries and factories of horse equipments, was returning by way of Manassas Gap.

Over Blue  
Ridge at  
Manassas  
Gap.

Manassas Gap is the widest and most practicable of all the gaps in the Blue Ridge, the railroad running through it; but for some reason it was the least used by us in crossing the Blue Ridge. This was the first time the regiment had ever been through it. At a house in the middle of the gap was found a great deal of honey in the comb, the culture of bees being a common one in that part of Virginia. The bees in that cold weather were not active, and the capture was exempt from the usual penalty of disturbing honey-comb. But honey was such a luxury that every trooper in the command proceeded to take his part,—and there was “enough to go round.” The consequence was that every uniform was bedaubed with “linked sweetness long drawn out.” On these excursions, frequently, a store of apple brandy would be found, and the consequences, when this was the case, were direful. Probably no known liquor will produce so much “drunk” in so short a time as “apple jack,” particularly when new. On this Front Royal expedition a quantity was found, and many soldiers had to be tied upon their horses, to keep them with the column. The regiment camped the second night at Piedmont, tried in vain to gobble up some of Mosby’s men at Salem next morning, and got back to Warrenton the third day.

Apple jack  
and its po-  
tency.

The following letter briefly outlines the main features







of the expedition and revives the impressions of the time : — 1864,  
January.

WARRENTON, VA.

On the night of December 31, or rather at three A. M. of January 1, came orders to be ready to march at daybreak. At the time it had been raining quite hard for twenty-four hours, and everything was knee-deep in the very muddiest of mud. You can imagine our feelings at receiving the orders. We made the best of the bad thing, however, and got ready at the appointed time, and remained ready all day, too, until about two o'clock, when the 2d brigade came up, and we all set out for —.

How we began the new year.

About noon the wind had changed to northwest, and it blew violently and became like Greenland's icy mountains, only more so. But we had to face it. And we very nearly perished. That day we made Orleans, about fourteen miles from here, and camped for the night. The roads froze hard as marble, but by means of enormous fires we were able to keep alive, and some slept. Next day we started before daylight, and marched until after dark, from Orleans, *via* Chester Gap, across the Blue Ridge to Front Royal. The day was awfully cold. Our regiment had the advance, and, of course, all the little excitement of chasing scouts of the enemy, etc., etc. I am sorry to say the inhabitants had more poultry, etc., on January 1 than on January 2, on that road. Every man's horse resembled a butcher shop. We got four or five horses and a few prisoners. The gap on the valley side is quite picturesque. From it we could see large camp fires, said to be General Imboden's, with a rebel brigade of cavalry and battery. The enemy was said to be on a raid down the Shenandoah Valley, and I suppose we were sent to cut them off. One thing certainly has prevented this being done. When we went down to the Shenandoah River at the ford we found some twenty feet of water and no bridge. The enemy held one side and we the other, and — we looked at each other. They could not come over to us and we could not get at them. Rebel General Rosser, with a cavalry brigade, was at Strasburg, twelve miles away. Citizens confirmed the rebel raid story, but we should be out of rations and forage next day. So next day we marched through Manassas Gap to Piedmont, on the way back over the rough road. Early this morning I went with our regiment four miles, before daybreak, and surrounded Salem, and searched the town, to no purpose,

Greenland weather.

The poultry suffer.

The Shenandoah impassable.

Our labor for our pains.

1864,  
January.

as all the Mosby men knew we were near, and got away before. We breakfasted with an F. F. V., who said "Sir," every other word. He was stately, and had six or seven different vintages of hog on the table. We got into camp this afternoon at about three, in a severe snow-storm, which is still going on. It has been as severe a march as we have ever made, in the coldest weather of this year.

Major Sargent made recruiting officer.

On arriving at Boston on his leave of absence, Major Sargent was made recruiting officer for the new third battalion of the regiment. He remained in Boston all winter, attending to this duty, rejoining the command at Warrenton with the newly raised battalion, March 24.

Officers recruited with the men.

At that time men were not as easily procured as they had been; and, probably to induce men to enlist, Governor Andrew saw fit to recruit new officers with the men. Consequently, when this battalion joined the regiment, it was with entirely inexperienced company officers. This was not pleasant for the officers in the eight old companies of the regiment; of whom many had risen from the ranks, and all had been engaged in hard work at this time for over two years. It seems to-day incredible that this should have been done, and it can be justified only upon the ground of absolute necessity, because men could not otherwise have been recruited. Here were four hundred men and officers without any experience whatever, utterly green, outnumbering the men in the eight other companies. It followed that when a detail was made for any purpose, one of these inexperienced captains would outrank all the lieutenants of the old command. These four hundred men were good enough, and the officers quite up to the average of any officers with equally little experience, but the feeling produced in the regiment was bad; and the four hundred green men, without any train-

Injustice to officers entitled to promotion.

Bad feeling in the regiment.

ing, added at first very little, if any, to the efficiency of the regiment, except upon the muster roll. It turned out that in the first fifteen days of the campaign of 1864 which followed, this new battalion went all to pieces; and before the fifteen days were over, many of the men of these four new companies were assigned to others. The old officers in command of the companies thus formed, in addition to losing their chance of promotion in case they were lieutenants, were obliged to account for all the property belonging to the new ones, adding thus injury to insult.

1864,  
January.

Additional  
hardships  
entailed.

The need of officers during this winter at Warrenton was very urgent. From December 15 to March 24, no field officer of the regiment was present, and out of twenty-eight line officers in the eight companies, only eight were present for duty with the regiment. This caused great demoralization, particularly as the same want of officers had continued for the larger part of the year. The attention of the brigade and division commanders was directed to this, and at their request every effort was made to bring back officers absent on staffs and other detached duty, but without success. Several officers had been in Massachusetts since August on recruiting service, while others were absent on account of wounds, and not a few on staffs. Some who were ordered back returned, only to be immediately detailed again by high authority.

Absence of  
officers  
and efforts  
to bring  
them  
back.

The absence of so many officers made duty more difficult for the few left with the regiment at Warrenton, and resulted in some conflicts of authority, because the most of the officers were in Boston.

Officers in  
the field  
overruled  
by absen-  
tees.

In the winter of 1863-64 the three years term of service of many regiments expired. These regiments had

Reënlist-  
ment.



1864,  
January.

seen most service and were the most reliable in the army. If they could be induced to reënlist there would be added, or rather left in the service the best men it contained. These troops had enlisted at a time when men joined the ranks entirely from patriotic motives. Bounties were unknown. But those more recently enlisted had received large and constantly increasing bounties.

Efforts to  
get veter-  
ans to re-  
enlist.

It was in January and February that the effort to get the veterans to reënlist culminated. Offers of large bounties and promises of long furloughs were the principal inducements. These promises were from time to time changed. The one inducement that found most favor with the veterans of the 1st Massachusetts was that the whole command, with colors, band, and officers, should go to Massachusetts for thirty-five days, and there be recruited to the maximum, as was at first promised.

Men dis-  
heartened  
by prom-  
ises unful-  
filled.

The condition was that two thirds should reënlist. The requisite two thirds was with difficulty obtained, when the order was construed to include two thirds of "all, including men on detached service." These men detailed were having a "soft thing," as it was called, were contented with their easy duty, and, almost to a man, refused the offer. Those with the colors were having an unusually tedious and severe winter, with ceaseless picket duty and scouting, and for various reasons were discouraged. Almost every day the reënlistment scheme assumed a different phase. The very changes were disheartening, and they generally took away the attractiveness of the scheme, and made the men at first doubtful, and at length reluctant. Colonel Adams, of the governor's staff, came down to see if he

could effect anything, but without avail. Finally, when the offer was made that any company, of which two thirds should reënlist, should go home as an organization, Company D reënlisted, and went on with Captain Adams and Lieutenant Wardell. It was the only company to do so.

1864,  
January.

Company  
D reënlists  
and goes  
home.

The pay of line officers was at this time much reduced by charging \$54 a month for an enlisted man as a servant, and it was difficult, sometimes impossible, to get any other; while other embarrassing stoppages from the inspector's department, for various reasons, sadly reduced the pay. The pay of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers was continually increased, and the reënlistment bounties were enormous. Many men who originally enlisted at the regimental headquarters, and did not hail from particular towns, were permitted to reënlist from any town they pleased. They naturally chose such as paid the highest bounty.

Pay of officers diminished and that of privates increased.

As a result, when the paymaster came, the camp was full of money, and a good deal was sent home. Promotion from the ranks prevented many men from getting their bounties, and some promotions were refused for pecuniary reasons alone.

The new battalion formed in Massachusetts should have been officered from the old men and officers who at this time had had two hard years' service. It was expected by the men, and it was deserved. The demoralization was greatly increased when it was found that for the four companies and four hundred men, not only new and inexperienced officers, but even new non-commissioned officers were selected. Reënlistment, consequently, was almost stopped, and many who had put down their names took them off the list.

New battalion should have been officered from old soldiers.

1864,  
March.

About this time some officers resigned, and took rank in other regiments. Captains Bowditch and Weld were made majors in the 5th Massachusetts (colored) cavalry. Lieutenants Parsons and Jackson and several sergeants took commissions in the colored cavalry.

Arrival of  
the new  
battalion  
in camp.

The new battalion itself made its appearance in camp March 24, in a driving snow-storm, having marched from Alexandria in three days. Major Sargent, after putting these men in camp as well as it could be done in the snow and mud, called all the officers together; and, after reviewing the whole situation, asked all to be friends and take things as they found them, and make the best of it.

Prejudice  
against  
new men.

There was no friendship at first, and the uncomfortable condition of the new men in camp did not excite much sympathy among the old men. This feeling gradually wore away, however, and finally disappeared when the old men who had not reënlisted went home.

Two com-  
panies de-  
tached for  
service at  
Meade's  
headquar-  
ters.

Companies C and D — Captain Adams's squadron — received orders in April to proceed to headquarters, Army of the Potomac, to act as guard and escort to General Meade. At the time Captain Adams was absent on leave in England. On the 15th of April the squadron left camp at Warrenton and marched to Brandy Station, and reported for duty under Lieutenant Edward A. Flint of company C. With the squadron were Lieutenants George H. Teague attached to company C, and James A. Baldwin to company D. Captain Adams of company D reported from leave a little later, and in the following June Lieutenant James J. Higginson, who had been taken prisoner June 17, 1863, at Aldie, returned and reported to this squadron for duty, remaining with it to the end.



JOHN L. BRIGHAM  
*1st Lieut. and Commissary*  
*Capt. and Dvt. Major*  
*Staff of Genl. Sheridan*





While at General Meade's headquarters the duty done consisted mostly of escort and orderly work, carrying dispatches and orders.

1864,  
April.

At army headquarters.

Their comrades in the field with the cavalry corps were having the hardest work of the whole period of the war, engaged almost daily in battles or skirmishes. They were suffering constant losses. It was only occasionally that they fell in with the men of the squadron at army headquarters. When they did, there were plenty of expressions of envy at their good fortune. This squadron never again rejoined the regiment; and at the expiration of its term of service the men were sent to Boston and mustered out separately from the rest of the regiment.

Field service at its hardest.

The taking away of so many of the old officers and men at this time, and the uniting of so large a new element as the four new companies of the battalion recently recruited in Boston, made a great change in the regiment. The old men were outnumbered, and there were only a very few of the original officers left.

The new element outnumbered the veterans.

There was a feeling of something like disgust all around, and the regiment was never again the same. For the old men it was difficult to get acquainted with the new, and, in fact, it was never accomplished: and since the war the new men have always been a sort of mystery to the old officers, which has prevented many from getting pensions.

Regiment never again the same.

When the men went home who had not reënlisted, the personnel was almost entirely new. In some squadrons there was not six per cent. of the original men who enlisted in 1861.

It was at Potomac Creek in the winter of 1862-63 that there was the largest number of the old men with

1864,  
April.

the colors. During the spring and summer, casualties thinned them out. The recruits coming into companies with a majority of old men were quickly assimilated, and soon took on the same character and traditions. Soon after January, 1864, reënlistment made a break, as the veterans went home for thirty-five days' leave. Some got promotion in other regiments. But the great changes were the detachment of companies C and D never to return, and the adding of the four entirely new companies with new officers and non-commissioned officers, followed in active campaign by a large number of casualties, and in early autumn by the muster out of the original men who had not reënlisted.

Great  
changes  
in the  
regiment.

On reorganization the composition of the companies was changed, and very little remained of the old regiment but its name and traditions.

Winter  
quarters  
broken up  
and divi-  
sion goes  
into camp.

On the 26th of April, 1864, the whole division broke up winter quarters at Warrenton and went into camp at Three Mile Run, between Warrenton and Warrenton Junction. This was preliminary to the advance of the army. A month before, in March, General Sheridan had been summoned from the West to take command of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, in accordance with General Grant's desire.

Sheridan  
takes com-  
mand.

On taking command, he simply reviewed each division in turn, and without issuing any high-sounding general orders. The cavalry regarded him, perhaps, with more curiosity than any other feeling, and waited quietly to see what he would do. It did not take long to find out, for the campaign opened, and it is safe to say that General Sheridan proved all that had been expected of him by General Grant.

## CHAPTER X.

SPRING AND SUMMER CAMPAIGN. RAPIDAN TO PETERSBURG, MAY TO SEPTEMBER, 1864.

THE forward movement actually began April 29, and simultaneously with the movement came hot weather. In 1864 winter jumped into summer. Snows continued until very late, and there was no spring; the day the cavalry marched from Three Mile Run across the Rapidan River was exceedingly hot. Men and horses were greatly fatigued, and the heat was oppressive. The division was marched, April 29, to Paolis Mills. All the troops were now massed on the Rapidan River, ready to cross.

1864,  
April.

The forward  
movement.

The cavalry crossed at Ely's Ford, May 4, marched straight out through the Wilderness to Cedar Run, near Todd's Tavern, in the direction of Spottsylvania Court House, and a squadron of the 1st Massachusetts went to that place to reconnoitre, narrowly escaping capture by a large force of cavalry. The infantry followed close behind. The slight opposition made to the crossing by the enemy perhaps added to the seriousness of the men in the ranks, who all felt sure that a terrible struggle was at hand. Nor were they disappointed.

At Todd's  
Tavern.

General Lee at once put his army in motion to attack Meade and Grant. In the fighting which ensued, the cavalry of both armies came together on the left flank, south of the infantry. As our cavalry advanced to open

Cavalry  
fights be-  
gin.



1864,  
May.

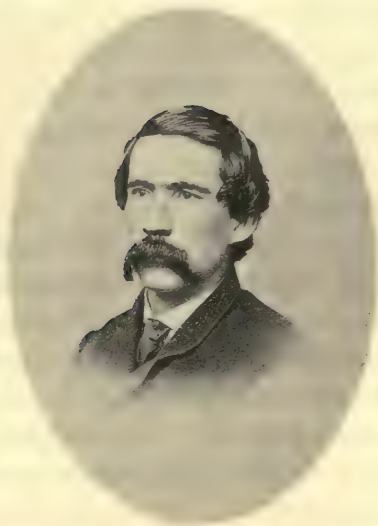
up the road, Sheridan's troopers fought a constant succession of battles with the cavalry of Lee, in which they were almost uniformly successful. The 1st Massachusetts had its share of the fighting, and lost, at Todd's Tavern, several officers and men.

The new  
battalion  
get a taste  
of real  
war.

General Wilson's 3d division, after marching from the fords to Parker's store and from there out towards Spottsylvania Court House, met Lee's cavalry in force and was driven in to Todd's Tavern, across the Mat River. The 2d division was here met, and the 1st brigade, after letting the 3d division pass, promptly took up the fight and advanced to meet Lee's cavalry. At once the fight became lively. This was the initiation of the new battalion into real war, or, as Napoleon III. has Frenchily named it, their "baptism of fire." It made the veterans smile to see these new men, and witness their various emotions, as they came under the fire of the enemy's artillery. There was no doubt about their having the range, as they fired down the road with shells. One went through Captain Hopkins's horse, wounding the captain in the leg, and the same shot did the same for Sergeant-Major Light and his horse, and the sergeant died from the wound. The shells crashed through the trees and made it appallingly lively, until for some reason they changed the direction of their fire a little, spoiling some first-rate practice.

The 1st  
Massachu-  
setts or-  
ders itself  
forward.

General Davies halted the regiment and directed it to remain until he sent for it. He then rode onward, and did not send for the regiment. But the 1st New Jersey came back down the road in some confusion pursued by the enemy, and the 1st Massachusetts ordered itself forward into a field to the right of the road, and opened a fire, by which the enemy was repulsed, and



BENJAMIN G. MANN

*1st Lt. and Regtl. Com. Brod. Capt.*



did not again get so far forward. Meanwhile, Captain Gleason's squadron was taken to the left and had a smart little engagement of its own. The enemy was everywhere driven back, and after dark the regiment bivouacked where it stood, without unsaddling, and got what rest could be had with a dusty road for a bed, and an endless confusion of sounds for a lullaby. The men were too tired to cook food, but made a little coffee.

1864,  
May.

Enemy  
every-  
where re-  
pulsed.

In the morning, and in fact for three days, the brigade remained near Todd's Tavern, picketing, fighting, and witnessing the march past of various corps of infantry, as they went to the left and held the enemy off meanwhile. On the 8th Lee's cavalry made a strong effort to create a disturbance, and a hot fight ensued near Todd's Tavern. The 6th Ohio had a beautiful opportunity to decimate one of Lee's regiments, as it dismounted and offered its flank in an attempt to break our line of battle, and was driven back in disorder, with severe loss. Four days and four nights this ground was held against all the enemy's attempts. Custer's division, on the 7th, relieved Gregg's pickets, and he brought up a band and placed it just behind the line of vedettes, and made it play for a long time, to the great amusement of Gregg's men, who were not accustomed to such tactics.

Three days  
of picket-  
ing and  
fighting.

The country was very intricate, and General Grant, finding that cavalry could not operate advantageously, and also induced by General Sheridan's remonstrance against General Meade's use of his corps, ordered Sheridan to march with his whole force to the rear of Lee's army, and cut off his communication with Richmond. This movement began on the 9th of May, Sheridan marching his cavalry due south, straight toward Rich-

Sheridan  
ordered to  
rear of  
Lee's  
army.



1864,  
May.

1st Massa-  
chusetts  
becomes  
rear-  
guard, and  
sustains  
enemy's  
attack.

mond. The first encounter was in the afternoon of that day, just as night was coming on, between the advance of Stuart and our rear-guard. A fight began first between the 6th Ohio, the 1st New Jersey, and Wickham's brigade. At dusk the 1st Massachusetts became the rear regiment of the whole column, and the attack was transferred to them. The enemy was repulsed; but in the confusion of retreating upon the main body after dark, by narrow roads, through deep woods, orders could not be properly transmitted. Occasionally, they were not received at all, and two officers and eighteen men marched by mistake into the Confederate lines and were captured. Casualties from wounds were few. A squadron which was thus not properly relieved had to march in Egyptian darkness several miles without a guide, and finally got into the camp of the regiment a little before daylight.

Prisoners  
recaptured  
from Lee.

The next morning reveille was sounded by the enemy with artillery and carbines, instead of the friendly trumpet or bugle, and all was in motion before sunrise. At Beaver Dam Station a large convoy of prisoners captured by Lee was recaptured, and Sheridan's cavalry pushed on in the direction of Richmond, skirmishing all the way with Stuart. The 2d division encamped that night at Ground Squirrel Church, towards Ground Squirrel Bridge. May 11, before daylight, part of the regiment was on picket, and the balance, under Major L. M. Sargent, was sent to Ashland Station, on the line of the railroad, to destroy Confederate stores at that place and break up the line of the railroad. While engaged in this duty, just as day was breaking, the 2d Virginia, the advance of Stuart's cavalry, burst upon them and a severe little fight took place.

Fight at  
Ashland  
Station.

Just as the attack of the Confederates was delivered, orders came to Major Sargent to withdraw to the main column. In order to do so without loss, he ordered Captain Motley's squadron, companies F and G, to charge mounted up the line of the railroad, that is, north. At this time the houses and yards of the houses on the east side of the town were full of the enemy's sharpshooters, dismounted, firing from the houses and behind the fences. Captain Motley pointed out the error of charging in this direction, but at once obeyed the order and charged across the line of this fire, as he was directed. Of course he accomplished nothing, as the enemy was on his flank, and a fierce fire killed and wounded many of his men before he had gone twenty yards. In fact, his charge cut him off from his line of retreat, and many were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

1864,  
May.

Captain  
Motley's  
squadron  
charges  
across line  
of enemy's  
fire.

Captain Motley and Lieutenant Smith were both wounded, the latter twice, and both were captured. Lieutenant Hopkins was instantly killed just at the moment of retreating from the town. Captain Crowninshield's squadron, the first in the column, was ordered to picket the road with one platoon, and destroy the station, cars, and stores with the rest of the men. When the attack came, this squadron was assembling, as the men came in from picket and the work of destruction. It was consequently the last to leave. It was just as this squadron turned to leave that Lieutenant Hopkins was killed. After the three squadrons had left the town, came an order to return to Ashland. The order was incorrectly delivered by General Gregg's aide. It was, however, soon corrected, and the squadrons withdrew and joined Gregg's division, which was

Officers  
killed,  
wounded,  
and cap-  
tured.

1864,  
May.Incidents  
of the ac-  
tion at  
Ashland  
Station.

held in reserve, and was not engaged at the battle of Yellow Tavern, in which the famous Confederate leader, J. E. B. Stuart, was mortally wounded. He died two days later at Richmond. At Ashland — the birthplace of Henry Clay, by the way — many stores were destroyed, an interesting mail captured, and the railroad track ruined. Prisoners were captured of the 2d Virginia cavalry, engaged in this affair, who reported that Captain Motley died in their hands of his wounds, giving such minute details that the story was believed by the officers of the regiment, and from their letters his family believed him dead for some months. He actually was sent to a Confederate hospital, and after much suffering finally recovered, although for a long time unable to write to his family.

The squadron under Captain Gleason was attacked in the morning, while on picket, and Captain Gleason was wounded while fighting gallantly, and several men were killed and wounded.

Captain Gleason tells of this fight at Ground Squirrel Church as follows : —

GROUND SQUIRREL CHURCH, VA., May 10, 1864.

The fight  
at Ground  
Squirrel  
Church.

About five P. M. received orders to go on picket with my squadron and Lieutenant Herrick. We, being the only officers, reported for orders to General Sheridan, who sent me about one mile to our right, in the woods, with orders to hold the ground at all hazards. It was between nine and ten before we got our vedettes on post, which was done by putting three on each post, with orders to relieve each other. We kept one bugler only with us, — Herrick and self. At eight A. M., the 11th, called in the pickets, and without breakfast or water went to the pike road, the road the army was traveling on. Found the cavalry moving towards Richmond, 2d division, 2d brigade, in the road. Went into a field, fed horses, and told the men to get breakfast, if they could, but be ready to start at once. The



fortunate ones had their coffee cooked, horses half fed, when an orderly rode up to me and said, "Is this the 1st Massachusetts cavalry that was on picket?" I said, "Yes." "Your regiment has gone on a raid to Ashland, and you are ordered to fall in between the 10th New York and 2d Pennsylvania." I said, "But they belong to the 1st brigade and I to the 2d." He replied, "I know it; but that's General Gregg's order." I asked where they were, and he said, "That's the 10th New York now passing, and you will have to act promptly to get your place in line." Ordered boots and saddles blown. Mounted, and took my position according to orders; men with hot coffee in cups, some having breakfasted, some not. We marched to or near Ground Squirrel Church, where we left the regiment the night before, when another orderly rode up and said, "Is this Captain Gleason of the 1st Massachusetts cavalry?" I replied, "Yes." He said, "The rebels have attacked the 1st Maine cavalry, who are our rear-guard, and are driving them. General Gregg orders you to wheel out, go back, and stop the retreat."

1864,  
May.

At Ground  
Squirrel  
Church.

We had been marching platoon front. I broke into fours to the left, where there was a little half-moon road, just large enough to hold my command, drew sabre, and went as far as I could, but not far, owing to the jam in the road. How long we sat I can't tell, but it seemed a long time. The road was jammed full of struggling men and horses, all pushing towards Richmond, but away from the enemy. In the rear were two pieces of artillery, and when nearly up to us the rebels were swarming around them. I gave orders to charge, and we brushed the Johnnies away; in fact, we brushed so many on each side of us that we were in great danger of being surrounded. We charged but a short distance, wheeled by fours, came back to the place where we charged from, again wheeled by fours, formed line across the road, returned sabre, advanced carbine, and opened fire, holding the line until every rebel was out of sight, or about thirty minutes. The fire on both sides was terrific, the lines not more than thirty yards apart; every man could look into his enemy's eyes, and almost tell their color. As the fire slackened, two rebel officers, a colonel and adjutant, at least so I thought, rode on top of a little rise, and with a field glass deliberately looked over the field. We fired several shots at them, in fact a volley. The colonel coolly dropped his glass, drew his pistol, fired two shots, and rode away unharmed. I was wounded early in the fight, first by a pistol ball through the skin above the left knee, then by a minie-

Terrific  
fire at  
close quar-  
ters.



1864,  
May.

ball in my right hip ; my horse was shot through the withers and chest, and left on the ground.

We held the ground until the 1st brigade formed, and we were relieved.

I am unable to state our loss, or that of the enemy, which was the 6th North Carolina cavalry.

Promises  
which  
were not  
kept.

My men mounted me on a secesh horse we captured, and I turned over the command to Lieutenant Herrick. As I passed to the rear, I found the field full of disorganized cavalry. A few rods farther I was halted by Surgeon Moore of Gregg's staff, who said General Gregg wanted to see me. I found him dismounted, alongside the road ; he asked the circumstances of the fight, how I left things, etc. Then he said, " Captain Gleason, you have done a gallant thing in a gallant manner, and I shall have you brevetted for it," asked how many men I had, what companies, what other officers, and added, " I shall give them full credit in general orders." All of which, as far as I can learn, he never did.

There were one or two of company B with me at the time, who remember the conversation. Sanborn of B, I think, was one ; Pettengill I know was there ; also Doctor Moore, and one other staff officer, whom I did not know.

As near as I can remember, we had about eighty men. Sanborn says sixty. I have no memoranda to go by. The other matter is from my diary, and substantially correct.

In the charge on the enemy, orderly sergeant Sanborn, company B, was at the head of the men, and showed great gallantry.

Fight at  
Hanover  
Junction.

When General Stuart started, early May 11, to attack Sheridan's cavalry from his bivouac on the North Anna River, he divided his column, sending General Gordon's North Carolina brigade to follow the rear of Sheridan's column, while he himself, with Fitz Lee's two brigades, marched to Hanover Junction. Early in the morning, Gordon's brigade made a sudden and vigorous attack on the pickets, which Captain Gleason helped repel. The 1st Maine, and indeed all the 2d brigade, had been engaged all the morning, and it was a very severe fight, in which charges and countercharges



CAPT. LUCIUS RICHMOND



CAPT. D. B. KEITH  
*Major 4th Cav.*



CAPT. CASPAR CROWNINSHIELD  
*Col. 2nd Cav., Brvt. Brig. Genl. U. S. V.*



were made. Only after the artillery and all the regiments of the brigade were brought up, was the enemy checked and driven off.

1864,  
May.

The enemy's accounts of this fight are stories of individual prowess rather than of general events, and are doubtful in character. They did make a gallant fight, and it came near being a bad one for Gregg's 2d brigade.

In these few days from May 4 to May 12, out of 15 officers and 522 men, the loss of the 1st Massachusetts cavalry was 8 officers and 116 men, a pretty high per cent. for so brief a time.

Heavy loss  
of 1st Mas-  
sachusetts  
in a few  
days.

Since crossing the river the horses had not once been unsaddled, nor had any camp been established. What rest men and horses obtained was got in the roads, wherever they happened to be, men and officers holding the bridles of their horses and lying down in the dirt alongside of them. Rations were insufficient, and it was only on the fifteenth day from the crossing of the river that the horses were unsaddled and the men had time to wash themselves or change their clothes. The wounded were carried in ambulances with the column, or left in houses when wounds were severe. The new men in the 3d battalion had a rough initiation into the duties of the fighting cavalry soldier. It is probable that many of them felt like the Arkansas lieutenant who, during the Mexican War, had tormented all his friends until he was given a commission. He joined his regiment the day before the battle of Buena Vista, and on the evening of that day was heard to exclaim, "I wish I was to hum in Arkansas and my commission to hell."

Hardships  
of this  
campaign.

In the death of General Stuart that day at the bat-



1864,  
May.

Death of  
General  
Stuart an  
irreparable  
loss.

Stuart's  
soldiers  
used up  
and de-  
moralized.

Reach the  
fortifica-  
tions of  
Richmond.

Indiffer-  
ence of  
Sheridan's  
troopers to  
the Rich-  
mond de-  
fenders.

tle at Yellow Tavern, the Confederate cavalry suffered a loss which was irreparable. It was their last serious attempt to accomplish anything during this raid of Sheridan. They withdrew, or followed Sheridan feebly, both men and horses being utterly worn out. Officers among the prisoners that were captured spoke of their command as entirely used up and demoralized, that they had the worst of every cavalry battle since the opening campaign. Although fighting bravely, they were beaten, and their demoralization and loss culminated at this time in Stuart's death.

General Sheridan, after Yellow Tavern, pushed on to capture Richmond by the "brook road," or "mountain road," as it was called. Marching by this road until he was close to the city and fortifications, he turned to the left, and before he could cross the Chickahominy River at Meadow Bridge he was surrounded on all sides by the Confederates. The enemy's cavalry was behind him and on his right, in front the fortifications of Richmond in plain sight, and an impassable river on the left, with the bridge burned. The forces in Richmond, 4000 in number, fortunately not very efficient, were composed of what might be called home guards, clerks in the departments, and whatever could be collected. Besides these, however, three brigades were ordered into Richmond from Petersburg, all under the command of General Bragg. These came out and attacked Sheridan in front. He hardly gave them a thought. A few discharges of canister from the artillery drove them back, and no impression was made on Sheridan's troopers, who, almost wearied out with the marches and fighting of the preceding days, sat stolidly on their horses and took hardly any notice of this feeble attack.

While it was going on, and before the bridge could be made practicable for the crossing of the cavalry, the whole command remained quiet, with shells flying over their heads, and cannon-balls ricochetting under their feet, from three different directions at once. The background of the picture was interesting, for it was nothing less than the city of Richmond, which had been long considered a Mecca to the Army of the Potomac. Unfortunately, however, provisions and forage were utterly gone, and a double line of fortifications bristling with artillery was between the weary cavalry and their Mecca.

1864,  
May.

Their  
Mecca un-  
attainable.

Meadow Bridge was not very well defended by the Confederates. It *had* to be taken and made practicable to open up the road to the James, and was gallantly carried and repaired under fire. Slowly but regretfully the troopers crossed Meadow Bridge, and marched unmolested over McClellan's old battlefield towards Haxall's Landing on the James River, reaching it two days later, Richmond fading out of their sight on the right as they marched.

The at-  
tempt  
aban-  
doned.

During all this May campaign the desperate work that troops of all arms were called on to perform seemed to be understood beforehand. All noticed the determined look on the faces of the men bearing arms. There was a remarkable stolidity. A whole corps would march without noise, steadily forward, apparently caring not at all whether it was into a battle or a camp. They realized only too surely the fact that the battles meant death or wounds to more than half of them before a month was to pass. There was no jesting, no idle talk. The serious air of all was ominous, and made a deep impression on the beholder.

The seri-  
ous air of  
the sol-  
diers.

1864,  
May.

Unwonted  
heat.

The cav-  
alrymen  
alive to  
their situ-  
ation.

Expecting  
the attack.

An all-  
night  
march.

In the Wilderness, before Spottsylvania Court House was reached, the heat was oppressive. The infantry threw away everything but the most indispensable articles. Overcoats and army blankets by thousands were cast aside. The roads were almost literally lined with them as the army marched. The cavalry trooper, usually gay and noisy on the march, became silent and serious, and by the time Richmond was reached was indifferent to danger and steady as granite. For the greater part of the 12th of May, while hearing the guns of the enemy on all sides at once, and well aware of the situation, every man was in his place in the ranks, and, although halted for many hours, there was absolutely no straggling. The ground was quite open, and the soldiers sat on their horses, biding their time, as if made of wood, too tired even to talk to the next man in the ranks. Two squadrons of the 1st Massachusetts composed the rear-guard of all in crossing Meadow Bridge. For a long time, in perfectly open ground, these squadrons had stood in line, watching in all directions for an attack which it seemed must necessarily come. But only small parties of the enemy appeared, and did not come to blows. They were not sorry when the order came for them to retire and cross the bridge.

During the night of May 11, Sheridan's cavalry marched without any rest. As each brigade on the Brook Turnpike reached a certain by-road, it turned off to the left. It was on this by-road that the enemy had buried torpedoes, which our prisoners were made to unearth at the sabre's point.

Each brigade, as its head reached this place, put out a squadron on picket towards Richmond, on the turnpike. A squadron of the 1st Massachusetts was thus





CAPT. JAMES H. CASE



CAPT. HORACE N. WELD

*Lt. Col. 5th Cav.*



CAPT. ARNOLD A. RAND

*Col. 4th Cav.*





marched up the turnpike quite a distance, and posted in the yard of a large house, which was enclosed by a high privet hedge, and vedettes were stationed further out on the road. When we were placed there it was quite dark, but day was about to break. Before we were withdrawn it became light enough to see distinctly, and what a sight greeted the eyes! The city of Richmond lay in plain sight, apparently about two miles away, though probably much further, and stretched away to the left, — steeples, factory chimneys, and all the many sights common in city suburbs. Not far away, down the road, two brass guns with gunners were plainly visible, and fortifications to the right quite near, on the parapets of which the sentinels could be seen marching their beats. Expecting every moment a shot from the brass guns, the trooper sat on his horse, tired enough, ordinarily, to drop, but under the stimulus of such a sight quickly wide awake as the wonderful spectacle was taken in. Were we to get in? was every man's thought. Having so far been everywhere victorious, of course nothing less was expected. But charging fortifications was not for cavalry.

1864,  
May.

Richmond  
in plain  
sight.

Hitherto, in the whole history of the Army of the Potomac, no such fatiguing march, one so plentifully interspersed with battles and skirmishes, had ever been made. The 1st Massachusetts was glad enough, but probably not gladder than others, when it dismounted in the clover fields alongside of the James River, and permission was given to unsaddle the horses, while details went to the transports and steamers which, as a part of this movement, had come up to meet them with forage and provisions. The wounded had painfully been carried in the jolting ambulances for the past six

A most ex-  
hausting  
march.

1864,  
May.

days, and now were put upon transports and carried North. The weary trooper fed his horse upon the rich clover and plenty of oats, and removing his clothes took a plunge in the James, thinking sadly of the comrades of two weeks before, whom he should never see again.

The cav-  
alry assist  
at a pleas-  
ure party.

The cavalry corps, coming without warning to the banks of the James, offered a rather startling interruption to a pleasure party which had gathered at a large house where they camped. A goodly number of young ladies had come down a day or two before from Richmond, — perhaps partly to avoid the dangers to which that city might be exposed. Among them was a daughter of General Robert E. Lee. Here they had to remain until the corps left, and they had to eat hard-tack and salt pork, too, as under the circumstances nothing else could be procured.

Effect of  
Sheridan's  
raid only  
tempo-  
rary.

While Sheridan's cavalry was thus acting independently in the direction of Richmond, the balance of the army was fighting the series of battles about Spottsylvania Court House, and gradually pushing on toward Richmond by the left flank, fighting at every step. The disturbance created by the cavalry raid was only temporary. Lee's communications with Richmond were soon reëstablished, and Sheridan's raid was more successful on account of its battles with Stuart's cavalry than as an injury to Lee's army by preventing its communication with Richmond.

Cavalry  
rejoin  
Meade's  
army.

After the condition of the cavalry was reëstablished on the banks of the James, it marched in various directions across the peninsula, crossed the Pamunkey above White House Landing, and on May 25 came up to Meade's army at Chesterfield, passing around to the rear and rejoining it on the banks of the South Anna



River. Here a lot of detached men also came up, and with them, Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain, — made lieutenant-colonel vice Curtis discharged, March, 1864.

1864,  
May.

Colonel Chamberlain, on his way to the regiment, in May, was put in charge of all the men going up to the cavalry corps. This made a force of some seventeen hundred men altogether. On their way down, at Milford, they fell in with a large force of Lee's infantry, who had in some manner broken through Grant's lines and were threatening his baggage trains. A sharp fight took place, in which Colonel Chamberlain handled his force so well that the attack was beaten off. The cavalry then marched southeast, and crossed the Pamunkey River at Hanover Town May 27, getting safely across on pontoon bridges before Lee could interfere with the movement. It marched rapidly out on the road to Richmond, to within fifteen miles of that city, and at Hawes Shop was met by Stuart's cavalry, May 28. The 2d division, General Gregg's, met the enemy first, and a severe battle was at once joined, in moderately open and level ground, in which artillery was also actively used, and the 1st and 2d divisions were soon involved in the fight. In front of the 2d division was a fresh brigade of Confederate cavalry, which had been brought from the South, and that very morning, only a few hours before, had marched through Richmond on its way to join Lee's army. It was composed of South Carolina and Georgia regiments, and wishing to make a smart appearance in passing through Richmond, the officers wore white kid gloves. Their reception at the hands of the 2d division of the cavalry corps was not quite so flattering as that accorded them by the ladies of Richmond. During that afternoon they lost more

Colonel Chamberlain repels attack on baggage trains.

March toward Richmond again.

At Hawes Shop meet Stuart's cavalry.

Unceremonious treatment of kid-glove chivalry.



1864,  
May.

than half their entire number, and at nightfall a detail from the 1st Massachusetts, sent to bury the dead, found an unusual proportion of Confederate officers, who had been thrust so quickly into the fight that they had not had time to take off their white kids.

An irk-  
some duty.

In this battle the 1st Massachusetts was drawn up in column of squadrons and supported the artillery. It is remarkable in how many engagements of the war this irksome duty fell to the lot of this regiment. To sit on one's horse behind artillery in action, without any possibility of protection, to be a mark for the enemy's guns and at the same time to be powerless to deal a blow in return, is the hardest duty a cavalry soldier can perform. An infantryman can lie down under fire, but a cavalry soldier is obliged to remain upon his horse, and frequently to see his enemy point his gun at him, and the artilleryman pull the lanyard which fires it, knowing all the time that he is the mark at which it is aimed. Sergeant Looney, carrying the colors of the regiment, was hit by a shell and died in a few minutes. Lieutenant W. W. Wardell of the 1st Massachusetts, acting aide-de-camp on General Davies' staff, was shot through the neck and instantly killed at the height of the battle, — a brave, efficient, and cheerful officer. Hardly any more severe engagement than this occurred during the war. The losses were great on both sides, but victory rested on the Union banners. The regiment lost nine in killed and wounded.

Not an  
agreeable  
sight.Grant  
reaches  
Cold Har-  
bor.

This movement of the cavalry was for the purpose of opening a crossing of the river to the rest of Grant's army, which followed immediately on the heels of the cavalry, and took up the position of Tolopotomoy Creek. By the overlapping of successive army corps on the left,

Grant's army was brought to Cold Harbor and the James River.

1864,  
June.

While these last battles were being fought, the cavalry was disposed on Grant's two flanks, the 3d division on his right, and the 1st and 2d on his left. The 1st and 2d divisions, on the morning of the battle of Cold Harbor, were sharply engaged with the enemy's infantry, the battle being taken up by the infantry, and the cavalry withdrawn. The line, after Cold Harbor, was along the Chickahominy Creek, the 1st and 2d division cavalry camp being established on the left flank of Grant's army, near Bottom's Bridge.

New line  
along  
Chicka-  
hominy  
Creek.

In the memoirs of General Sheridan he speaks of this occupation of Cold Harbor quite at length.

It was a very important position, and the cavalry was ordered to hold it "at all hazards." When the order was received, the cavalry had left the place, which it was not expected it could take. But it had done so without difficulty, although the enemy had built breastworks. On marching back, on receipt of Meade's order, these were reversed, and the cavalry dismounted and repulsed a severe attack made by Lee's infantry. The same day, later, infantry relieved the cavalry. This week was memorable in the Army of the Potomac for reinforcements by the 10th army corps, for the disastrous attack on the enemy in position at Cold Harbor, for fierce heat, and a dust which made a march almost as dreadful as a battle. At a little distance there was no difference discernible between the white troops and the negroes, a division of whom was attached to the 10th army corps.

An impor-  
tant posi-  
tion.

A memora-  
ble week.

On the 2d of June, as the battle of Cold Harbor was beginning, the 2d division of cavalry had an engage-

Cavalry  
at Cold  
Harbor.

1864,  
June.

ment on the extreme left of the line, in which it got in pretty open ground, on the right flank of the enemy's line of battle. This was plainly visible and down it the cavalymen could look. It appeared to be possible to make trouble for our friends in gray, and a charge seemed likely. But none was made, and the 1st Massachusetts soon found itself in a maze of woods, with an almost impenetrable undergrowth of brambles and shrubs—a most discouraging place for mounted men. The situation was not improved by a lively artillery fire, which came crashing through the trees, a good deal at random. The cavalry was soon withdrawn, and put in camp near Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy, in a very large field bordered by pine woods.

The rebels  
send us a  
present of  
a few  
Whit-  
worth  
shells.

On the morning after the camp was established here, the enemy opened at very long range from across the Chickahominy with a battery of Whitworth guns. The very first shot fell in a camp fire, round which several men were sitting, cooking coffee. Others followed fast, but curiously, and fortunately, all failed to explode. A battery was brought up on our side which tried to reach our rebellious friends in vain. The officer in command of the battery estimated the distance at nearly four miles, and gave it up as impossible. The Whitworth battery also stopped firing, just when orders were about to be given to change camp. No doubt the officer in charge thought his shells fell short, deceived by the fact that they did not explode. Some of the Whitworth shells were passed round as curiosities. They were hexagonal, very long, and beautifully polished.

Trevilian's  
Station  
raid.

On the 6th of June, just after Cold Harbor, General Sheridan began another raid, known as the Trevilian's Station raid, and the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry took



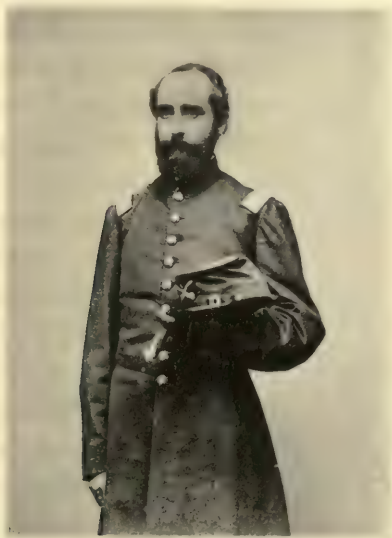


CAPT. HENRY P. BOWDITCH

[*Maj. 5th Cav.*]



CAPT. RANDOLPH M. CLARK



CAPT. MYRON C. PRATT





its share in that, — a fatiguing march, and accompanied by severe fighting.

1864,  
June.

Sheridan's Trevilian's Station expedition was followed promptly by the greater part of the Confederate cavalry, and they succeeded, helped by infantry, in preventing the carrying out of that part of Sheridan's plan which would take him to Gordonsville, and perhaps into the valley. In the fighting, which was severe about Trevilian's Station, advantages were alternately on each side. Sheridan then made a *détour* to the eastward, recrossed the Pamunkey River at White House, and the James a little later, conveying an immense wagon train to the James. While doing this he was attacked at St. Mary's Church, a critical point, and it became necessary for the 2d division of Gregg to hold alone all of Lee's cavalry here until the other division, guarding a train of nearly a thousand wagons, should reach the James. Gregg was compelled to fight a force five times his own, which saw the point and appreciated the importance of defeating Gregg's division. A most desperate struggle ensued, during the latter part of which the 1st Massachusetts was in the fore front. It behaved with its usual steadiness, and was the last to leave the field.

Severe  
fighting.

Fight at  
St. Mary's  
Church.

A desper-  
ate strug-  
gle.

At that time no general was needed to tell the veteran troopers what was to be done. All took in the situation, and saw the need of determined and successful resistance. Reinforcements could not be had, and every man knew his duty. The enemy was kept back long enough to enable the trains to get safe to the James. It was desperate work, and just missed being a bad disaster. In his personal memoirs General Sheridan speaks in glowing terms of Gregg and his troopers.

Every man  
knew what  
was at  
stake.

1864,  
June.

## THE TREVILIAN'S STATION RAID.

A pen picture of the raid.

An officer writes thus of the Trevilian's Station raid to another in Massachusetts, who was wounded, and gives a vivid picture of that distressful march, with its accompanying battles, as seen by the men of the regiment:—

I had just got your letter done when "the General" sounded, and away we went. The 3d division came down and took our place, and we went to the Pamunkey River and crossed on pontoons that night (June 6). It was a seven days' wonder as to where we were going. It turned out to be a raid, and a hard one, too. After crossing we camped, and next morning (June 7) we marched to Eliotsville, where we camped for the night. Then we knew we were going towards Gordonsville, and to cut the railroads. We marched until June 11, without anything to mar the quietude except the bushwhackers. They were plenty, and captured many men, including in our regiment Childs, whose horse gave out, and Clough, but the latter got away from them. On the night of the 9th we camped at F——. I was out foraging that night until eleven o'clock.

A forager's experience, not a rare one.

We had to do it by squadrons, the bushwhackers were so thick. I lost the road, and marched and marched, until I got tired and stopped. By luck, some of the men saw camp fires in the distance. Whether they were ours or not nobody knew. I thought I might as well be taken in the night as wait until morning. I was then on the Louisa Court House road, and the rebels were but a short distance away, though I did not know it at the time. I had an old chaise, with an old horse, loaded up with bacon and corn, and the horse was so nearly played out that it took six men and a boy to keep him going. I had got him along so far that I would not give up as long as he could move. So on I went over fields, three miles across country, over fences, fields, and bogs, until I got up to the lights, when behold, it was our regiment on picket. Was n't I glad to get the old cart in, corn and all! They had given me up for lost, and so I should have been had I not turned off where I did from the main road, for a whole division of rebel cavalry was only a mile further down the road from where I turned towards the camp fires.

In the morning we started again, the 1st division in advance, and marched about an hour, when boom! boom! went Custer's cannon. I thought we were in for it, as he ran straight into Hampton's corps at Trevilian's Station. Hampton was marching right across Custer's path, when Custer came up, and charged into him and took his baggage train. For want of support he was obliged to let it go again, as Hampton attacked with his whole force and drove Custer back, and recaptured his train and headquarters baggage before we could get on the scene, although we took the trot. We were too late to save the train, but we drove Hampton back, and burned the station and tore up the rails. We forced Hampton back to a hill, and there he stuck and fortified himself with breastworks, and got Gordon's infantry to support him. We held them there until dark, and then you ought to have seen us get out, part at a trot and part at a gallop. My squadron was the last on the field, and you can bet we got out lively when our turn came. We marched all night at a quick gait, and only halted in the morning to get breakfast, pretty well played out. We had been on the line all day and did not lose a man. Our regiment had only one hundred and sixty men, as Captain Crowninshield had the rest with him in charge of a wagon train sent to White House Landing, and did not get back until after we had marched, and was then ordered to Wilson's division, which did not go on the raid. Custer lost all but one hundred and ten men of the 6th Michigan that day, and a lot out of the other regiments of his brigade. The rebels did just slay them.

1864,  
June.

Custer col-  
lides with  
Hampton.

Heavy loss  
of the 6th  
Michigan.

After we got breakfast we started again, and kept on towards Fredericksburg; and we all supposed we should go there and get a little rest, for we were completely exhausted. We marched through Grant's fighting ground of Spottsylvania County. The country was covered with breastworks. It was a scorching day, and the dust — that was no name for it! The country was all burned up. Such a scene of devastation! Everything had the gloom of death for miles, and everywhere were mounds, where men lay in their last resting-places. I tell you, it was a sad sight. Not one human being did we see all the time. I never want to go there again. We were looking for Fredericksburg, and got within five miles of it, when we suddenly turned off. What was it for? Were we not going there? We just made up our minds that old Sheridan meant to kill us all, when we heard we were going to West Point, to cross in transports. We

A land of  
desolation,  
devastated  
by war.



1864,  
June.

kept on, and went within eight miles of it, when we turned round again and marched back. Horror of horrors! where next? was the cry of everybody. What is the matter?

It seems  
an aimless  
march.

All the dismounted men, over one thousand in number, were sent with over four hundred niggers and all the wagons to West Point; and then we found we had got to go back to Dunkirk, and turn to the left to White House. It was nothing but damn, damn, all the time, all tired out, and half starved, the horses playing out every minute, and men getting sick; it was rough indeed. A thousand fresh cavalry could have knocked us all to pieces easy.

For White  
House.

Well, we got to Dunkirk, and camped for the night, on the 19th. Next morning we started, and crossed the Mattaponi River on the way to White House. After going two miles we met a wagon train loaded with forage and rations. You can bet there was some hauling of hard tack when the men got sight of the train and found what was in it. Rations were at once drawn and eaten, and we pushed for the White House again, and got within three miles of it, when our ears were greeted with the sound of 100-pound guns from our gunboats; and who should be the cause of it but Hampton, who, with his whole corps, was trying to get our trains, and General Abercrombie, with about a thousand infantry and the 1st Rhode Island cavalry, in the breastworks, keeping him back with the help of the gunboats. The train had been sent back across the bridge to the north side, out of range. Hampton did not manage his artillery well, and could make no impression on Abercrombie's lines.

Hampton  
tries to get  
our trains.

A night  
alarm.

We camped that night on the north side, tired enough, and with a good prospect of a lively time for to-morrow, — a good thing, in our condition, to go to bed on, but hard to digest. It did not seem more than an hour after I had turned in before I felt some one pulling my leg. I remonstrated, when an unknown voice said, "Turn out your squadron on foot, with their arms." This was interesting. It was dark as Egypt. We got the whole division together on foot, and crossed the bridge, the 2d brigade in advance, and marched out about two miles, and found the rebels falling back.

We then marched back, and you can bet I was glad we were not to fight that time. We crossed the bridge, got breakfast, saddled up, and recrossed the bridge again, teams and all, and had marched about two miles, when again we met the rebels. The 1st division and 2d brigade of our division drove them away, while our brigade



MOSES F. WEBSTER  
*Capt. and Major 4th Mass. Cav.*



CAPT. JOSEPH C. MURPHY



HERBERT PELHAM CURTIS  
*Capt. and Lt. Col. U. S. A.*



dismounted and made breastworks, and we lay behind them in line of battle all day, expecting an attack. How the sun did pour down and fairly scorch us! While we lay there the trains and our infantry were going on the river road toward the James River. At night we fell back towards the river, higher up, and Hampton was hectoring us all the way. We would retreat a little and then halt and face back. With us was an infantry regiment of negroes, and they fought like devils all the way. The reason we had such a hard time was because Grant had left a large train of wagons behind him when he crossed the James, eight hundred of them altogether, and we had to see them safely across the peninsula. Hampton was reinforced by infantry, and worked hard to capture our convoy, but he did not get one wagon. We should have had no trouble but for the train. As it was, Gregg's division was left to keep Hampton off, while the train, guarded by Torbert's division, marched across, lower down. We were short of ammunition, too, both for artillery and carbines. We marched to Charles City Court House, and were sent out early in the morning, June 24, from there to St. Mary's Church, where the roads crossed, and our regiment was on picket. The adjutant and I had quite a little affair at once. We were alone, and ran into seven of our friends in gray. It was a surprise party to both, and I expected to go to Richmond; but they ran away, and we emptied our revolvers at them. While I was firing, my little horse suddenly threw up his head, and I shot him through the neck. He has got well since. Soon the rebels came up in force, but did not attack until evening, contenting themselves with picket firing all day. A message came in the afternoon to Colonel Chamberlain, saying the 1st New Jersey would relieve us, and we were to go through to Wilcox Landing, and see if there were any signs of the enemy there, and if Sheridan had arrived with the train. We found the train arrived, and were sent back with orders to Gregg to retire. Just as we arrived, Hampton attacked in force with infantry, artillery, and cavalry. We were sent at a gallop into the line, and found every regiment but ours fighting, dismounted, and heavily engaged. We were put to support our batteries, and stayed with them, twelve guns in all, which were firing canister into the advancing rebels. It was no use; it did not stop them. Our men on the line were out of ammunition, and in ten minutes the whole line was on the skedaddle. The batteries' ammunition soon gave out, too, and we were

1864.  
June.

More fighting with Hampton.

A personal episode.

Ordered into battle line to repel Hampton's attack.



1864,  
June.

seven miles from our trains, and there was nothing to do but run for it. We saved the guns with difficulty. The rebels had infantry and their whole cavalry corps against our two small brigades. They outnumbered us five to one, at least. Their sharpshooters were active, and killed Brown, and wounded Cheney and another, and in getting out we had thirty men taken prisoners. We were the last off the field, and I think it was as hot a place as I ever got into.

The enemy came on so fast there was no time to mount the skirmishers, and as the whole division was fighting on foot, there was a devil of a mess and confusion.

The re-  
treat.

The road was full of led horses and artillery, all mixed up with pack mules, and men mounted and dismounted, all shouting and cursing. It was the most disorderly retreat I ever have seen since I have been in the service. If the rebels had pushed hard just then they would have gobbled the whole thing. The day was awfully hot, and the men had had no water all day, and had been fighting two hours against an overwhelming force, — the last part without ammunition, darkness coming on, and we all played out with marching, heat, hunger, and fighting day and night for the past eighteen days continuously. You can imagine what it must have been. The rebels captured a good many of the dismounted men in the lines, and while trying to get to their horses, as it was. They were so completely used up that they could not run. They would go a few rods, and then, if their feet touched the least obstacle, they would pitch head over heels, and lie there. We told them the rebels were right after them, then they would get up with great effort and try again, but it was no use; they had not the strength, poor fellows! All this time the 1st division was in camp, only seven miles away. They knew nothing of what was going on with us. General Gregg had sent couriers, but they were all captured, and no news of our situation got through. Hampton drove us until it got dark, when he stopped, and we tried to get some order into the division. In the confusion the men had got away from their regiments, and in the darkness everybody camped where he found himself, and waited for daylight to put things to rights. Some of the 10th New York went to the river before stopping. Next morning, 25th, we woke up tired enough, I tell you. The trains went on to Wilson's Landing, under cover of gunboats, and later we followed. The whole expedition lasted from the 6th of June to the 25th, and it was hell. The 1st

Men too  
exhausted  
to get  
away.

Enemy  
stop the  
pursuit.

Maine lost sixty-six men and ten officers. All lost heavily, and the loss in horses was very great, while those left were all used up — living skeletons. Captain Phillips, of Gregg's staff, was torn all to pieces by a shell. General Gregg himself was as cool and as stern as a post. General Davies was everywhere, as usual. Colonel Chamberlain's horse was killed, and Major Sargent's wounded, and many horses were killed in the retreat at St. Mary's Church.

1864,  
June.

Expedition  
used up.

After reaching the James, it took us two days to cross everything to the south side. When we got over we camped at Fort Powhatan. Wilson, at this time, was on his raid. After a few days we were sent out to meet him, and help him into the lines. We did not find him, although his stragglers were everywhere, and he came in the other way, having lost all his wagons and artillery, and more men than they care to have known. I don't think these great raids amount to much.

The first squadron of the regiment, A and B, was detached the night before the division started on the raid, sent to White House Landing as guard to a wagon train, and, unable to rejoin the regiment in the Trevilian's Station raid, was ordered to the 3d division. As a consequence the regiment was short about eighty men on the raid. Recruits and old men coming up made this detachment as large as all the rest of the regiment before it returned. To this, as a nucleus, General Wilson added all the men who came up from the rear belonging to the two divisions absent with General Sheridan. The whole made a command of seven hundred and eighty men, and Captain Crowninshield was put in charge. Officers were scarce, and there were only eleven to command all these men.

1st squad-  
ron on  
detached  
duty.

Nucleus  
for new  
men and  
absentees.

Attached to the 3d division, this detachment took its share of picketing and skirmishing, and in the march to the James River, when Grant crossed it, was engaged in a series of fights, notably at White Oak Swamp Bridge, June 22 and 23. Crossing the James by the

Gets its  
share of  
picketing,  
skirmish-  
ing, and  
fighting.

1864,  
June.

in pontoon bridge, with the 3d division, it was pushed rapidly up in front of Petersburg; and during the absence of Wilson's division, for two weeks guarded Grant's left flank, as his different corps came up and assumed position in front of that city.

General Wilson, with the 3d division of cavalry, began his raid to destroy the railroads leading south from Richmond and Petersburg on June 21, immediately after crossing the James, before Grant's army corps were in position. The cavalry under Captain Crowninshield was left behind, and reported to General Meade. For nearly two weeks it was all the mounted force with the Army of the Potomac, and had to guard the left flank and rear, and do all the scouting during that time. It had several small engagements. This detachment was relieved July 6, and the men composing it reported to their respective regiments.

Sheridan's two divisions did not rejoin Meade's army until June 28, arriving in a very exhausted condition with no less than 2000 men dismounted.

Wilson's  
raid not a  
success.

Wilson's raid proved unfortunate. He lost many guns and men in his retreat, after having merely temporarily destroyed Lee's communications south. This raid would, perhaps, have been a great success had Reams Station been held by our infantry, as General Wilson expected, and as had been promised.

Utility of  
raids ques-  
tionable.

There is no instance during the war of a cavalry raid making any interruption of communication which was not soon repaired. While it temporarily disarranged connections, yet no army was forced to abandon its position on account of such interruption. Still, these raids brought the cavalry of both sides together, and furnished opportunity for a good many lively battles.



In those occasioned by General Wilson's raid, his cavalry got decidedly the worst of it, and rejoined Grant's army in a demoralized and almost disorganized condition. The cavalry of General Kautz, Army of the James, acted with Wilson.

1864,  
June.

Sheridan's raid to Trevilian's Station was another instance of the same thing. His battles were on a larger scale, and more successful; yet Trevilian's Station raid can hardly be considered a brilliant success. The fighting was severe, and honors were about easy. The losses of men were great, and of horses, immense.

While the odd detachments guarded the left flank of Grant's army, on the 21st of June the 2d army corps passed round the rear of the 5th corps, and went into position, facing Petersburg on the left. The cavalry detachment that day guarded the left flank of the 2d corps, reaching by patrols as far as the Weldon Railroad; in the afternoon it was attacked by a very large body of Lee's infantry, which it resisted with what force it could. The command comprised men from sixteen different regiments, armed with many kinds of firearms. On being slowly driven in by the infantry, it exhausted all its ammunition, even to pistol cartridges. Time was given to send word to 2d corps headquarters of the approach of this infantry, and the 3d division of the 6th corps came up at nightfall, in time to offer resistance to what turned out to be Hill's corps, which, had it not been for this detachment of cavalry, would have come in rear of the 2d corps, and probably have caused serious disaster. Fortunately the woods were thick and the roads narrow, and this small force could offer much resistance.

Cavalry attacked by Lee's infantry before Petersburg.

Enemy proved to be Hill's corps.

The next morning General Meade sent for the com-



1864,  
July.

Meade re-  
fuses to  
believe it  
was Hill's  
corps.

He finds  
out his  
mistake.

mander of this detachment, and in presence of the generals and staff of all his army questioned him about the attack of the evening before. After being told, General Meade refused to believe the report, saying it was impossible Hill's corps should be there; and speaking very disrespectfully of cavalry in general, and this detachment in particular, gave the order to advance his troops towards the Weldon Railroad, on the supposition that nothing was there to interpose. He soon found out his mistake; and, in consequence of being unwilling to believe the report of the cavalry officer, sustained a severe loss of a battery (Knight's) and about 2000 men.

Even at this period of the war there was a strong inclination to discredit the services of the cavalry, who were considered by many infantry officers as a useless force.

Approach  
of Ma-  
hone's di-  
vision dis-  
covered.

The report  
discredit-  
ed, with  
the usual  
result.

A few days after, this same body of cavalry encountered the approach of Mahone's division of Lee's army coming from the direction of the Weldon Railroad, against the left flank of the 6th corps. This corps was the extreme left of Grant's army, and was protected by earthworks. Again notice of the coming attack was given, and discredited; and in rough terms the commanding officer at that point refused to believe the information afforded him, which would have given him ample time to prepare for the attack. Mahone's spirited division fairly dashed upon the troops of this officer, who ought to have been prepared, killed many of his men, captured about 1100 prisoners, largely from the 11th Vermont Heavy Artillery, and retired towards the Weldon Railroad with impunity, before sufficient troops could be brought against him.



D. H. L. GLEASON  
*Capt. and Brvt. Major.*



JAMES J. HIGGINSON  
*Capt. and Brvt. Major*



CAPT. JOHN DREW



The three divisions of cavalry, now in pretty poor condition after such severe work, were united in the rear of the right of the army, and in a position near the James River, accessible to the railroad and supplies. They obtained a little period of rest, which they had well earned after their raids of the past three weeks.

1864,  
July.

A little  
rest.

While in camp here, several reconnoissances were made on the left flank, notably one to Reams Station, in which all the cavalry took a part, but little fighting occurring.

The next movement of the cavalry was July 27, just before the explosion of the mine before Petersburg. Sheridan marched all three divisions on pontoon bridges across the James River to Deep Bottom and Strawberry Plains. Hancock's 2d corps went also, and sharp fighting took place against Lee's infantry. The fight on our side, sustained principally by the 1st and 2d divisions, was successful.

During this fight at New Market, Lee's infantry attacked Sheridan's dismounted cavalry, and was severely repulsed, losing two standards. Two pieces of our artillery, however, were captured. General Sheridan complimented the officer in command for keeping his pieces in action and not withdrawing them, saying it was "easy enough to get new guns."

Fight at  
New Mar-  
ket.

The 1st Massachusetts was here engaged dismounted, and lost several men. This movement was an attempt to make Lee think we were about to attack Richmond, and cause him to send troops in numbers to the north bank of the river, and was really a diversion in favor of the attack to be made when the mine was sprung. This whole force was withdrawn on the night of July 29, and regained Meade's army on the disas-

A diver-  
sion in  
favor of  
the Pe-  
tersburg  
mine.



1864,  
July.

trous day of the blowing up of the mine. Of all the fizzles of the war, this was the greatest. What ought to have been a great success became a ridiculous failure, on account of the incapacity and drunkenness of the officers in charge of the assaulting columns.

Lee turns  
the tables  
by threat-  
ening  
Washing-  
ton.

At this time General Lee began a desperate diversion in his favor by sending General Early with the old Stonewall Jackson troops, Ewell's old corps, to the Shenandoah valley, where he united with his troops Wharton's division, and whatever there was, at the time, in the valley. They marched across into Maryland, after forcing General Hunter's command out of their path, defeating different bodies of troops sent to intercept them; and July 12 appeared in front of the fortifications of Washington, which city they came within an ace of capturing. A very little more push would have accomplished this; but they fell short of success by a narrow margin. The 6th corps arrived at the critical moment, when all the odds and ends about Washington, including invalid corps, militia, and home guards, were in the forts, expecting to be attacked in force by Early. This caused General Grant to detach General Sheridan, and with him two of his three divisions of cavalry. The 6th corps of infantry, General H. G. Wright, had preceded him, and the 19th army corps, which had just arrived on the James River on transports from New Orleans, was made a part of the movement.

Washing-  
ton barely  
escapes  
capture.

The successful Shenandoah Valley campaign, under General Sheridan, came as a sequel to this movement. Captain Crowninshield was detached July 26, to act on General Sheridan's staff as A. A. D. C., and did not again rejoin the regiment.

At no time during the war was the hardship anything at all equal to the summer of 1864. While the work was most severe and unremitting, there were fewer officers to perform it. The pay amounted to nothing. It must be remembered that officers, from circumstances, were obliged to have enlisted men to do their work, or else do it themselves, and were often obliged to use government horses or go afoot.

1864,  
July.

Hardships  
of the sum-  
mer of 1864  
unexam-  
pled.

It seemed, at times, impossible for regiments to continue in the field. The men would get dismounted at a fearful rate; and once a man got dismounted, he would often disappear and never be seen again. Some of the men who lost their horses in June on the Trevilian raid were sent from dismounted camp at City Point to Maryland, and did not rejoin the regiment for many months.

Seeming  
impossi-  
bility of  
keeping  
up the  
regiment.

It will be noticed that at this time not a single squadron in the regiment was commanded by an officer of higher rank than 2d lieutenant. Only two captains were present on duty, and each commanded a battalion. Several companies had no officers, and were assigned to officers commanding other companies. Even of the officers commanding squadrons, some were not commissioned, only acting. Several sergeants declined a promotion, which brought with it excessive responsibility and totally inadequate pay, — in some cases indebtedness instead of pay.

Dearth of  
officers.

Extracts from letters written home say of this : —

July 11, 1864.

If the flies will let me, I shall write you a letter, but they are so very plentiful, and so very hungry, that it would be something to accomplish worth boasting of. This long spell of dry weather has made all kinds of insects very abundant, and has made the flies

Discom-  
forts of  
the dry  
weather.

1864,  
July.

madly voracious. They are everywhere, and eat everything they come in contact with. Fortunately they seem to need rest at night, but by day they neither rest themselves nor will they let anybody else rest. I have never seen them so terrible anywhere. Between them and the dust and heat our life is not exactly agreeable. There is a look of rain to-day, and I pray we may not be doomed to disappointment. The ground is actually baked up, and all the crops must be ruined. Corn has shriveled up, and the leaves on the trees rattle as in the autumn. Our brief period of rest does not consequently amount to much.

At the present rates my pay don't amount to anything at all. We have calculated that in favorable times an officer will owe government about \$25 a month, instead of getting anything from it. They make us pay twenty-five cents a pound for beef, fifty-one cents for coffee, etc., etc. Beef used to cost seven cents, and coffee fifteen cents.

Sickness  
and the  
terrible  
dust.

The awfully dry weather is causing much sickness among the men. The men seem to dry up, as everything green has done. They are reduced almost to skeletons. The earth is really baked, and the dust is quite beyond describing. The horses are suffering in consequence. Every evening we go through all the signs of thunder showers, — clouds, wind, and often thunder and lightning, — but never any rain.

A letter written July 17 gives a description of the heat and desolation existing about Petersburg at that time: —

I was just writing to you on the 11th, and got four lines written, when "the General" sounded, and away we all went, in the dust and heat, to the extreme left of the army. We had been in that camp three days.

Experiences we  
had to get  
used to.

Nobody knew where we were going, but judging by the Trevilian raid, some said Maryland.

We took all night to go the five miles to the infantry outposts, as all the roads were blocked up with dead pine trees. At daylight we halted by the 5th corps breastworks, got something to eat, and marched on down the plank road until we met the rebel pickets, and the 1st Pennsylvania ran them in three miles, when we met Hill's





CAPT. JAMES A. BALDWIN



CAPT. DAVID W. HERRICK



GEORGE L. BRADBURY  
*1st Lieut. and Adjt.*





corps. After some manœuvring, and some light skirmishing, we came back, after losing a few men in the brigade. We supported the battery, as usual, and lost nobody. The rebels were laying traps for us, and tried to make us advance, but we did not "see it."

1864,  
July.

We then fell back two miles, and went into camp. We were somewhere near Reams Station. The whole country about here is desolate, and utterly dried up. Negroes say nothing was ever known like it, and we found no water anywhere for horses or men until we got to Lee's Mills. All the wells were dried up.

We remained at Lee's Mills in camp until yesterday, when we were relieved by the 1st division, just as we had got our camps nicely cleared up after hard work. That is the usual way, you know; and then after marching and countermarching, got here to Lighthouse Point.

The usual  
way.

On the march the dust filled the air for miles. It was dreadful, and sometimes for an hour you could not see the squadron ahead for the dust. Men and horses were almost stifled. I thought I had seen dust and heat on the Trevilian raid, but that was not a circumstance to this now. We have not had a drop of rain since June came in; and by the look of the sky we are not likely to have one until next June. At Lighthouse Point we did not go to our old camp. I call it "old," although we were there only three days, and that is as long as we have been in one place since the campaign opened. This time, for a wonder, we have got a camp in the woods, the first time this year. At first a nasty hole, half of the trees dead, and the pine needles a foot deep. At it we went, and after a day's hard work we have made a splendid camp, clean and shady. I [Lieutenant Drew] now command A and B squadron; Lieutenant Russell, E, F, and K; this makes the 1st battalion, commanded by Captain Crowninshield; the two squadrons have only four officers. The 2d battalion is under Captain Tewksbury, Lieutenant Herrick commanding 1st squadron, G and H, Lieutenant Howland the 2d, I, L, and M; and there are only three officers for the two squadrons. Sergeant Littlefield is acting adjutant, and Lieutenants Martin and Lyman are really sergeants, acting as lieutenants.

The unex-  
ampled  
dust and  
heat.

Officers  
present  
with the  
colors.

Wood is acting as my cook, and cooks well when there is anything to cook. Things are high, and no pay yet. They now charge us officers \$53 for a servant, and five per cent off their pay, and forty cents a day for riding a government horse. So you will see what my month's pay amounts to.

1864,  
July.[Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel S. E. Chamberlain to Governor  
Andrew.]LIGHTHOUSE POINT, VA., *July 6, 1864.*Letter to  
Governor  
Andrew.

Reported at headquarters of cavalry corps, May 26. The regiment has 396 officers and men for duty, in camp. Captain Adams' command at headquarters Army of Potomac not included. . . . Captain Crowninshield just joined the regiment with 180 men, after a month's absence.

General Davies spoke in high terms of Major Sargent's conduct in the Sheridan raid to Richmond. He compliments him in warm terms.

## CHAPTER XI.

MUSTER OUT OF OLD MEN. REORGANIZATION OF REGIMENT. WINTER BEFORE PETERSBURG. AUGUST 1, 1864, TO JULY 18, 1865.

AFTER the 1st and 3d divisions had gone to the valley of the Shenandoah with Sheridan, the cavalry with Grant's armies consisted of the 2d division, under D. McM. Gregg, and Kautz's brigade, attached to the Army of the James. On the Confederate side there were W. H. F. Lee's and Hampton's divisions. These occasionally made attacks on Grant's flanks and rear, and thus encountered Gregg's division, which was used generally to picket the flanks and rear. It also took part in all the attempts to advance our lines on the left, along the Weldon and South Side railroads. The principal expedition of the cavalry was that which began December 6, in which infantry and cavalry destroyed a part of the South Side Railroad, and reached the Roanoke River at Bellfield.

1864,  
August.

Cavalry  
left with  
Grant by  
Sheridan.

Makes ex-  
pedition to  
Roanoke  
River.

When Gregg was left alone, he established his headquarters not far from the Weldon Railroad, to guard the left and rear, and picket duty became regularly divided up between the two brigades. One regiment or more was usually at Prince George Court House, from which a principal road led to the rear, and a force was always on guard towards Reams Station.

Pickets  
the left  
and rear.

On August 14 Gregg's division crossed the James



1864,  
August.

Associated  
with Han-  
cock's  
corps.

Movement  
across the  
James.

Recross  
the James,  
to Weldon  
Railroad.

Advance  
towards  
Dinwiddie  
Court  
House.

at the place where Sheridan crossed it on July 28, and the division was, as then, accompanied by the 2d army corps of General Hancock. This corps was the movable one, and was frequently hurried out on either flank, in company with the cavalry. The Confederates after confronting it at short intervals on opposite flanks of the army, used to designate it as "Hancock's flying corps."

The movement of August 14 across the James was similar to that of July 28, on which occasion the object was a diversion in favor of the mine explosion. The advance was by the same roads, towards Malvern Hill. Hancock's infantry being on the left, next the river, was sharply engaged, and considerable skirmishing and fighting also took place on the right, where the cavalry was placed, and Colonel Gregg, commanding the 2d brigade, was wounded. The regiment lost, one killed, three wounded, five missing. Confederate infantry was met; but before any general engagement occurred, all the force returned across the James on the 19th, and the cavalry marched at once to the extreme left, on the Weldon Railroad, where it became engaged on the 21st, while supporting working parties who were destroying the railroad, and lost three men wounded.

On the two following days the same movement continued; the working parties were not soldiers, but men hired for the purpose. On the 23d three men were wounded.

From here an advance was made towards Dinwiddie Court House. The place was reached, and at night the brigade retired to a creek and camped.

Early in the morning the brigade returned to the town, and were soon attacked by the enemy in force.

He pushed the brigade back some distance until the 2d <sup>1864, September.</sup> brigade was met, and the enemy was repulsed. Miles' brigade of infantry was discomfited, and some confusion resulted, the enemy at one time getting in our rear.

At four A. M. the whole force was in line of battle, <sup>Return to camp again.</sup> awaiting an attack that did not come, and later the whole force marched back. The cavalry returned to their camps near the Weldon Railroad, and the regiment remained two days, going, on the 29th, on picket near the Perkins House.

On the 2d of September an advance was made to the <sup>Advance to the Yellow House.</sup> Yellow House, on the Weldon Railroad, marching at two A. M. Some manœuvring followed, but no fight, and at night all returned to camp. Except for a tour of picket, the regiment remained in camp until the 16th of the month.

On that morning, at two A. M., the brigade marched rapidly down the Jerusalem Plank Road, nearly to the Nottoway River, towards Hawkinsville, where the enemy was found in earthworks, with artillery. A raid had been made the day before on the rear, and a herd of 2500 cattle had been captured and carried off by Lee's cavalry. It was hoped they might be recaptured and the force intercepted by our cavalry, but the enemy had too much start. General Davies and his troopers got <sup>Troopers charge earth-works.</sup> their blood up and charged the works most gallantly, surprising the enemy, and capturing prisoners. Several charges were made. The brigade—the 1st Pennsylvania being on other duty—numbered 1500. In this fight the regiment lost two killed, ten wounded, and nine missing.

In camp again. Quiet ruled for a little while, a tour

1864,  
Septem-  
ber.

of picket being the only move. On the 24th a salute of one hundred shotted guns was fired into Petersburg, in honor of Sheridan's victories of Winchester and Fisher's Hill, in the Shenandoah Valley.

To Weldon  
Railroad.

September 27 all the brigade marched to Prince George Court House, and next day to the Weldon Railroad, arriving at eight A. M., and remained for a time, expecting an attack which did not come. Then the brigade returned to camp on the 28th.

General Davies, having recovered from his wound, had returned, and taken command of the brigade the day before.

Colonel  
Chamber-  
lain leaves  
regiment,  
and made  
Colonel of  
5th Mass.  
Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain was promoted colonel in Colonel Sargent's place, September 30, and Major L. M. Sargent, Jr., lieutenant-colonel. On the 28th Colonel Chamberlain and Surgeon Wood left the field, the former going to Annapolis, Md., to command the paroled camp there, a place he had occupied several times before. He made an address to the regiment on leaving. July 26, 1865, on Colonel Adams' resignation, he was made colonel of the 5th Massachusetts cavalry (negro), and served with that regiment in Texas, until its muster out, October 31, 1865.

When  
term of en-  
listment  
should  
end.

It will be remembered that the old men of the regiment came to camp at Readville September 9-16, 1861. They were mustered into the United States service "for three years or during the war," November 1, 1861. Some doubt existed as to when the term of service would expire. The men naturally thought they should be discharged and mustered out in three years from the date of enlistment. But the government decided that service would not end until three years from the date of mustering in. On October 24 the following order was issued:—





LIEUT. WALTER MILES



LIEUT. EDW. R. MERRILL



LIEUT. FRANCIS WASHBURN

[*Col. 4th Cav. and Bret. Brig. Genl.*]





HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

October 24, 1864.

1864,  
October.

SPECIAL ORDERS. No. 287.

[Extract.]

6. The term of service of the 1st regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry being about to expire, that regiment, excepting the officers hereinafter mentioned, and the reënlisted men and those who have joined since the date of original organization, will, on to-morrow, the 25th instant, proceed to Boston, Mass., under the command of the senior officer, to be discharged, these to be reported to the chief mustering officer for the State, to be mustered out of service.

Order for  
mustering  
out of  
three years  
men.

The horses and equipments of the men to be discharged will be turned over to the proper departments of the staff, to mount dismounted men of the 2d cavalry division.

The men of the regiment who are to remain in service will, under the direction of the division commander, be formed into companies, as required by paragraph 3, Circular No. 36, of May, 1864, from the War Department.

The following named officers are selected to officer the portion of the regiment not discharged: —

Officers  
who re-  
mained.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel E. Chamberlain.

Major Henry L. Higginson.

Major Lucius M. Sargent, Jr.

Surgeon Albert Wood.

Assistant Surgeon S. W. Abbott.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel H. Durgin.

Chaplain George W. Gorham.

Captain B. W. Crowninshield, company A.

2d Lieutenant John Drew, company E.

2d Lieutenant John W. Martin, company F.

2d Lieutenant D. W. Herrick, company H.

Captain Amos L. Hopkins, company K.

Captain Joseph C. Murphy, company L.

Captain Edward A. Flint, company C.

2d Lieutenant William Foy Smith.

2d Lieutenant L. N. Duchesney, company B.

Captain T. L. Motley, company F.

Captain H. Pelham Curtis, company H.

1864,  
October.

2d Lieutenant John W. Howland, company I.  
1st Lieutenant Edward S. Wilson, company K.  
2d Lieutenant Newell B. Allen, company L.  
1st Lieutenant George H. Teague, company C.  
1st Lieutenant J. J. Higginson, company D.  
2d Lieutenant J. A. Baldwin, company D.

Officers  
who were  
mustered  
out.

The following named officers will accompany the regiment for the purpose of being mustered out:—

1st Lieutenant and A. C. S. John L. Brigham.  
1st Lieutenant John A. Goodwin, company A.  
1st Lieutenant Charles G. Davis, company E.  
1st Lieutenant Edward J. Russell, company F.  
2d Lieutenant Frank W. Hayden, company G.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation. By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE.

(Signed) S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY,  
October 26, 1864.

Official. GEORGE L. BRADBURY,  
Lieutenant and Adjutant.

The muster out in  
Boston.

Orders were given for the men to proceed in squads to Massachusetts, for muster out in Boston, and on October 24 the men who were to be discharged went to the rear from the Davis House, where a serious fight had been going on. October 25 they turned in their equipments and horses, and went to Boston in charge of Lieutenant J. L. Brigham. On November 6, at the armory of the National Lancers in Sudbury Street, they were mustered out of service and paid off. Captain Crowninshield was mustered out at the same time and place by orders issued subsequent to the above.

Another advance was made October 29, the regiment marching that day to the railroad, about three miles

from Reams Station, and later out towards the Vaughan Road, fighting and skirmishing all the way. The Confederate cavalry was driven back about three miles on the 30th. Next day, November 1, the enemy attacked in force, with cavalry, infantry, and artillery. Davies' whole brigade threw up hastily constructed earthworks, near the Davis House, and fought so well that the enemy was three times repulsed, and finally fell back. In this fight the 6th Ohio, being surprised at the beginning, lost one hundred men taken prisoners. The 1st Massachusetts lost this day, two killed, three wounded, and one missing.

1864,  
November.

Skirmish-  
ing at the  
Vaughan  
Road.

Enemy at-  
tack us at  
the Davis  
House.

Until the 7th of November the brigade remained in the neighborhood of the fight, being, on the 2d, on picket on the Wilkinson Road; the 3d, in camp near the Davidson House; the 4th, on the Nyatt Road, about half a mile on the right; 5th and 6th, in camp. On the 7th returned to camp at Westbrook House, where some rest and quiet were had.

In camp  
at West-  
brook  
House.

When Colonel Chamberlain left the regiment, Captain Murphy was in command. The regiment was paid off November 10. The regimental band was broken up, and the men returned to their companies — those who had reënlisted. A brigade band was organized, and one man of the regiment joined it. The band instruments were sent to Boston to be sold, to pay the account of Mr. Whitcomb, the leader.

The regiment took its regular tours of picket duty. On the 23d General Davies reviewed the new (3d) brigade, consisting of the 1st Massachusetts and 21st Pennsylvania.

The division and Hancock's corps moved out November 26 to the left flank, towards Dinwiddie Court House, Dinwiddie Court House.



1864,  
November.

*via* the Perkins House. On the next day skirmishing followed, and the regiment, acting as rear-guard, had a mild fight, in which two men were wounded and four missing. Regiment picketed road on the left, leading to Boydton Plank Road. At three P. M. on the 28th the whole force withdrew, and the regiment returned to camp. Here it remained in quiet, and November 28 moved a half mile to Westbrook House, and began logging up the tents and the establishment of a permanent camp for winter quarters. Later, orders came to make the winter camp at Prince George Court House; but when it was found that the 1st Massachusetts had already taken so much pains with its camp, the other brigade was put there, and the 1st brigade was placed near the 1st Massachusetts.

Winter  
quarters  
estab-  
lished.

Camp of  
1st Massa-  
chusetts a  
model one.

There the camp was improved, and before long it became a model, and the other regiments were ordered to establish new camps, after an inspection by General Gregg, who particularly praised that built by the 1st Massachusetts. The 24th New York, a new regiment, was put in the brigade, and the 6th Ohio was put into the 3d brigade.

The Confederates, since the destruction of the Weldon Railroad, had been sending supplies to Stony Creek Station, about twelve miles out from Petersburg, and from there everything was transported by wagons to the South Side Railroad into Petersburg.

Expedition  
to Stony  
Creek Sta-  
tion.

Stony Creek Station was protected by a fort mounting five guns, and there was a garrison of dismounted cavalry. Besides this force, Hampton's division of cavalry was camped only a mile away. Near the station were a mill and large storehouses. At three A. M. on November 30 the whole division marched to the rail-

road, one and a half miles above Stony Creek Station, arriving about noon. 1864,  
December.

The 2d and 3d brigades at once attacked the station. The garrison was surprised and at first made slight resistance, and soon threw down their arms; but retook them and continued the fight on seeing only a small assailing force. The fort was attacked by our cavalry mounted, and the enemy was surrounded, and surrendered. Two brass guns were thrown into the well, and the three others — 32-pounders — were brought off. The mills, factories, shops, and storehouses were destroyed, including 3000 bushels corn, 500 bales hay, 300 axes, 500 shovels, and 50 barrels of whiskey. While the fire was raging, Hampton's cavalry came up, but was repulsed after a lively fight. General Davies, who had a fatality for getting hit in the foot, was again struck in the same place by a spent ball. All the force retreated after their work was fully accomplished, and arrived in camp at ten P. M., after a most successful expedition and a march of fifty miles. Fort taken  
and sup-  
plies de-  
stroyed.  
  
General  
Davies  
again  
wounded.

After four days' quiet in camp, another expedition, on a large scale, was ordered, to endeavor to interrupt the enemy's use of the Weldon Railroad altogether. For this purpose the whole of the 5th corps and a part of the 2d, together with all of Gregg's and Kautz's cavalry, were assigned. Expedition  
to Weldon  
Railroad.

Gregg's division started before daylight, December 7, and marched all day, arriving at Sussex Court House at night, where it bivouacked. On the way the Nottoway River was crossed by fording. About noon, December 8, a small force of the enemy was met at Jarrett's Station, was easily defeated, and the station and water tanks were destroyed. Here camp was made for the night.

1864,  
December.

Enemy  
met in  
force.

Next day the expedition marched south along the railroad, destroying the track as progress was made. At Three Creek a crossing was made by pontoon bridge and fording, and two miles further on, near the Meherin River, the enemy was met in force, with works and nine guns. He had offered but small resistance until this position was reached. The station on the railroad was Bellfield, on the north side. The object was to destroy the bridge across the river. On the south side were three forts. To carry the works on the north side a dismounted charge was made by part of the brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent was ordered to support them with a mounted charge across an open field, beyond which was a river and the nine guns. The charge was made in skirmishing order, and the regiment found itself under the guns, but unable to get in to them, on account of the water. The enemy could not depress his guns enough to hit the men, who were directly under them. To get out, Colonel Sargent ordered the men to disperse and retreat across the field in very open order. His plan was eminently successful for the rest, but in going across the field he was hit by a piece of shell in the shoulder, which ranged down through his chest, a very severe wound, of which he died in a few minutes. Himself a surgeon, he was aware of the nature of his wound, and he said to the man who picked him up, "This is the last of me." He recognized Captain Teague also. Of all the officers connected with the regiment, very few were with it in the field so long as Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent. He was the last one to be killed or wounded. He was a most accomplished man, and a very versatile one. A surgeon of distinguished accomplishment, fond of athletic sports, he

Colonel  
Sargent  
killed.

A most  
accom-  
plished  
officer and  
man.





LIEUT. LUCIUS H. MORRILL

*Capt. 4th Cav.*



LIEUT. GEORGE BLAGDEN

*Major 2nd Mass. Cav.*



LIEUT. ALTON E. PHILLIPS





excelled in all; a remarkable draughtsman, his surgical drawings are still admired at the Massachusetts General Hospital. He was a good Shakespearian scholar. In conversation he was witty, and would often entertain a tent full of officers for hours by his brilliant talk and curious stories, of which he had an inexhaustible supply of all kinds. His body was sent to Boston, and his funeral at Jamaica Plain was largely attended. After the fight the bridge and station were burned, and the cavalry retreated to Coman's Wells, and the next day, after a very disagreeable icy march over bad roads, progress was made to near Sussex Court House, where the night was passed. On this day the bodies of several soldiers were found, who had been bushwhacked and murdered. In retaliation, all the houses were burned as the command marched in. December 11 was an excessively cold day. The men suffered severely, and some had their feet frozen while on the march. The day before, some of our infantry were met, who had come out to support the expedition in case Lee should attack it. After a wearisome march, camp was reached at two o'clock in the morning of December 12. The slow march back was caused by the infantry having the advance; the cavalry bringing up the rear.

1864,  
December.

Much suffering on march back to camp.

The regiment was now commanded by John Tewksbury, made lieutenant-colonel December 10, 1864. Winter quarters were made comfortable, and nothing more exciting occurred than picketing the line from Lee's Mills to the James River, the part taken by the 1st brigade, General Davies commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tewksbury in command.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tewksbury issued the following report of the composition of the regiment shortly after taking command: —

1865,  
February.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY,  
NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., January 5, 1865.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM SCHOULER,  
*Adjutant-General State of Massachusetts.*

Regiment  
after con-  
solidation.

GENERAL, — I have the honor to inform you of the consolidation of the companies of this regiment, in compliance with special order No. 287, headquarters Army of the Potomac, a copy of which I enclose. The twelve companies were consolidated into seven, and a nucleus of the eighth, with maximum strength, and in the following manner: company H and nine of company M formed company A; companies A and B and five of M formed company B; company D and thirty of M formed company D; company C and sixty-five of I formed company C; companies E and F formed company E; company L and twelve of M formed company G; companies G and H and eighteen of I formed company F.

The remainder of companies I and M formed the nucleus of company H. The whole strength of the regiment, on paper, being 729 men.

I also enclose a roster of the commissioned officers of the regiment. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN TEWKSBURY,  
*Major commanding 1st Massachusetts Cavalry.*

There were present with the colors about four hundred men.

Character  
of the re-  
cruits.

Recruits came from Massachusetts, composed principally of Germans and French, the latter mostly Alsations. Of these many were excellent soldiers, in spite of their ignorance of English. The hospital steward, Jean O'Hara — a Franco-German Irishman — spoke all the languages of his descent fluently, and was besides an excellent medical assistant. His many accomplishments made him a man of note in the regiment. January 13, salutes were fired for Sherman's success.

Hatcher's  
Run.

The next battle was on February 5 and 6. On the 5th all Gregg's division started out by Reams Station

1865,  
February.

to Dinwiddie Court House, pushing back the enemy's pickets, and at the latter place captured a Confederate colonel on leave of absence, and a mail. At night the division moved back to Rowanty Creek and camped. The enemy had come in in the rear, and were destroying the bridge, when the command returning met them and drove them away. At midnight the division set off *via* the Court House again, towards Hatcher's Run. General Davies returned this morning from leave of absence, and took command of his brigade. On getting to the Vaughan Road the infantry, 5th corps, was met, and line of battle was formed, with infantry on the right, 1st brigade on the left, and 2d brigade on the road, mounted, and a charge was ordered on the enemy, Early's corps, which had come out to attack. Colonel Gregg, commanding the 2d brigade, was almost at once wounded in the foot, and when taken to the rear met General Davies, and asked him to take his place and charge the enemy. No sooner was the charge begun than General Davies was wounded severely in the breast and arm. Although a gallant charge was made on the enemy's infantry it failed, and many officers of prominence were killed and wounded, among them Colonel Janeway and Lieutenant-Colonel Beaumont of the 1st New Jersey, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tremaine of the 10th New York — the latter mortally. A severe fight ensued on the right with the 5th corps. In this engagement the 1st Massachusetts was held in reserve and not engaged. The division lost about one hundred and twenty men. A severe storm of sleet and rain made this move very trying, but the lines were advanced on the left, and the cordon that was shutting in General Lee's army was tightened.

Colonel  
Gregg and  
General  
Davies  
wounded.Gallant  
charge  
fails.



1865,  
March.

Resigna-  
tion of  
General  
Gregg.

On the 8th the cavalry returned to camp, arriving in the morning, being withdrawn on the 7th, at night. Nothing of importance occurred to the regiment from this time until March 17. On February 12 General D. McM. Gregg resigned and went home on account of illness. He was greatly regretted by every officer and man of the command he had so ably led since May, 1862, two years before. Under all circumstances he was calm, ready, and undismayed. He was a man of fine presence, of correct habits, and always a perfect gentleman and soldier. Few generals commanded the same body of men as long as General Gregg commanded the 2d cavalry division. When the battle was doubtful, his presence was worth a brigade of reinforcements. His connection with the 1st Massachusetts cavalry was always of the pleasantest.

Our last  
expedi-  
tion.

The Vaughan Road expedition was the last the regiment made with the division. On March 17 orders came for the regiment to report to Brigadier-General Collis, commanding at City Point, for provost duty. On leaving, General Davies, commanding the division, issued the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS 2D CAVALRY DIVISION,  
March 17, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS. No. 58.

[Extract.]

Ordered to  
report at  
City Point.

The general commanding regrets that the exigencies of the service require the separation of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry from this command.

In parting with that regiment he desires to express to the officers and men his high appreciation of the valuable services they have rendered, and the good conduct by which they have been uniformly distinguished. All officers and enlisted men of the regiment now on detailed duty within this division will, as soon as practicable, be relieved, and ordered to report to the regiment at City Point.



NATHANIEL BOWDITCH

*1st Lt. and Adjt.*



GREENLEAF W. BATCHELDER

*1st Lieut. and Adjt.*



WILLIAM W. WARDELL

*1st Lieut. and Adjt.*



The enlisted men of the regiment now in the dismounted camp at City Point will be sent to the regimental headquarters when established. 1865,  
April.

By command of

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DAVIES.

(Signed) A. H. BIBBER, Captain and Aide-de-camp.

While the attack on Petersburg was going on, the regiment picketed the rear of the 9th army corps.

Camp was established on a high bluff overlooking the James River.

Many prisoners came in from the front, captured by Sheridan and the 5th corps, and the regiment's hands were full, guarding them. It was an exciting and wild time. Every day added to the wonder, as prisoners by thousands came in, and guns by scores, and endless other captured property. On the famous 9th of April, when Lee's surrender was announced, everything at City Point that could make a noise of any kind united in contributing to the hallelujah for the end of the war — for every soldier so regarded it. Steamers and locomotives whistled, guns thundered, bands played, trumpets blew, and every human throat added its vibrations, until pandemonium seemed let loose. Lee's sur-  
render an-  
nounced.

General Ewell and many of less note, and 8000 prisoners, came from Sailor's Creek battle.

April 14, the regiment marched towards Meade's headquarters with 3000 conscripts, substitutes, and bounty-jumpers, a motley crew.

These were handed over to headquarters at Burkesville on the 17th. After one day's rest the regiment marched out, and a detachment was sent to capture, if possible, a famous guerrilla named Harvey and his gang. They had been robbing and terrorizing the country near Charlotte Court House, pitiless to the impoverished Ordered to  
hunt for  
guerrillas  
and de-  
serters.



1865,  
May.

natives and soldiers alike. The balance of the regiment, with the 2d Pennsylvania cavalry, was ordered towards Lynchburg in search of deserters and stragglers, and that useless froth that hangs round the edge of an army.

The first day brought the column to Prince Edward Court House, and the regiment camped on the farm of a Mr. Dickenson, quondam Confederate representative to Congress. It was at once curious to notice that ownership of land became an element of camping. During the war, nobody knew or cared to know the name of the owner of a camping ground.

News of  
Lincoln's  
assassina-  
tion.

While they were marching by the railroad, the engineer of a passing locomotive threw to the men a newspaper containing the news of the assassination of President Lincoln. His reelection in the autumn, not long before, gave new life to the war, and particularly to the Army of the Potomac. Now his violent death at almost the moment of victory saddened every soldier, and measurably lessened the joy of triumph.

Spring Creek Church was reached April 25, and the country was comparatively peaceful and undevastated. Hampden Sidney College was near, and pretty well played out by the war.

This expedition ended April 28, at Burkesville, a considerable section of country having been scoured. What a difference from a march with an eager and enterprising enemy pressing the column! Now Confederate soldiers were guests, and came curiously to camp, as if to see their friends.

March to  
Rich-  
mond.

On May 2 the march north began. Proceeding *via* Amelia Court House, Chesterfield County, and Manchester, Richmond was reached May 6, and Meade's

army was reviewed by General Meade and General Halleck. General Lee saw the army pass, from the Court House steps.

1865,  
June.

From Manchester all the dismounted men were sent to Washington *via* City Point. The march was now resumed towards Washington, the different army corps taking different roads for convenience. The regiment passed through Concord Church, Bowling Green, Fredericksburg, Stafford Court House, Potomac Run (where the regiment had passed the winter of 1862-63), Dumfries, Centreville, Fairfax Court House, and Alexandria. At Arlington Heights, near the National Cemetery, camp was established, and here in this neighborhood, with one change of camp, the regiment remained until May 28. It participated in the review of the Army of the Potomac May 23, joining the division for the purpose, and on the 28th it rejoined the division for good, camping at a place near Fairfax Seminary, by Alexandria. Here the men were made as comfortable as possible, and if more liberty was not allowed on account of the situation, it was at any rate taken by some commands.

March toward  
Washington.

Camp at  
Arlington  
Heights.

June 4, some Western cavalrymen "went through" some of the sutler's tents, causing a great disturbance, and the 1st Massachusetts was called on to quell the row. On June 18 the rolls for muster out were ordered to be got ready, and the end was in sight. On the 25th of June, all government property having been turned over, the regiment left Alexandria for home, starting at five A. M., reveille having been sounded at three A. M., and camp broken soon after. The sick men went too, being taken in ambulances to the cars, and then placed in freight cars, on hay procured for the purpose. During the previous six weeks 250,000 men

Leave Alexandria  
for home.

1865, July. had been transported by the railroads leading north from Washington.

Reach  
Readville.

Baltimore was reached at evening, and Philadelphia next morning. The cars took the men to Amboy; a boat, to the Battery in New York. On the 28th the Neptune Line propeller Galatea took the regiment on board, and landed them next morning at Providence; and before noon they reached Readville, from which place the regiment originally went by cars on December 26, 1861, almost exactly three years and six months previously.

The final  
separation.

Before night nearly all the men had gone home on leave of absence. As there was no duty to be done, and the last thing was to be paid off, discipline was unnecessary. All departed, to be reassembled for the last time when the paymaster should be ready to pay them. This occurred nearly a month later, on July 18, and the men separated forever as soldiers.



## CHAPTER XII.

### THE THIRD BATTALION, FROM AUGUST 19, 1862.

WHEN the 1st and 2d battalions of the regiment left South Carolina for Virginia, August 19, 1862, it was supposed by all that the 3d battalion would soon follow the other two. General Mitchell, who succeeded General Hunter, remonstrated at the departure of so many troops from Hilton Head, and succeeded in getting an order issued that no more troops should be taken away. Among those left was the 3d battalion, and it was all the cavalry in this department. One company was stationed at Hilton Head, with headquarters at Lawton's plantation, and the other three at Beaufort, in the old camp.

1862,  
August.

3d battalion retained at Hilton Head.

The 3d battalion was commanded by Major A. H. Stevens, Jr. Major Curtis, the senior major, commanded all of the regiment in South Carolina, including, besides the 3d battalion, some men of other companies, who had been left there for one reason or another. In September, however, finding it impossible to get the 3d battalion away, Major Curtis left South Carolina to rejoin the regiment in Maryland, and managed to take the regimental band with him.

Efforts fail to withdraw battalion from South Carolina.

A little later Colonel Williams succeeded in getting to Virginia all the men belonging to the 1st and 2d battalions; and they went north in charge of Lieutenant Henry P. Bowditch, and reported to the regiment



1862,  
August.

in Maryland, near Hagerstown. On the 2d of September the 3d battalion was actually shipped, and started north, but met the tug Rescue before getting out, and was ordered back. Although the 3d battalion could not be got away at this time, it was thought that soon they would be ordered north to join the command in Virginia.

Picketing,  
patrolling,  
and or-  
derly duty.

In South Carolina active operations ceased on any important scale, and the duty of the 3d battalion was pretty closely confined to picketing, patrolling, and orderly duty, for a long time.

October 22 a reconnoissance towards Pocotaligo, across the ferry, was made, in which the battalion took part. Captain Rand of company L was ordered to General Saxton's staff as A. A. G., and continued on that duty for several months.

Service  
irksome.

The climate was trying; but by great care the health of the men was maintained. The service, however, was irksome, and lacking in excitement. May 29 company M went to Hilton Head, and company L to General Saxton's headquarters as guard.

July 16 the patrol had trouble in the town with some artillerymen on a spree, and Corporal Bartol of company K was shot through the lungs.

3d battal-  
ion made  
independ-  
ent.

August 4, 1863, the 3d battalion was made independent of the other two, and was called the Independent Battalion, Massachusetts Cavalry Volunteers. October 2, Frasier, company K, was captured while near the Rose place.

The following letter from Major Stevens to Adjutant-General Schouler gives an account of the battalion and its doings at this time:—



LIEUT. ALBERT F. RAY

*[Major 4th Cav.]*



LIEUT. C. CHANCEY PARSONS

*[Major 4th Cav.]*



LIEUT. GEO. M. FILLEBROWN



HEADQUARTERS INDEPENDENT BATTALION,  
MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS.  
HILTON HEAD, S. C., January 21, 1864.

1864,  
January.

TO WM. SCHOULER, *Adjutant-General Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

GENERAL, — I have the honor to reply to your order of date of 12th inst., received this day, which is the first request of the kind that I have received. Major Stevens' report.

The headquarters of the battalion have been at Beaufort, S. C., since date of last report (October 31, 1862), where three companies were stationed; the fourth company was stationed at Hilton Head, S. C.

The command at Beaufort, consisting of companies A, B, and C, were constantly on duty, part of them as patrol, mounted police, etc. The balance of the command were on outpost duty constantly; being obliged to stand picket guard every third night, and frequently every other night, giving the men only one night in. The line picketed extended along the shore of Broad River, some twelve miles, and was a duty of no trifling importance, and was done with credit to the men, and rewarded with the respect and approbation of the several commanders of the post. Duty and distribution of the command.

The fourth company (company D), under the command of Captain Thayer, was stationed at Hilton Head, S. C., and doing outpost duty, with its headquarters at Lawton's plantation.

A detachment from company A went to Folly Island in April, 1863. In June the remainder of the company were ordered to Hilton Head, where they did outpost duty; headquarters at Seabrook. In July the force at Folly Island was increased by another detachment from the same company. The detachment on duty at Folly and Morris Islands remained through the siege of Fort Sumter, and the duties performed were very arduous. One man only was wounded, private T. D. Knight, but the wound was a slight one. The detachment returned to Hilton Head in December, since which time it has been on outpost duty at Seabrook.

Company D, now under command of Captain Morrill, is still at Lawton's plantation, having been there for over a year, doing the same duty as formerly.

There has been one man taken prisoner belonging to this command. Private James B. Frasier, of company B, while on picket at



1864,  
January.

the outpost, October 2, 1863, at Beaufort, S. C., was made prisoner by the enemy, after being wounded. He is at present confined in Columbia Jail, Columbia, S. C.

Deser-  
tions.

There have been two desertions since the battalion left Massachusetts. Private Joseph A. Noble (company B), of Roxbury, deserted from "leave of absence," July, 1862, and has never been apprehended; private John T. Simonds, of company B, deserted from detached service with the 1st Regiment Massachusetts Cavalry, in Virginia, and when last heard from was at "Dismounted Camp," Washington. One desertion took place previous to the battalion leaving Massachusetts, — private Ellis V. Lyon, of company A. He has been apprehended, and was returned to the company December 24, 1863. He is at present in charge of the provost marshal at Hilton Head, awaiting trial. These three cases of desertion are borne as such on our rolls, but in case of Simonds, application was made to 1st Massachusetts cavalry regiment for him, and he is supposed to be awaiting transportation; and in case of Lyon, there is some doubts about its being an intentional case of desertion.

Commen-  
dations.

The battalion has won the esteem of the several post and department commanders, for their promptness and alacrity in the discharge of their duties, and proficiency in drill and discipline, receiving the endorsement of Generals Gillmore, Saxton, Brannon, Mitchell, and other commanders.

The health of the command has been and is excellent, the casualties being very few, only two deaths having occurred during the past year.

Independ-  
ent Bat-  
talion  
shares in  
Florida ex-  
pedition.

The order which made the Independent Battalion Massachusetts Cavalry Volunteers a part of the 4th Massachusetts cavalry was issued February 12, 1864. But the battalion was in South Carolina, acting under its old officers, and as part of the troops of the department, shared in the expedition to the St. John's River, and the engagements that ensued. The expedition was commanded by Brigadier-General Seymour, under orders from General Gillmore, commanding the department.

The mounted force, consisting of the Independent

Battalion Massachusetts cavalry, 40th Massachusetts mounted infantry, horse battery B, 1st United States artillery, was called the Light Brigade, and placed under the command of Colonel Guy V. Henry, of the 40th Massachusetts.

1864,  
February.

The Light  
Brigade.

January 4, 1864, the troops for the expedition to Jacksonville began to assemble at Hilton Head, and preparations were begun. On February 4 General Gillmore reviewed all the troops. February 5 the battalion embarked on steamer Charles Houghton, started the 6th for Florida, and arrived at Jacksonville at four p. m. of the 7th. While landing, the steamer General Hunter was fired on by the enemy's pickets. In a very short time twenty mounted men were in pursuit, and chased the pickets three miles, over a rotten plank road, capturing a signal station and several prisoners. With these trophies and sundry feathered rations, they returned to Jacksonville. Next afternoon the advance started inland in two columns, one marching on Camp Finnegan, the other passing it and capturing Confederate pickets without giving an alarm. About one a. m., February 8, an artillery camp was run into and captured by a charge. Six Napoleon guns and a large quantity of stores and prisoners were the results here. After a short rest the advance was resumed, and on reaching Baldwin, where the two columns united, another gun and other arms were captured. Companies A, B, and C (quondam I, K, and L) were with this column, while company M marched with the main column.

The Flor-  
ida expedi-  
tion ar-  
rives at  
Jackson-  
ville.

Advance  
starts in-  
land.

FACTS AND MEMORIES OF THE FLORIDA CAMPAIGN, BY SERGEANT  
A. J. CLEMENT, COMPANY M.

When the army moved from Jacksonville on the afternoon of February 8, 1864, company D of the Independent Battalion was

1864,  
February.

detached from the Light Brigade and headed the column of infantry which was to march on the main road westward. With this column was the commander-in-chief, Brigadier-General T. A. Seymour.

Scatter  
enemy's  
pickets.

At Three Mile Run company D charged, scattered a mounted picket force, and chased them several miles. Companies A, B, and C, followed by Elder's battery, moved out on the road towards Camp Finnegan, which was passed without being molested, although the enemy could be heard in the darkness giving orders to "fall in," for it was the intention of Colonel Henry to surprise an artillery camp further on. A detachment of company I was sent on ahead of the column, and as the light of the rebel picket-fires was seen along the road, they charged the post and captured the picket, thereby preventing any alarm being given to the rebel camp.

Charge an  
artillery  
camp.

About midnight the Independent Battalion arrived on a little rise overlooking the artillery camp, where the rebels were peacefully dreaming of the future *great* Confederacy. Colonel Henry halted the battalion and made his arrangements to charge the camp with one platoon, with another close behind for support. He ordered the bugler to sound the charge twice, and shouted to the men these words, "If ever you yell in your lives, boys, yell now!" And in the language of the official report of that event, "They charged with a yell that still lingers in the ears of those who heard it."

Besides six guns and a number of prisoners captured, there was a quantity of ammunition, clothing, and other things, which had been run through the blockade.

Enter  
Baldwin.

After resting a short time the line of march was resumed, and just at daylight the battalion charged into Baldwin, capturing a cannon mounted on a platform car. Here, also, large quantities of tobacco were captured, also cotton and resin. Early in the day, General Seymour arrived by the other road, with company D as escort, and the Light Brigade was then reunited.

Cross St.  
Mary's  
River.

On the morning of the 10th the Light Brigade resumed its westward march, reaching the lofty eastern bank of St. Mary's River, at Barber's Ford, about twelve o'clock. There were no signs of the enemy, and the column moved down to cross the bridge,—it and the river being totally shut out of view by a dense growth of forest along the banks. As the head of the column entered the forest at the brink of the rapid river, they were ambushed, and received a





LIEUT. CHARLES A. LONGFELLOW



LIEUT. P. T. JACKSON





very heavy fire. It was then discovered that the bridge was destroyed, and the guide pointed out the ford a few rods below. Colonel Henry ordered Captain Webster to take his company (L) and flank the enemy. Companies I and K were dismounted as skirmishers. As company L moved down the narrow road which led to the ford, they became the target of Hank's guerrillas on the other side, and the road becoming filled with wounded men and horses, the order was given, "Fours left about." At this time Captain Webster had his horse shot, and one of his shoulder straps was shot off. The company reformed after getting out of the bushes, and returning pistols and drawing sabre, charged through the stream. The enemy scattered as we reached the opposite bank, leaving quite a large number of horses behind. As we moved on immediately we never learned what the loss of the enemy was. We went at a brisk gait, destroying the railroad at several points, and came to Sanderson early in the afternoon. We found the central portion wrapped in flames, for the rebels had fired a large stock of cotton and resin at the railroad depot, to prevent its capture.

1864,  
February.

Come to  
Sanderson.

The brigade remained in Sanderson a few hours, and then moved steadily on till almost sundown the next day, February 11, when we were reported to be close to Lake City, with a force with artillery to oppose us. Skirmishers from company D were sent forward, and received a volley from behind the railroad embankment, which convinced us that we were to be opposed vigorously. It was at this time that Johnson, of company D, was wounded. Darkness was now rapidly falling, the horses were jaded, and there were rations for neither man nor beast. We had already gone far beyond the original destination (Baldwin) of the expedition, and Colonel Henry decided to fall back a few miles for the night, as a heavy storm was impending. After marching back about five miles, we passed the night in the woods, in a torrent of rain. Next day, February 12, we returned to Sanderson, got rations, and met our infantry, which had followed in our track. The whole army then fell back to Barber's Ford and went into camp. It may be well to state here that it was then, and subsequently, understood that to occupy Jacksonville and capture Baldwin was the main object of the expedition. With Baldwin in our possession, all southern and eastern Florida were cut off from the enemy, and all cattle and other supplies lost to them from those sections.

Near Lake  
City.

Fall back  
to Bar-  
ber's Ford.

1864,  
February.

There is fullest proof that the second advance was contrary to orders, for Olustee had hardly been fought when orders came from Gillmore, at Hilton Head, forbidding the advance which led to the disaster.

While the main body was resting at Barber's Ford, a detachment was sent out, February 14, towards King's Ferry, Ga. Arriving next day, they met the enemy's cavalry, which they drove off. They destroyed two ferry boats and the telegraph station, and came back to Barber's Ford, February 17.

Prepara-  
tions for  
another  
advance.

We lay at Barber's Ford a full week, during which time our camp was full of bogus "Union" Floridians, and fully twenty of them were there on the Friday night when evident preparations were made for another advance. In fact, everybody knew of it two days before, and in this way, if in no other, the rebels got the information which led them to send down their regiments from Charleston and Savannah. We crossed the ford at daybreak Saturday, February 19, and began the advance. In an hour we had a cavalry force in our front, which fell back slowly before us, with an occasional exchange of shots.

About one P. M. a halt was called, to allow the infantry to come up, and while the brigade rested, company D was advanced about half a mile, to a point where the highway crossed the railroad. The picket line was laid out, and the men posted. Only one rebel cavalryman was in sight, and he was at a safe distance, on the railroad track. And he remained there for General Seymour to look at two hours later.

I am particularizing here, for at this point we (company D) discovered that the enemy were in great force.

Encounter  
the enemy.

First we saw and counted, as one by one they jumped across the railroad, over one hundred infantrymen. We saw their long rifles flash in the sunlight. They were after the left of our thin picket line. Presently they opened on us, and kept it up till our men were hard pressed all along the line. From the extreme right, on the highway, came in Corporal Dennet, and minutely described how he had seen not less than three regiments march by a commanding officer whom all the regimental officers saluted. One can see a long distance through those forests of big pines, entirely free from undergrowth.

After what seemed a long time, the 7th New Hampshire came up,

1864,  
February.

and went in as skirmishers, and the rebel fire ceased. All was silent, with that one cavalryman in sight, when General Seymour and staff came up, and with him the whole Light Brigade. All the facts were told to the commanding general. Captain Elder (of our Light Brigade horse battery) said with a sneer that he could see "just one man." It was a direct slur on us, and it had its effect, for the advance was at once ordered, the two regiments of infantry still keeping their skirmish line in the woods.

We went slowly, and the rebel cavalry again appeared vexatiously near, as though inviting us to charge after them. In less than ten minutes General Seymour ordered us to wheel to the left and halt, that he might send a shot up the road. To this shot there was no response, and the rebel cavalry had disappeared over a slight elevation of the road. A few rods further on we came to the edge of a clearing. Here Elder fired another shot, and he got a prompt response that killed one of his horses. And here the fight began. We were on the chosen battle-ground, — a pond on one side, a swamp on the other, soft, spongy ground to the rear, and in front a clearing, where the grade rose slightly. And it was just over the edge of this elevation that the enemy lay, with veteran troops, solid in force, partially entrenched, and all fresh and ready.

Reach the ground where the enemy were posted, and the fight begins.

We had Elder's U. S. A. horse battery with our brigade, and two regiments of infantry, to begin with. The rest of our small force was coming up, but much of it was still miles in the rear.

We watched the 7th New Hampshire go up cheering, and come back fearfully used up. Then Captain Jack Hamilton's U. S. A. battery (old Sherman Mexican War Battery) went in with a rush. Every gun was at once taken, and Captain Hamilton was brought off wounded.

The regiments came up singly, went in cheering, and stayed to be almost annihilated. Langdon's U. S. A. battery went in with a rush and lost four out of six guns. The colored troops went in grandly, and they fought like devils. (Next day Major Bogle was lying with his wounded colored troops at a mill a few miles to the rear, where the rebels slaughtered all the wounded "niggers" who had crawled there from the battle-field, — about three hundred.)

Into the jaws of death.

We were soon too busy to observe particulars. We were wanted everywhere, especially on our left flank, where the rebel cavalry continually showed up. But they would n't stand to meet us. We tried



1864,  
February.

them twice. Then, as the case became desperate, we were placed close to the guns of the one battery (Elder's horse battery, four Napoleon guns), which held its own, kept its guns, and saved the army by allowing our troops to draw out of the trap just as darkness came on. Darkness alone saved us.

Night  
stops the  
fighting.

For an hour we clung to that battery, with a hail of fire that was mostly too high. Twice I thought we should use our sabres, as the yelling devils came down for those guns. But Elder (afterwards Grant's chief of artillery) was fearless, and kept his men at work gloriously. With *black* darkness the fighting ceased. The enemy seemed indisposed to push us. Perhaps Seymour's ruse of having each regiment give three times three cheers made them think we had fresh arrivals of troops.

Company  
D covers  
the rear in  
retreat.

Company D stayed over two hours on the edge of that field, while the rest began the retreat. Then we followed slowly all night. It was fearful work to keep the men attentive. They did n't "care a damn" for anything. They believed *we* were sure to be gobbled *anyway*. But not a shot did they fire, nor did we discover that they followed us that night.

We reached Barber's Ford at daybreak, and there got out of saddle for the first time in twenty-four hours, and fed our horses.

Company D was the last to go through the ford as we left the heights to follow the army.

We reached Baldwin that afternoon, with orders to hold it. We found there piles of infantry equipments, abandoned by the demoralized men, an immense quantity of our own army stores and ammunition, and untold quantities of cotton and resin. No enemy pushed us severely, though they hovered near. We stayed that night and to the night after, all vigilant and awake, no man leaving his horse except for necessary reasons.

Immense  
stores of  
cotton and  
resin de-  
stroyed at  
Baldwin.

At midnight we fired the whole valuable mass, and soon the whole town was ablaze, as we marched away to the volleys of scores of cases of Spencer cartridges, which were among our military stores destroyed there. We burned every bridge at the many little "runs," and reached Camp Finnegan next morning. Our company was then relieved, but we at once were called out to skirmish. Finally we reached Three Mile Run, where I had fired the first shot, on February 8, as we forced the picket on our first advance.

Here the Light Brigade established the outpost line, while the in-

fantry threw up earthworks around Jacksonville. We had one very serious skirmish a few days later, for they really tried to force us back. Lamont, of company B, was killed in this skirmish. After that, until weeks later, there was little done. Virtually our work was over, — an inglorious termination of an expedition that started most auspiciously. Later we went up the St. John's River and captured Palatka (April 6). There four men were taken by the enemy while on picket, Lincoln, Poole, Jackson, and Sylvester of Co. I. They were sent to Andersonville, as we learned later. April 14 we crossed the river, made an all-day swamp march, and came out at St. Augustine. A day later we marched to opposite Jacksonville. There we gave up our horses to the 75th Ohio infantry, and took steamer to Hilton Head, arriving April 24. Saw there some of our new comrades of the 4th regiment, robbed them of their horses, and took steamer for Newport News, where we arrived May 8. Started again, and reached City Point, Va., May 12. According to the officers' reports, we captured or destroyed over one and a half million dollars worth of cotton and resin.

1864.  
Fortify  
Jackson-  
ville.

Capture  
Palatka.

After the Jacksonville-Olustee campaign, the following orders were issued: —

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,  
CAMP FINNEGAN, FLA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

The commanding officer cannot fail to express to the Independent Battalion Massachusetts Cavalry, in his command, his high admiration of their coolness and bravery during the battle of Olustee. You had already distinguished yourselves by your constancy and endurance, but at Olustee you evinced the highest qualities of a soldier. You formed the rallying point for troops, encouraged the infantry by your coolness, and prevented the enemy's cavalry from charging the retreat. You assisted to cover, remaining miles in rear of the infantry. Your position was most trying, being exposed to heavy fire without the least chance for any excitement to divert your minds from your danger. The only battery that came out as it went in was the one you assisted to support. To you belongs the heroic satisfaction of having saved an army.

After  
Olustee.

By order,

GUY V. HENRY,  
Colonel 40th Massachusetts Mounted Infantry,  
Commanding Light Brigade.

1864.

HEADQUARTERS LIGHT BRIGADE,  
JACKSONVILLE, March 30, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3.

*To the officers and men of the Battalion Massachusetts Cavalry.*

Battalion  
detached  
from Light  
Brigade.

It is with deep regret that your commanding officer receives an order detaching you from the Light Brigade. He wishes to express to you his thanks for the zealous manner in which you have always performed your duties while under his command.

He has always placed great confidence in your bravery, gallantry, and discipline, and he has never been disappointed.

Hoping that this change is only temporary, and wishing you success in every undertaking, your commander bids you farewell.

(Signed,)

GUY V. HENRY,

*Colonel 40th Massachusetts Mounted Infantry,  
Commanding Light Brigade.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,  
JACKSONVILLE, March 24, 1864.

Special  
courage  
and skill.

MAJOR, — It is reported to the brigadier-general commanding that, during the skirmish of the 1st inst., a sergeant and certain men of the Massachusetts cavalry, construing their orders too literally, resisted the advance of largely superior numbers, and were finally captured, but not before every shot had been expended, with such courage and skill as to have commanded the admiration of the enemy.

It will please the brigadier-general commanding to mention such circumstances in General Orders, and you are requested to give whatever information you may have, and the names of the party in question.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

R. M. HALL,

*1st Lieutenant, 1st United States Artillery, A. A. A. G.*

Major A. H. Stevens, Massachusetts Cavalry,  
Commanding Light Brigade.

CAMP FINNEGAN, FLA., February 23, 1864.

Wounded  
of the bat-  
talion.

Report of wounded of the Independent Battalion Massachusetts Cavalry.

At Barber's Ford, Fla., February 10, 1864: —

Corporal Andrew W. Bartlett, company A, gunshot, liver.





LIEUT. EDWARD J. RUSSELL



SERGT. L. N. DUCHESNEY

*(Lieut. 1st and Capt. Frontier Cav.)*



LIEUT. JOHN W. MARTIN



LIEUT. TIMOTHY P. LYMAN





Private Freeman P. Howland, company A, gunshot, arm, compound fracture of the humerus. 1864.

Sergeant Frank Blaisdell, company B, gunshot, head.

Private Thomas Cahill, company B, gunshot, thigh (since dead).

Private George Ferrand, company B, gunshot, thigh.

Captain Moses F. Webster, company B, shoulder, slight.

Corporal N. W. Cram, company C, shoulder, slight.

Private Richard Burns, company C, lumbar region (since dead).

Private George W. Hunkins, company C, gunshot, left hand.

Private George Hutchinson, company C, gunshot, right arm.

Private E. Pasho, company C, gunshot, arm.

Private S. P. Ridley, company C, shoulder, slight.

Near Lake City, Fla., February 11, 1864 :—

Private George E. Johnson, company D, gunshot, neck.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ATHERTON H. STEVENS, Jr.,  
*Major Commanding Battalion.*

#### FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT OF 1864.

The 4th regiment Massachusetts Cavalry Volunteers was organized by Special Order No. 70, series 1864, from War Department, Washington, D. C., dated February 12, 1864, ordering that the battalion of cavalry known as Independent Battalion Massachusetts Cavalry, serving in the Department of the South, and formerly of 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, be, together with 1st Battalion Veteran Cavalry, then recruiting in Massachusetts, constituted 4th Massachusetts Cavalry. 4th Mass. cavalry organized.

General Order No. 39, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, assigned Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Rand to command the regiment.

The regiment, consisting of twelve companies, each one hundred strong, was fully recruited and organized on or about the 1st of March, 1864.

The 1st battalion, commanded by Major Stevens, was, at the organization of the regiment, stationed in South Carolina, under command of Major-General Q. A. Gillmore. 1st battalion.

The 2d battalion, Major Keith commanding, sailed from Boston for Hilton Head, S. C., on the 20th of March, 1864, on board transport steamer Western Metropolis, and arrived there April 1, 1864. 2d battalion.

1864. The 3d battalion, Major Cabot commanding, sailed from Boston on the 23d of April, 1864, with a detachment of one hundred and fifty men for 1st battalion on board transport Western Metropolis, and arrived at Hilton Head, S. C., April 27, 1864. They then received orders to return to Fortress Monroe, and report to Major-General Butler, commanding Department Virginia and North Carolina, after debarking at St. Helena Island, S. C., to coal and water the steamer. The battalion reëmbarked May 1, arriving at Newport News, Va., where they encamped, May 3, 1864.

1st battalion ordered to Virginia. The 1st battalion was also ordered to Virginia; arrived at Bermuda Hundred under command of Captain Richmond, May 8, and participated in the movement of the 9th and 10th. It also participated in the engagements at Drury's Bluff, commencing on the 12th of May and ending on the 16th. Two men were wounded.

The 1st battalion participated in the movement against Petersburg on the 9th of June; one man killed and two wounded. On the 16th of June they took part in the movement which resulted in cutting the rail and telegraph communications between Richmond and Petersburg.

On the 21st of June regimental headquarters was removed to near department headquarters, in front of Bermuda Hundred, and there remained until August 15, when the regiment was attached to the 10th army corps, headquarters at Hatcher's, Va.

August 14. A detachment of the command accompanied the 10th corps in the movement to the north side of the James River, at Deep Bottom. The remainder of the command were ordered to the trenches on the Bermuda front.

With 10th army corps. August 17. Lieutenant-Colonel Washburn reported with the whole command to General Birney, commanding 10th army corps, north of the James River, and took part in movements which followed, until the 20th, when the army recrossed the James, the cavalry covering the rear.

August 24. The command accompanied 10th army corps to front of Petersburg, to position previously occupied by 18th army corps.

Various services of the command. The regiment took part in the movement to north side of the James River, September 28, Colonel Rand commanding, and was almost constantly engaged on picket duty, as skirmishers and scouting, until October 5, when the command encamped on New Market Road. During the fight of the 7th of October, it was engaged as

skirmishers and picketing, and at night encamped near 10th corps headquarters, left of the New Market Road. 1864.

The command took part in the reconnoissance made by the Army of the James, October 27 and 28, returning to former camp on the night of the 28th. Services of  
the com-  
mand.

Company M, under command of Lieutenant Miles, was ordered to Harrison's Landing, September 1, 1864, where they have remained, engaged in general outpost duty. They have lost, in various collisions with the enemy, one man killed, two wounded, and four prisoners.

November 2. A detachment, Captain Richmond commanding, under direction of Major Stevens, then provost marshal 10th army corps, made a successful expedition into a portion of Charles City and Harrison counties, capturing several suspected spies and guerrillas, as well as horses and cattle.

The position of the regiment is now (December 18, 1864) as follows: the regiment is attached to headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina. The 2d battalion (Major Webster commanding) is serving in Department of the South. Detachments are with the 24th and 25th corps, and at Williamsburg and Harrison's Landing.

#### Aggregate of losses : —

Its losses.

Killed. Enlisted men . . . . .	10
Wounded. Officers . . . . .	1
Enlisted men . . . . .	15
Missing. Officers . . . . .	1
Enlisted men . . . . .	2
Prisoners of war. Officers . . . . .	4
Enlisted men . . . . .	85
Discharged. Officers . . . . .	5
Enlisted men . . . . .	64
Died. Officers . . . . .	1
Enlisted men . . . . .	22

#### Regiment now numbers : —

Officers . . . . .	45
Enlisted men . . . . .	1,102
Aggregate . . . . .	1,147



1864. My report for 1864 brought the history of the regiment down to December 31, 1864. The following is its completion from that date:—

Stations of  
companies  
in 1865. When the year 1865 opened, the regiment was divided as follows: two companies were stationed at Jacksonville, Fla.; two at Deveaux Neck, S. C.; two at the headquarters 24th, and two at headquarters 25th army corps, before Richmond; one at Williamsburg, Va., and one at Harrison's Landing, Va. The headquarters of the regiment, with two companies, were at Vienna, Va., attached to the headquarters of the Army of the James.

When the Army of the James moved from its winter quarters, on the 28th of March, companies F and K remained attached to the 24th army corps, and took part in the engagement of that corps while in pursuit of the Army of Northern Virginia. Companies E and H remained with the 25th army corps before Richmond, and were the first troops to enter the city (April 3). The guidons of these companies were the first Union colors carried into Richmond, and raised by Union troops. They floated from the Capitol building until a larger flag supplied their place. That part of the regiment attached at this time to the headquarters Army of the James (companies I, L, and M), commanded by Colonel Francis Washburn, marched with them to Burkesville, arriving on the night of the 5th of April.

Fight at  
High  
Bridge.

Early on the following morning, in compliance with orders received the night previous, Colonel Washburn, with two regiments of infantry, each about four hundred strong, and a part of his own force of cavalry, numbering thirteen officers and sixty-seven men, started to destroy High Bridge, eighteen miles distant, and of great importance to the retreating rebel army. The bridge was reached about noon, the enemy offering feeble resistance to his advance. The infantry were halted in the vicinity of the bridge, while the cavalry pushed on about two miles further, meeting a superior force of the enemy's cavalry, with artillery. A short time before the bridge was reached, Brevet Brigadier-General Theodore Read arrived, with orders to hold, and not destroy the bridge. He took command. The cavalry retired to the bridge, and found the infantry warmly engaged with another force of the enemy's cavalry, and showing signs of breaking. It was soon evident that the enemy was superior in numbers, and that a fight at long range could not be

Enemy  
superior in  
numbers.

maintained until General Ord should be apprised of their situation, and should send infantry — the only troops he had — to their relief.

1865,  
April.

Thus situated between two forces of the enemy, — the larger between him and the Army of the James, — to charge and break through the enemy, if possible, seemed the only honorable course for General Read to take; no other was suggested.

Twice the cavalry charged, breaking through and dispersing one line of the enemy, reforming and charging a second, which was formed in a wood too dense to admit of the free use of the sabre. In vain, however: eight of twelve officers engaged were put *hors de combat*; three killed, and five severely wounded. The little band was hemmed in and overpowered by two divisions of cavalry, — Rosser's and Fitzhugh Lee's, — the advance of General Lee's army.

Hemmed  
in and  
overpow-  
ered.

Colonel Washburn, whose intrepid bravery in this fight endears his name to his associates, and adds the crowning glory to a life elevated by the purest patriotism, died a few weeks afterwards from the effects of his wounds.

Because of the influence of the affair upon the results of the campaign, I have dwelt upon it.

"To the sharpness of that fight," says a rebel colonel, inspector-general on Lee's staff, to General Ord, "the cutting off of Lee's army at Appomattox Court House was probably owing. So fierce were the charges of Colonel Washburn and his men, and so determined their fighting, that General Lee received the impression that they must be supported by a large part of the army, and that his retreat was cut off." Acting under this impression, he halted his army, gave what the "inspector-general" calls stampeding orders, and began to throw up the line of breastworks which were found there the next day. Three trains of provisions, forage, and clothing, which had been sent down from Lynchburg, on the South Side Road, were sent back, to prevent them from falling into our hands, and his army, which was on one third rations, and those of corn only, was thus deprived of the provisions, the want of which exhausted them so much.

Importance  
of the  
fight.

Moreover, by the delay occasioned by this halt, General Sheridan was enabled to come up with Ewell's division at Saylor's Creek. When Lee discovered his mistake, and that the fighting force in his front was only a small detachment of cavalry and infantry, General Ord, with the Army of the James, had already profited by the delay,

Sheridan  
overtakes  
Ewell.

1865,  
April.

and so closed up with him that a retreat directly south was no longer practicable; he was obliged to make the *détour* by way of Appomattox Court House. General Rosser concurs in this opinion, and states that the importance of the fight has never been appreciated.

General  
Grant's re-  
port.

That Lieutenant-General Grant and General Ord appreciated its importance, and confirmed the principal facts stated above, is shown by the following extract from General Grant's report of the armies of the United States:—

“General Ord advanced from Burkesville towards Farmville, sending two regiments of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, under Brevet Brigadier-General Theodore Read, to destroy the bridge. The advance met the head of Lee's column near Farmville, which it heroically attacked and detained, until General Read was killed and his small force overpowered. This caused a delay in the enemy's movements, and enabled General Ord to get well up with the remainder of his force, on meeting which, the enemy immediately intrenched himself. In the afternoon, General Sheridan struck the enemy south of Saylor's Creek,” etc., etc.

I have said little of the two regiments of infantry engaged, because they failed to support the charges of the cavalry, and fought feebly.

Soon after the surrender of Lee, the detachments were assembled at Richmond, Va., where, until its muster out of the service, the regiment performed a routine of guard and courier duty. It received its final discharge at Galloupe's Island, Boston Harbor, November 26, 1865.

#### THE FIGHT AT HIGH BRIDGE, VA.

Fight at  
High  
Bridge,  
Va., Apr.  
6, 1865.

The opening of the spring campaign of 1865 found the old Independent Battalion, then the 1st battalion of the 4th Massachusetts cavalry, in a somewhat divided condition. Company K was on detached service at the 24th corps headquarters in front of Richmond, while companies I, L, and M, with the field and staff of the regiment, were on duty at the headquarters of General Ord, commanding the Army of the James. These three squadrons, under the immediate command of Colonel Francis Washburn, had been so reduced by details for orderly and courier duty, in addition to other causes, that when orders to break camp were received, on the 27th of March, but twelve officers and one hundred and forty-nine men could be mustered for duty. This force was in attendance upon Major-Gen-





HARRY D. LITTLEFIELD  
*1st Lieut. and Acting Adjlt.*



GEO. W. FLAGG  
*1st Lieut. and Act. Adjlt.*





eral Ord, who moved on the morning of the 28th with those divisions of the Army of the James which participated with the Army of the Potomac in the final attack upon Petersburg. Early on the morning of the 3d of April Petersburg was evacuated, and the Federal armies moved at once in pursuit of the retreating foe, the Army of the James proceeding by the line of the Lynchburg Railroad. These three squadrons were not engaged in any fighting during the momentous days following the retreat of Lee from Petersburg and Richmond, but the close of each day saw the numbers of the little band steadily diminishing, by reason of details for orderly duty, etc. The weather had been beautiful, the spring far advanced; and an officer of the 4th, writing a few hurried lines to friends at home, remarked, "It seems more like a pleasant ride into the country, than like the pursuit of one army by another." Late on the evening of the 5th of April Burkesville was reached. General Lee, with the Army of Northern Virginia, was marching on a line nearly parallel with the Army of the James, and on the night of the 5th of April was at Amelia Court House. A few miles northwest of Rice's Station the Appomattox River is crossed by the South Side Railroad at High Bridge, a long and lofty trestle-work structure, famous throughout that region. The railroad then cuts across a northerly loop of the Appomattox, and takes to the southern bank, where the river is bridged at Farmville. Leaving Amelia Court House with his army during the night of April 5, General Lee hoped by a rapid march to cross the Appomattox at Farmville, thirty-five miles west, destroy the bridges, and escape towards Lynchburg. Foreseeing this movement, General Grant had directed General Ord to send a detachment to burn these bridges, if possible, and thus hinder Lee's march. The execution of this difficult and dangerous duty was entrusted to Colonel Washburn. Shortly before midnight on the 5th of April, Washburn received orders to take command of a small force, consisting of his own cavalry, the whole available strength of which, with him, was then but thirteen officers (Captain Goddard having joined at Burkesville from leave of absence, not then expired) and sixty-seven men, with two small regiments of infantry, the 54th Pennsylvania and 123d Ohio, and to move early on the morning of the 6th to destroy the bridges over the Appomattox, near Farmville, some sixteen or eighteen miles distant from Burkesville Junction. At four o'clock on the morning of the 6th of April,

1865,  
April.

Peters-  
burg evac-  
uated,  
Apr. 3,  
1865.

Lee's army  
at Amelia  
Court  
House,  
Apr. 5,  
1865.

Colonel  
Washburn  
ordered  
to burn  
bridge  
over Appo-  
mattox.

1865,  
April.

On the  
march.

this small command, less than seven hundred strong, left their smouldering camp fires; the men, particularly of the infantry, exhausted by the severe marches of the few previous days, were hardly in condition for the hazardous duty to which they were called. The march was necessarily slow, as the cavalry had to regulate their pace by that of the tired infantry. As the column advanced, signs of the near proximity of the enemy became more and more apparent, and it was soon evident that the expedition partook, in a great degree, of the character of a forlorn hope.

General  
Read dis-  
patched to  
warn  
Washburn  
of danger.

A few hours after the column had started, and Lee's line of retreat had developed itself, General Ord received information of the exact locality of the Confederate army, and at once sent Brevet Brigadier-General Theodore Read, assistant adjutant-general of the Army of the James, to inform Colonel Washburn of his danger, and to order him to return. By dint of hard riding, Read, with a single orderly, overtook the detachment very near the locality where, an hour later, the battle of High Bridge was fought. Messengers sent out by General Ord shortly after Read had started were driven back by the enemy, who, in their retreat towards Farmville, had swung into the same road along which, only a short time previous, Washburn with his command had marched, and the spectacle was presented of a hostile army filling the road between Washburn's troops and the Army of the James, and neither Washburn nor the Confederate leaders were aware of the close proximity of the other. Shortly after General Read had joined the command of Colonel Washburn, it was ascertained that, from the direction of the march of the Confederate army, it had become impossible to rejoin General Ord, and nothing remained but to push forward and endeavor to destroy the High Bridge. The column accordingly advanced a short

In sight of  
the bridge.

distance further, until it arrived within sight of the structure, then rather more than three fourths of a mile distant. The intervening country was marshy, and inaccessible to cavalry. Furthermore, it was discovered that there was a strong redoubt at the head of the bridge, toward Farmville, covering with its guns all the surrounding country, which was open and marshy; and it was certain that, if a direct assault should be attempted, the attacking force would melt away before it could reach the enemy's abattis. By making a wide détour and coming on the rear of the redoubt, it was thought that a sudden attack might be successful. Washburn undertook the accom-



plishment of this with his cavalry. General Read remained with the infantry in a narrow belt of woodland, about a mile from the bridge, the country in the immediate vicinity being somewhat broken and hilly, and more or less covered with a growth of young trees. Soon after leaving the infantry, the cavalry came to a small stream, the bridge over which had been partially destroyed. On a hill just beyond was a line of low earthworks, occupied by a small force of dismounted rebel cavalry, who opened fire immediately on the approach of the Union troops. Lieutenant Davis, with the advance guard, dashed forward, swam the stream, and while some of the men laid the planks on what stringers were left of the bridge, the remainder, under the lead of the gallant Davis, charged up the hill, and attacked the enemy with such fury that they were driven completely back to their reinforcements, near Farmville, where they made a stand. The main column came up rapidly, and threw out a strong skirmish line, engaging the enemy vigorously for about half an hour, when the superior numbers of the Confederates, aided by their artillery, compelled Washburn to withdraw. The retreat had hardly commenced, when heavy firing in the direction of the infantry indicated the presence of a large force of the enemy. A few minutes of rapid riding brought the cavalry within sight of the belt of woodland where the infantry lay, and leaving the road, Washburn led his men across the country, and through a narrow ravine, to the rear of the hill where the battle was going on. Had he kept the road, a quarter of a mile further, around almost the first bend in the road, on the small hill beyond, would have brought him in direct contact with the head of the Confederate column of cavalry, which from this point filled the road back towards Burkesville as far as the eye could reach. This, however, was not known to Washburn or his men at the time they left the road and struck across the country. The squadrons trotted up the slope and formed line at the summit, under the heavy fire, as calmly as if they were on review. Then the situation became apparent. The infantry, wearied out, and with ammunition nearly exhausted, were falling back before the fierce attack of a large force of dismounted rebels in front, who filled the air with their yells of victory. Masses of cavalry were forming on the left for a charge, and the dismounted troops in front were being rapidly reinforced by mounted men. Colonel Washburn sent his adjutant to the left to rally the breaking infantry, while he

1865,  
April.

Enemy  
open fire.

Indica-  
tions of a  
large force  
of the  
enemy.

Washburn  
discovers  
his situa-  
tion.



1865,  
April.

Washburn  
determines  
to charge  
the rebel  
lines.

The charge  
made, and  
followed  
by an-  
other.

Over-  
whelmed  
by num-  
bers in a  
hand-to-  
hand  
mêlée.

himself held a hurried consultation with General Read. Upon the return of the adjutant, with information of the state of affairs at the left, Washburn determined at once to charge down the front of the line, throw back the dismounted rebel troops upon their cavalry, and, by an advance of the infantry to his support, wrest victory from the enemy. It was a brilliant but desperate scheme, there being but one alternative, — that of cutting through the enemy and leaving the infantry to their fate. This alternative received not a moment's consideration. The colonel turned to his men, and in few words told them of his purpose and its probable results. Swinging into column of fours, the command moved at a trot to the right, and in advance of the infantry. Then, quick and sharp, came the order, "Fours left, gallop, march! Charge!" The clear notes of the bugle rang out, sounding the charge, and the small battalion, with a ringing cheer, swept upon the foe. Quickly reforming his command, Washburn retraced his steps, with a large number of prisoners, the result of the charge. On approaching the edge of the woods, what was the astonishment of the officers to see the Burkesville road filled with a column of Confederate cavalry, and coming across the field, between the road and the woods, were three lines of battle. The enemy's cavalry were everywhere seen galloping to the succor of their defeated van, and the sight from the top of the hill was enough to discourage the stoutest heart. The Federal troopers drew rein, to reform for another charge, and their young colonel and their blue standard led them once more, as they dashed down the gentle slope, crashing through line after line, until all order was lost, and it became a hand-to-hand contest. After the officers were down and there were no leaders, little groups of our Union troops were to be seen here and there fighting desperately, and it seemed as if each man felt

"As though himself were he  
On whose sole arm hung victory."

But another huge gray wave, capped with its glittering crest of steel, broke over them, and their work was done.

Not a man  
escaped.

Not a man escaped from the field. Scarcely fifteen minutes had elapsed since the first charge had been made, but in this brief space of time, of eleven officers in the cavalry who went into the fight, three were dead, five wounded, and the others unhorsed and taken



LIEUT. C. W. DYER



LIEUT. DUETT C. CLARK

*Capt. 3rd Cav.*



LIEUT. J. O. JOSSELYN



prisoners. General Read was killed in the woods, almost immediately after Washburn had left him. The colonel lay upon the field, severely wounded, with his comrades scattered here and there, all those yet living overpowered and captured. In that handful of heroes was one among the enlisted men, Color Sergeant Thomas Hickey, towards whom the heart of every man in the regiment thrills with gratitude to this day, not only for the bravery with which he had borne the standard through the thickest of the fight, but because, when all hope of victory was gone, he had the presence of mind, and made the opportunity, to utterly destroy it before he was captured. The battle was over. The small body of infantry, their ammunition exhausted, and deprived of the support of their cavalry, were unable longer to sustain the unequal conflict with the overwhelming force of the rebels, and had surrendered in a body. The victors had nothing further to do than to dispose of their prisoners and despoil the slain. The latter were stripped, and left unburied upon the field, where they were found early on the morning of the 7th of April by the advancing troops of the Army of the James, and this was the first information which General Ord received of the result of the expedition sent out by him the day before.

1865,  
April.

The slain  
despoiled.

Colonel Washburn, shot in the head, and with his skull cloven by a rebel sabre, was robbed of his clothes, watch, and money. Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins was shot through the right arm. Captain Hodges, of I squadron, and Captain Goddard, of L, were killed. Captain Caldwell, of M, was shot through the leg. Lieutenant Davis, the same gallant officer who led the advance near Farmville, was shot through the body, and died shortly after the fight. Lieutenant Thompson, while mounted, was shot by a wounded rebel lying on the ground; the bullet, entering near the right knee, passed up the leg diagonally across the body, and lodged near the left shoulder. He was left on the field for dead, but receiving surgical attention when the Union troops came up, and aided by a strong constitution, he recovered, rejoined the regiment a few weeks later, and served until its muster out. Lieutenant Belcher was severely wounded by a sabre-cut across the face. Adjutant Lathrop, Lieutenants Sargent and Fuller, were taken prisoners. Surgeon Garvin, with the chaplain, Rev. Albert Zabriskie Gray, did not go into the fight. They remained in the rear when the first charge was made,

Results of  
the car-  
nage.



1865,  
April.

and were captured after the battle was over. The wounded were left in a house near the field, without care, medical attendance, or food.

Was it a  
useless sac-  
rifice?

It would be difficult indeed to find, in the history of modern warfare, anything more brilliant than this action at High Bridge. It seemed at first to be a useless sacrifice, but it proved to be so far from this that it probably very materially hastened the great surrender. It was a battle fought against the most fearful odds; for those eleven officers and sixty-seven men attacked Rosser's and a part of Fitzhugh Lee's divisions of cavalry, some of the finest troops in the Confederate army, while Longstreet's corps was within supporting distance. Nearly one hundred rebels were killed or wounded in this engagement, — from their own account, — and among the slain was General Dearing, commanding one of Rosser's brigades, one colonel, three majors, and several officers of lower grades.

Colonel Washburn's sword was sent by General Rosser to the widow of General Dearing, but it was afterwards recovered. The colonel's horse was taken by General Rosser personally.

Moral ef-  
fects of the  
battle.

The moral effect of this battle was such that General Lee supposed the attack to be made by the advance of a large force which had in some manner outmarched him and got in his front. He therefore was so delayed in his retreat, by the preparations he deemed necessary, that both Sheridan and Ord gained valuable hours in the pursuit. The fight took place shortly after twelve o'clock, and it was late in the afternoon before the cavalry column started on the march with their prisoners.

#### COLONEL WASHBURN.

Admira-  
tion and  
grief for  
the dead  
colonel.

The great loss occasioned by the death of this brave and gallant officer was deeply felt, and tributes of respect to his memory were universal. Lieutenant-General Grant, as soon as the intelligence of his death was received, paused amid his vast labors to write with his own hand a letter to the family of the deceased, expressing sympathy in their loss and admiration for his gallant and heroic conduct.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1865.

1865,  
April.

MRS. HARRIET W. WASHBURN:—

MY DEAR MADAM, — I have just seen, for the first time, the obituary notice of your noble son, who fell wounded at the High Bridge, so gallantly leading his men. I had hoped his wound would not prove mortal, and that he might be spared many long years, to view with pride the work he so bravely aided in consummating.

Letter  
from Gen-  
eral Grant.

Allow me to express my sincere condolence for your bereavement, and to express the hope that in the blood of so many thousand martyrs our country has sealed her liberties and peace, at home, at least, for all time to come. Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT,  
*Lieutenant-General.*

The following memorial by Hon. A. H. Bullock, then governor elect of the Commonwealth, appeared originally in the "Worcester Spy."

COLONEL FRANCIS WASHBURN.

"O yet, if Nature's evil star  
Drive men in manhood, as in youth,  
To follow flying steps of Truth  
Across the brazen bridge of war, —

"If New and Old, disastrous feud !  
Must ever shock, like armed foes,  
And this be true till time shall close,  
That Principles are rained in blood, —

"Not yet the wise of heart would cease  
To hold his hope through shame and guilt,  
But with his hand against the hilt  
Would pace the troubled land like Peace."

Colonel Frank Washburn, of the 4th Massachusetts cavalry, wounded in the desperate engagement at High Bridge, Thursday, the 6th inst., arrived in Worcester on Friday last, and died the following night at the house of his brother, Mr. J. D. Washburn. Only a few months before, another brother, Captain Edward R. Washburn, well known to many of our citizens, had yielded his life

Governor  
Bullock's  
tribute to  
Colonel  
Wash-  
burn's  
memory.

1865,  
April.

Colonel  
Wash-  
burn's  
military  
record.

under the wounds received at Port Hudson. Thus the experience of this war repeats itself, and thus these two at length meet again.

It was a pleasure, early in the war, to urge upon the governor that he should commission Frank Washburn as junior second lieutenant in the 1st Massachusetts cavalry. The commission was cheerfully bestowed. It was all the young gentleman asked for. By the course of his studies and practice in Germany he had acquired peculiar fitness for the cavalry service, and seemed worthy of a higher rank, which was suggested to him; but he modestly declined, remarking that he preferred to take the chances of his promotion on the merits of his service. He had returned from Europe at the first intelligence of the war, to offer himself to his country, as some others had done, and preferred to pass upward through the gradations of her service to the honors of the field, if he might win them. He was soon made captain in the 2d cavalry, all the while remaining at his post. When the 4th cavalry was organized, without solicitation, but not without reason, he was selected by the governor for the lieutenant-colonelcy. Upon the resignation of Colonel Rand, of this regiment, Washburn was promptly promoted to his rank. That rank he distinguished in the eyes of all his men and of his superior officers; and that saddle, save only a few days of furlough in which to witness the burial of his soldier brother, he constantly filled until he fell from it to die. He fought in South Carolina and in Virginia; he led his men under Sheridan, in the presence of Ord and of Grant; and the best proof of his fidelity and his gallantry was in the special recommendation of the Lieutenant-General, forwarded to Washington after his last battle, and when his wounds were not supposed to be mortal, that he should be brevetted brigadier-general, which request was no doubt complied with before his death. At all times, and on all fields, he received the respect and confidence of his men for soldierly qualities, for brilliant action, for kind and affectionate treatment. In all the engagements of three years and a half, he never received a wound until he received the last.

His per-  
sonal  
valor.

His fatal encounter was in that last critical battle which enforced the surrender of Lee. While endeavoring to hold the High Bridge, over which it was feared Lee's army might escape, Colonel Washburn was surrounded by Rosser and Fitzhugh Lee, and fought them, till he fell, in the odds of eight men to one. He was conspicuous





REGTL. Q. M. SERGT. EDW. H. ADAMS

*| 1st Lieut. 5th Cav. |*



HORATIO WOOD

*Regtl. Q. M. Srgt.*



JOSIAH N. BRACKETT

*Regtl. Q. M. Srgt.*





through the fight, and twice with impetuous charge broke through the rebel lines and threw them into confusion. He might at either of these times have passed on with his cavalry and escaped. But he refused to leave the infantry while there remained the slightest chance of rescuing them from their situation. Accordingly he made his third charge, and in this, while crossing sabres with a rebel officer whom he had nearly disarmed, he was shot in the head by another, and after he had fallen received a sabre-cut upon the skull which finished his work. He was two days a prisoner, during which, notwithstanding the gallantry he had displayed, and which even the enemy affected to extol, they did nothing for his wounds, and robbed him of his horse, his sword, and his money. Repeated illustration of the "magnanimity" of the army of General Robert E. Lee! And what followed has already been told.

1865,  
April.

Refuses to  
save him-  
self.

Treatment  
by the  
enemy.

It is difficult to forbear quoting an extract from a letter received from my old friend, Hon. E. B. Washburn, of Illinois, a very remote relative of the deceased, written while on a visit to the scene after the battle:—

"I have seen Colonel Washburn, of the 4th Massachusetts cavalry, at the hospital at the Point of Rocks. I cannot refrain from testifying to his unsurpassed gallantry and prowess in the action in which he was wounded, which challenged the admiration of both armies. General Grant and General Ord both bore testimony to his daring courage, and expressed to me the greatest anxiety for his speedy recovery. Your State may well be proud of such a noble son."

In this instance, as in many and many another, the battle is over and the funeral succeeds. But in this case, as in the other cases of the mortality of those last memorable days, even kindred can almost suppress grief in the joy-pæan of victory. Not so in four long years before. But now the Republic is safe, and becomes henceforth the monument to every one of its heroic departed. And so the survivors, with a solace that almost amounts to a triumph over nature, may now, as in no age before, commit the mortal remains of valor to the dust of the earth. Every generation will have a benediction for the soldier of the War of Restoration and Liberation.

"Sleep sweetly, tender heart, in peace,  
Sleep, holy spirit, blessed soul,  
While the stars burn, the moons increase,  
And the great ages onward roll."

A. H. B.

1865,  
August.

Various  
phases in  
history of  
3d battalion,  
4th  
Mass. cav-  
alry.

To avoid any confusion in reading these reports, it is necessary to remember that the 3d battalion, 1st Massachusetts cavalry became, August 4, 1863, the Independent Battalion Massachusetts Cavalry; and again, in January, 1864, was incorporated, with two battalions newly recruited in Massachusetts and organized together with them, into the 4th Massachusetts cavalry.

This battalion was in South Carolina when this reorganization took place. It left South Carolina — being replaced by one of the new battalions from Massachusetts — and went to Virginia, still commanded by Major Stevens.

Companies  
composing  
the battal-  
ion.

In the 1st Massachusetts these four companies, composing the battalion, were known as I, K, L, and M. When they became the Independent Battalion, they were known as A, B, C, and D. In the 4th Massachusetts they were again known as I, K, L, and M. It was three of these companies, I, L, and M, that, under the command of Colonel Francis Washburn, did such conspicuous service at High Bridge.

Many of the officers of all the companies of the 4th cavalry were of the old 1st, either as enlisted men or as officers, so that their glory and honor is common to the 1st; and, while the deeds of the 1st Massachusetts cavalry are a proof of the common training and discipline of 1861-62, it furnished the leaven that ran through all the Massachusetts cavalry regiments, except the 3d, and largely made them what they were.

## CHAPTER XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS RECOLLECTIONS. HORSES, ARMS, EQUIPMENTS. NAMES OF BATTLES ON THE FLAG, ETC.

THE men of the regiment who came from the cities and those who came from the country districts were about equally divided. At first most of the officers were from those cities and towns where the companies were raised. Those who were afterwards appointed by Colonel Williams were all from cities, and a large proportion had graduated from Harvard College within a few years. But as time wore on promotions were made from the ranks, and many of those thus advanced came from the country districts; so that it is fair to say that the men of the regiment, both officers and those in the ranks, were about equally divided between the city and the country. Was there anything to choose between these two classes? Decidedly not. In the city companies there were more foreigners. All were from Massachusetts, and it is safe to say that no Massachusetts regiment was composed of a better class of men than the 1st cavalry.

Nothing to choose between city and country men.

The South Carolina experience, while of no possible use to the country and the army directly, none the less afforded an unusual chance for drill, discipline, and learning all the principles of outpost duty. Marching and fighting had to be learned afterwards, as also supplying the regiment with commissary and quartermaster

Experience gained in South Carolina.



stores in the field. But the system was acquired in South Carolina, under the admirable teaching of Colonel Williams. Throughout the cavalry corps the regiment was always known for steadiness, and it frequently happened that in an engagement it would be held in reserve for an emergency, and thus would miss a chance to distinguish itself. At such times it not unfrequently supported a battery, or stood still under fire, waiting its opportunity.

Known for  
steadiness  
under fire.

As a rule, the men were not good horsemen, neither did they ever excel in the use of fire-arms. These two accomplishments can be acquired only in youth, and even then by persons who, from their situation, are compelled to use horses and guns, or have a decided love for both. It would have been vastly better for the service if the regiment could have been recruited from among men who in size, disposition, and previous mode of life, had an especial adaptation to the duties of the cavalryman.

Not good  
horsemen.

It was one of the drawbacks of the soldiers raised in the eastern part of the country, and particularly of New Englanders, that they were not used to fire-arms, and they were consequently poor shots. Their mode of life adapted New Englanders more for the infantry and artillery than for cavalry service, and not even in South Carolina was there time or opportunity for making the men excellent horsemen. The drill and the evolutions of a regiment were learned quickly, and well, but throughout the cavalry from the East, horsemanship was, to say the least, indifferent. The Confederacy had an immense advantage in the universal practice of horsemanship and familiarity with fire-arms, which had always obtained there.

Draw-  
backs of  
the New  
England-  
er.

The men were thoroughly well drilled in sabre exercise, both on foot and mounted. After dress parade, sabre drill would frequently follow, and it was a beautiful sight to see the glittering sabres swing together, and hear the swish of the twirling blades.

Thoroughly drilled in sabre exercise.

The regiment was particularly good at picket duty, and in this service it never suffered a surprise, and exceedingly little loss, during the whole war. Almost without exception, the other regiments with which it was brigaded were at one time or another surprised, and lost many men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, while on picket. Many of the 1st Massachusetts were killed and wounded, but almost none captured before they could give the alarm. Whenever the regiment was stationed in any town, and several times it was, notably at Warrenton, Va., it had a reputation for good behavior which was the direct result of its discipline, added to the excellent character of the men themselves. Both for officers and men there were many friends of both sexes; a rather remarkable thing in this bitterly secessionist town. Warrenton gave to the Confederate army (a large proportion for the cavalry) every one of its citizens capable of bearing arms. Nor was the aid of the women of that town to be despised as spies and scouts.

Never surprised by the enemy.

The 1st Massachusetts not only furnished officers for its own organization, but also a large proportion of the officers of the 2d and 5th Massachusetts cavalry, and one entire battalion of the 4th Massachusetts cavalry. Many of these officers were the best in the 1st, and in their subsequent careers did honor to the excellent training they had received in their original regiment. As was natural, from a regiment composed of such an

Supplies other commands with officers.

Capacity of the men.

excellent class of men, a good many of the privates and not a few of the officers were detached on staff duty, and for other reasons, at different places away from the colors. This detaching of officers and men weakened the regiment's efficiency. Still, so good was the material, that any loss of officers could be replaced from the ranks of the regiment.

Shortly after the expiration of the war an association of members of the regiment was formed, called the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry Association, which has met every year since to talk over old war times and experiences. The old 3d battalion, made into the independent battalion August, 1863, has also an association which meets regularly, and several company associations exist. At the annual meeting of the regimental association held in 1886, a suitable badge for members was adopted, and it is generally worn by the comrades at their reunions.

Colonels  
and chap-  
lains.

During its whole three years' service, and more, the regiment had but three colonels: Robert Williams, from September, 1861, to October, 1862; H. B. Sargent, from October, 1862, to September 29, 1864; and S. E. Chamberlain from that time until the end. Originally the regiment had a chaplain, as had all Massachusetts regiments, but his duties were anomalous, and he usually had more to do with the post office than anything else. When Chaplain Patterson resigned at Hilton Head, early in 1862, he was never replaced until in 1864, when G. W. Gorham, company F, was made chaplain.

Surgeons  
of the regi-  
ment.

The regiment was always fortunate in its surgeons, and during its term of service had eight. Dr. Holland,



of Westfield, Mass., a man of great reputation before entering the regiment, was the first surgeon-major. Dr. Oscar C. DeWolf was assistant surgeon; he afterwards went to the 2d as surgeon-major, and in Chicago has since become famous. Dr. Albert Wood succeeded Dr. Holland as surgeon-major, and had as assistants Drs. Warner, Rice, George S. Osborne, and S. W. Abbott. Hospital-steward Munn, who to-day is a surgeon in the United States army, served in that rank in the regiment until made assistant surgeon of the 27th Massachusetts. Dr. S. H. Durgin was assistant surgeon. These surgeons were all good, some preëminently so. No officers were so universally welcomed as the doctors, as they were always called, and no regiments were more fortunate and very few as much so as the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry.

The doctor.

#### HORSES.

There were many peculiar horses among those the contractor delivered in Massachusetts in 1861. One in particular, named "White Eye," had been, in Virginia, a famous race-horse. He was a thoroughbred, son of "Boston." For some years before the war he had belonged to different horsey gentlemen in the city of Boston, changing hands frequently, on account of a decidedly peculiar temper. Once, in Boston, he was being ridden toward State Street, on Court. The street was blocked by heavy teams, but White Eye would stop for nothing, and he jumped, rider and all, into a loaded coal cart.

Reminiscences concerning White Eye.

He had suffered damage in his legs, and one was queer. That did not stop him from going, and in spite of all he was a magnificent beast, a light chestnut sorrel,

Misdemeanors of White Eye.



with blaze face and "white stockings," large and powerful. After one officer had tried and condemned him, he was given to Massey, company H, who was an Englishman, and had been a jockey, and could usually manage him. But on one occasion, at Beaufort, when Captain Sargent was describing some movement to his squadron in line, the lieutenants sitting leisurely in front of the squadron, listening to the captain, White Eye suddenly took it into his head to go, and like a bullet he dashed out of the ranks, overturning Lieutenant Pratt and horse like a card house, and ran for miles with Massey before he could be stopped. White Eye's career was checkered thickly with misdemeanors in South Carolina and Maryland. During the Antietam campaign, in 1862, he was one evening being led with the officers' spare horses, with a pack on his back, along the canal towpath, on the Potomac River. Suddenly, and without warning, he leaped from the towpath to a convenient canal boat, from that to the opposite bank, and then into the Potomac River, in whose waters he disappeared. It was dusk, and that was the last seen of him. In 1864, at Charlestown, Va., when on General Sheridan's staff, Major B.W. Crowninshield met Mr. Botts, brother of John Minor Botts, the most prominent Union man of Virginia, and a famous breeder of thoroughbred stock. Mr. Botts remembered the horse very well, and said the temper was noted in "Boston's" descendants. The horse was, perhaps, insane.

Was the  
horse in-  
sane?

A horse  
that could  
not be rid-  
den.

In company F was a peculiar broncho, a dun-colored horse, with a dark line down his back. This beast could never be ridden. Innumerable attempts were made during many months to subdue him by Rarey's and others' methods. All were in vain. He would be



B. W. CROWNINSHIELD

*Capt. and Brvt. Col.*



pulled over backwards twenty times in succession, and mounted and remounted by relays of troopers. All efforts and contrivances were useless. The horse was victorious over his enemy, man.

When the regiment left the State, officers tried to get good mounts, and two horses were procured from Canada, from which to pick the best and present it to Colonel Williams, by his well-wishers in Boston. An immense brown horse named "Clodhopper," considered the best steeple-chaser in Canada, was the choice. The horse proved almost useless as a charger, being very hard in his gait, and the colonel seldom used him. Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent got from Canada "Brother to Brooker," a horse of great accomplishment as a jumper. But his temper and mouth were incompatible with cavalry service, and not even a Mexican bit with a wire attachment running across the horse's nose would stop him when he wanted to go. On the first march of the whole battalion on Beaufort shell road, when the trot was taken, Brother to Brooker took an uncontrollable gallop, and the singular spectacle of a runaway battalion was presented. Some troopers ran into the river, and few stopped until camp was reached.

While at Beaufort, Captain Caspar Crowninshield purchased of an officer of the 8th Michigan infantry a sorrel stallion of great power which was ever afterwards called "Michigander." This horse was finally killed by a shell, under the same officer, then colonel of the 2d Massachusetts cavalry, at Waynesboro, Va., October, 1864.

Lieutenant Merrill had a mahogany bay stallion, "Old Tom," who became well known. In a skirmish with Captain B. W. Crowninshield's immense bay horse, "Old

Two impracticable Canadian horses.

Michigan-der.

Old Tom.



Old Man. Man," of pronounced talent in kicking, Lieutenant Merrill's stallion had his skull fractured, but he survived.

Nutmeg and Grater. Major Higginson bought a fine strawberry roan of a man of the 3d Indiana cavalry, which he called "Nutmeg." A somewhat larger animal he called "Grater." Probably each officer owned a horse that he considered remarkable. Those instances are given which are fresh in the historian's memory.

There were many horses in the ranks which developed fame, especially when the owners were smart enough to get sufficient fodder for them, or such a position as would enable them always to have plenty.

Tom Taylor. Farrier Hilton, of company H, had a horse who was fast, and won money in running matches. A horse called "Tom Taylor," in company F, was also fast. In some regiments, the officers, particularly in the quartermaster or commissary department, owned horses kept for racing. Some of these were thoroughbreds; and while in winter quarters, running races, usually "quarter races," was an element of amusement. One such occasion occurred while the cavalry was together at Paolis Mills, just before coming to the Wilderness, in 1864, and considerable money was dropped in the 1st Massachusetts, by betting on Tom Taylor, against an unknown, which turned out to be a thoroughbred "quarter horse."

Ephraim. Sergeant Coolidge, of company A, had what was perhaps the last of the horses originally issued in Massachusetts; a sturdy "canuck," or Canadian horse, with long hair on the fetlocks, very thick mane and tail, and a large head and heavy neck. He was always fat and well. On crossing the Pamunkey at Hanover town, June 27, 1864, "Ephraim" (that was his name) disappeared. Somebody stole him, and carried him beyond the ken

and reach of an outraged veteran cavalry soldier — pretty carefully hidden he must have been.

A good cavalry soldier was a good provider. The excellent trooper had forage for his horse when nobody else did. Perhaps such a soldier might be slightly oblivious, at times, of the difference between *meum* and *tuum*, and very likely the maxims of an ideal trooper would not do for a Sunday-school. But Sunday-schools do not raise cavalry, and in war other morals rule. Some men were always well mounted, had good horses, and their weapons were ready all the time; of such is an efficient regiment of cavalry.

Trait of a good cavalry soldier.

The vicinity of the picket rope was not a place for fine-spun theories on morals. It frequently happened on a march in a new part of the country that strange horses sometimes appeared. "Where did you get that horse?" spoken by the captain, would usually provoke an irrelevant answer.

The picket rope.

It was odd how a little art would change a horse's appearance so that his own dam would not know him, let alone owner or breeder. If the horse could talk, he would say in the classical words of Mother Goose, "Sure this is none of I," after falling into the hands of a veteran trooper who wanted a new horse. With a pair of scissors, a very nice imitation of a brand would be made to appear on shoulder or hip. A little hair-dye would remove all white marks, and the same scissors would so change mane and tail as to make the animal unrecognizable. A piece of horse hair drawn about the coronet would produce an immediate and unaccountable lameness, which a knife would instantly dissipate. Almost any change in appearance or gait could be produced at short notice by the cunning trooper.

A trooper's art in disguising horses.

A lost  
horse  
seldom  
found.

While in Maryland, a new horse would occasionally appear, and frequently the owner, not long after, in search of a lost animal. The captain would say, "Come, look over the picket rope; see if you can find your horse here." Somehow they never could.

Reverence  
for age.

A dispute once occurred about the age of a horse belonging to an officer. The question was referred to an old Irishman named Brannon, who formerly had been in a famous trotting establishment, and was well versed in horse lore. He approached, opened the horse's mouth, and at once took off his hat and made a profound bow. "Well?" said the officer. "Respect for age!" answered Brannon, to the great amusement of the others present.

A new  
horse had  
to fight  
for his  
rights.

When a new horse was tied to the picket rope, a battle at once began with his neighbors for supremacy, and raged fiercely until the question was decided. That ended forever all quarrels, as far as that horse and his next neighbor were concerned. There was always one "boss" horse, who was never interfered with, on each picket rope.

"Banged"  
horse.

The depredations made by certain horses upon the tails and manes of others did not add to the picturesqueness of the animals. Sometimes the tails were so uneven that the men would "bang" them squarely across. One trooper had done so to his horse, and the orderly sergeant, at stable call, asked why he had done it. He answered, "To make him look right; he is a hunter." "Hunt oats!" was the disdainful answer.

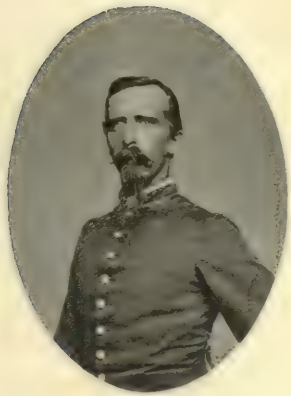
Only geld-  
ings for  
troop  
horses.

It is the rule of the service to have only geldings as troop horses, for obvious reasons. When the horses came, however, there were a number of mares among them. They proved quite as lasting as the geldings.





WILLIAM FINNEY, I. CO., [NEW]



W. I. CASWELL, K. CO., [OLD]



A. R. BRYANT, M. CO., [OLD]



E. H. GOODING, M. CO., [NEW]



FRANK M. LUND, M. CO., [OLD]

REGIMENTAL BAND.





One officer, a fancier of horses, was in the habit of picking up horses that were always "going to be" valuable, but which were generally of little account. On the Richmond raid, in May, 1864, he secured a thoroughbred-looking mare in foal, of which great things were predicted. His disgust was great, when at Haxall's Landing the mare produced a mule colt. The joke went all through the division.

An expected thoroughbred.

The horses were originally branded, not U. S., as government horses were usually, but M. C., and captains of some companies had private marks to distinguish their animals, such as a small brand on the hoof. Later, horses were used up so rapidly that such marks became useless, and after those first obtained were lost, all new ones had the U. S. brand.

The branding of horses.

The farrier was hard worked on a march. In camp he had a not unpleasant position; but during a campaign he was in constant demand, and had his hands full of work, under no end of difficulty. Before the second year of the war, officers learned that it was a good thing to be prepared for emergencies, and every trooper was required to have one front and one hind shoe fitted for his horse, and placed in the saddle-bags, with nails, ready to be nailed on when needed. The Burden machine-made shoe was used, as it required less work to fit it than to make a shoe from the bar iron. This machine-made shoe had, at the time, been recently patented.

The farrier.

A great want, during all the years of the war, was an efficient veterinary surgeon. In 1864 government authorized pay for one, but none ever came to the 1st Massachusetts. In place of such a person, there were plenty of aspirants to the reputation and fame of "horse

The veterinary surgeon.

doctor." They were usually farriers, but sometimes privates. Surgeon-Major Holland, a great lover of horses, was very ready to give advice, and what he gave was always good. He had no patience with the self-called horse doctor. His indignation was great when, at Hilton Head, one of them was using violent remedies for a supposed case of colic in a mare, which proved a little later to be labor pains, when the patient produced a colt, which became a regimental pet.

A horse doctor at fault.

The horse equipment simplified.

Much of the horse equipment was cumbrous and useless. In time of war, except on the plains, there was no need of lariat rope or picket pin. Even watering bridles were unnecessary. The heavy leather skirts of the saddle, intended to keep the coat from being soiled, were found needless. Towards the last of the war the men frequently used the saddle tree without leather skirts (they were easily unscrewed from the tree), and in order to make the saddle sit better, the men would put their own blankets under the saddle, over the horse blanket, and thus prevent a saddle gall, and at the same time carry their own blankets more comfortably. The heavy hooded stirrups were unsightly and unnecessary, and quickly got out of shape when wet and muddy. The wooden stirrup, without the leather, was better. Many of the bits were too severe.

The soldier's equipment.

Of the soldier's equipment, the rattling scabbard, with iron rings, made a ceaseless noise. Had the straps fastened directly to the scabbard, without the jingling ring, the noise would have been avoided; and on occasions, absence from this noise would have added to the efficiency of a scouting party. The men finally learned to fasten the sabre, scabbard and all, firmly to the near side of the saddle, nearly parallel to the horse's body, and

when mounted throw the left leg over it. It was then ready to be drawn when mounted, and was not in the way of the dismounted soldier, who had quite enough to do to take care of himself and his carbine in the thicket into which he had so frequently to march when skirmishing. On foot a sabre is seldom of use, and is dreadfully in the way.

The sabres were originally the regular United States weapon, made at the Ames Works, Springfield, Mass. In 1863, a lighter weapon, of English make, took their place. Many officers, following the example of Colonel Williams, had the long, straight sword of the French Centgardes, a dangerous looking affair for thrusting. All the sabres were ground as sharp as possible. The sabre.

The revolvers were the Colt's large holster pistol — an excellent weapon. The revolver is of great use on foot and on horseback. The men used to keep the revolver in its case on the belt, or frequently would carry it ready for immediate use, inside the right boot leg. The revolver.

The Confederates were armed with sabres of all sorts, usually English make, but sometimes with a heavy Austrian cavalry sabre. They had usually Colt's revolvers, which they managed skillfully; but sometimes they had an English revolver — "Kerr's patent" — not as good a pistol as Colt's. Their ammunition was frequently English. They had sharpshooter companies in a regiment, often two, while the balance of the companies was armed with pistols and sabres. Some of their regiments had English Enfield carbines, and some were armed with a carbine made in Richmond, like a short Springfield rifle, made to sling; while some had long rifles slung across the shoulders. The carbines were, in 1862, Confederate arms.



the Smith — a poor weapon — condemned in February, 1863, and replaced by the Sharps, which was the weapon in most general use in the United States cavalry.

Cavalry  
uniforms.

Army regulations prescribed for the United States cavalry soldier, light blue trousers, dark blue jackets, trimmed with yellow, shoulder scales of brass, and a pre-dacious looking felt hat, with yellow cord. But utility and common sense discarded and simplified most of this, and very soon the uniform was curtailed to a four-button, dark blue blouse, light blue trousers, and a cloth fatigue cap. Boots of various kinds were bought by the men, into which the trousers were tucked.

Many troopers of the regular United States cavalry used to cut open the trouser legs, Mexican fashion, and sometimes ornament them with brass buttons down the seam, or else they would have them cut over, with very wide spring bottoms. These fashions came from Texas and Mexico, and were ill adapted to muddy Virginia.

Appear-  
ance of the  
veteran  
trooper.

There was no splendor in the clothing and equipment of men or horses in the cavalry, but although clad the same, what a difference in the appearance of the men of different regiments! There was something thoroughbred looking in the veteran trooper; and a regiment of such men, sturdy, sunburned, and weather-beaten, with their useful looking horses, caused respect in the beholder. When Sheridan's troopers made their march past in Washington, in 1865, the appearance of the cavalry aroused great enthusiasm.

Calls.

While in camp the men were aroused by reveille before sunrise; stable call, 6.30; sick call, 6.30; orderly call, 7.15; breakfast, 7.30; watering, 8.30; guard mount, 8.30; drill, 9.30; recall, 10.30; drill, 11;



DUGALD M. INNIS, CO. E



HENRY F. WOOD, CO. C



S. N. DAVENPORT, CO. G



A. W. TYLER, CO. H



HENRY C. WESTON, CO. D



recall, 12; dinner, 12.30; drill, 2; recall, 3; stable call, 3; retreat and dress parade quarter of an hour before sunset; tattoo, 9; taps, 9.30.

This was the order of camp duty at Camp Brigham, November, 1861. It gives some idea of the order of things when cavalry is in camp, and also indicates that idleness is not likely to trouble a trooper's existence.

The instrument upon which the calls were blown was Trumpet. supposed to be a trumpet, the musical instrument of cavalry the world over. Once in a while a regiment had trumpets; and they can make good music, too, when well played.

More frequently regiments had bugles, the same as Bugle. artillery or infantry. These were shriller, and made sounds which could be heard farther, but they lacked the variety of notes which a trumpet, lower pitched, will produce.

The cavalry calls were identical with those of the French cavalry. Those of the infantry and artillery were French too.

The drill was French; the double ranked formation. French drill. And, except the 1st Maine, all the regiments in the Army of the Potomac used the same drill. The textbook was McClellan's.

Besides the drill according to McClellan's cavalry Horses taught to leap. tactics, the men in both camps in South Carolina were taught to leap their horses over timber and ditches. In this exercise the men were fully accoutred with arms, and in jumping the sabre would make wild movements. So did men and horses sometimes, and the exercise provoked abundant mirth. It was not all fun, by any means. At Beaufort an artificial ditch was made in the sandy soil, next to company F's officers' tents, and the



ditch had to be faced with timber to preserve its shape. In jumping, some went over, some into the ditch, and some stopped short. Men and horses would occasionally part company, and sprains and contusions resulted. All vastly preferred the timber jump to the ditch. Colonel Sargent's steeple chaser could always show the way to the whole battalion, and in any exercise on horseback he made an admirable model for his troopers.

Difficulty  
of getting  
servants.

The officers were compelled to have non-enlisted men for servants — by the way, almost an impossibility to obtain. These servants, frequently negroes, marched with the baggage animals of the brigade, and with the officers' led horses, and few were good servants. A pack-saddle, or some large saddle-bags, would take the officers' kits. And a queer looking affair the pack train was, too! Those servants who were smart would usually manage to beg, borrow, buy, or steal something for the officers' dinner during the day's march. They got to be called "strikers," and there was great rivalry among them in getting food and little articles of luxury. Commonly, three or four officers would mess together; sometimes the officers of a company or squadron would unite. In this manner the smartest strikers would combine to forage for dinner.

Commissary  
whiskey.

"Commissary whiskey," when the war began, was a reliable and cheap article. Large stores were on hand at depots, and thirsty officers could safely swallow the article dispensed by the commissary department. When this supply ran out, age did not form an element of the article supplied. It was new and fiery, rough and nasty to take, though warming and grateful in times of wet and cold and exhaustion. Various devices were in vogue to take off the ragged edge of this useful bever-

age. One was to put it over the fire and let it simmer, another to set it afire and let it burn awhile. What disappeared was popularly supposed to be the worst part. Some called it the fusel oil. It is to be doubted if the article was much improved by this treatment. Whether in the condition in which it came from the commissary's hands, or from those of the would-be improver, commissary whiskey was always popular enough. It was sold cheaply, too. There was a tradition, probably baseless, that no commissary or quartermaster ever paid anything for his own whiskey, but that water enough was turned into the barrels to keep his account square.

Fusel oil.

A baseless tradition.

Among the regiments with which the 1st Massachusetts was brigaded, none was so intimately connected, with it, perhaps, as the 1st Rhode Island, unless possibly the 3d Pennsylvania. In 1864, however, neither of these regiments was in Davies' brigade, and intimate relations were then established with the 1st Pennsylvania, and 1st New Jersey, and 6th Ohio, of which the last only was in the same brigade in 1863.

Intimates of the 1st Massachusetts.

General Henry E. Davies commanded the brigade to which the 1st Massachusetts belonged, from April, 1864, to the end; an admirable commander, always in the place of danger, he ordered nobody where he did not go himself. From October, 1862, and until January, 1863, the brigade was commanded by General William W. Averell.

Commanders of the brigade.

Colonel A. N. Duffié succeeded General Averell, and General Kilpatrick had the brigade a little while in June, 1863. Colonel Huey of the 8th Pennsylvania, and others, according to seniority, succeeded him. In 1863 the organization of the brigades was frequently

changed, and the commanders as frequently. Usually, this summer of 1863, brigades were commanded by the senior colonel in the brigade, and later, frequently by Colonel J. H. Taylor of the 1st Pennsylvania.

Division  
command-  
ers.

The division commander from 1863 to 1865 was Brigadier-General David McM. Gregg, an officer of singular evenness of temper and coolness, steady and imperturbable under all circumstances. He was trusted and relied on, and beloved by all his inferiors in rank. The regiment was fortunate to be under him, and he always appreciated the regiment's steadiness.

Organiza-  
tion of  
regiment.

When the regiment was first organized, the system for the regular army had recently been adopted of having three battalions, each complete in itself, with quartermaster, commissary, etc.

In organizing volunteer regiments, where battalions would be kept together, these additional officers were not allowed, as regiments were then expected to serve together, and not by battalions.

Corps of  
pioneers.

There was established a corps of pioneers in 1863, who rode at the head of the regiment on the march. There were sixteen men, and a sergeant in command. These pioneers had to take down fences, build and destroy bridges, erect barricades, and generally do axemen's work. Besides their arms, some carried axes slung across their shoulders, some shovels, and some picks. They were chosen men and a trusty corps. In winter, when the tents were logged up, they built field and staff officers' huts, and those for the regiment, such as hospital, commissary, and quartermaster. Details from companies built usually their own and their officers' huts.

As the pioneers of the 1st were unusually clever at



this business, they were always in demand at brigade and division headquarters, to make the generals and staffs comfortable. During the winter of 1864-65, before Petersburg, they built a little church and a gymnasium. With their axes they could square timbers and build huts as handsomely finished as if planes and sand-paper had been used, and furniture, too, was occasionally made for high officers.

The names of battles on the flag of the 1st Massachusetts, allowed by general order No. 10, of March 7, 1865, from headquarters Army of the Potomac, were as follows : —

Poolesville, September 5, 1862.  
 South Mountain, September 15, 1862.  
 Antietam, September 17, 1862.  
 Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.  
 Chancellorsville, May, 1863.  
 Brandy Station, June 9, 1863.  
 Aldie, June 17, 1863.  
 Upperville, June 21, 1863.  
 Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.  
 Williamsport.  
 Culpeper, September 13, 1863.  
 Auburn, October 13, 1863.  
 Todd's Tavern, May 5, 1864.  
 Fortifications of Richmond, May 12, 1864.  
 Cold Harbor, June 2, 1864.  
 St. Mary's Church, June 24, 1864.  
 Bellefield, December 10, 1864.  
 Vaughan Road, February 8, 1865.

At several of the battles named the regiment, though present, was not seriously engaged ; but there were others which certainly should be inscribed on the colors, where the regiment fought bravely and suffered loss. Notably at : —

Work of  
the pio-  
neers.

Names of  
battles on  
the flag.

Names  
which  
should  
have been  
on the  
flag.



Snicker's Ferry, November 6, 1862.  
 Sulphur Springs, October 12, 1863.  
 New Hope Church (Mine Run), November 27, 1863.  
 Ground Squirrel Church, May 11, 1864.  
 Ashland, May 11, 1864.  
 Hawes Shop, May 28, 1864.  
 Trevilian's Station, June, 1864.  
 Deep Bottom, July 29, 1864.  
 Malvern Hill, July 29, 1864.  
 Reams Station.  
 Cattle raid, August 16, 1864.

Memories  
 evoked by  
 the sense  
 of smell.

Other senses besides those of sight and hearing have left in our memories reminiscences of warlike experience. Who can smell the smoke of a forest fire without having recalled the bivouacs in the woods, in which so very many times the horses would be picketed and the shelter tents put up?

Penny-  
 royal.

Can any soldier ever forget how characteristic of Virginia and Maryland campaigning was the smell of the pennyroyal herb? It was in all the fields, and on being crushed gave out its pungent but agreeable odor.

Wild gar-  
 lic.

In spring, in the same States, the wild garlic was omnipresent. As a consequence the beef cattle ate it, and in turn its pervasive flavor was imparted to the beef and to the milk. This was particularly noticeable in May, 1864, on the plains between the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers, where all Grant's army prepared to cross, before the memorable Wilderness campaign.

Green per-  
 simmons.

No one who marched with the cavalry will forget the attractive appearance of the persimmon trees in autumn, loaded with their beautiful fruit, which proved for the unwary like the apples of Sodom. It was a common trick to give them to the innocent recruits and watch the effect.



TYLER HARDING, E CO.



GEO. A. ABEL, F CO.



GEO. W. FILLEY, F CO.



WM. H. RICE, G CO.



GERRY R. WALKER, H CO.



Should any one ask the writer to name something peculiar to the South, he would say "pigs." The pig was the most important contribution to the Southern food supply, and was met with on every road and in every field. He was impartial, and had apparently no Southern proclivities; he yielded his succulency as freely to the Northern soldier as to his master during the years of the war, and afforded much amusement in his taking off. It would make one fall from his horse with laughter to see poor piggy's pursuit by a band of hungry boys in blue, his squeals vexing the air. A pig hunt was always in order, and at times the pig was the principal commissary department of the cavalry.

A pervading characteristic of the South.

The Virginia snake fence was also a feature, the corners giving good shelter when nothing else offered at night. In skirmishing, too, the fences, and particularly the corners and angles, were in demand. Fences had, however, another use much more important than these. As material for fires they were "worth a farm." The regiment's halt for the night was the doom of the rails, and in ten minutes all the fields became one, as the fences disappeared. But there were fences which, for different reasons, were sacred. The owners might be called Union, or foreigners. I recall a place near Greenwich, belonging to English people, as a striking instance of this. When headquarters, whether regimental or brigade or division, were established at a house which boasted any fences, these would generally be guarded, as a token of hospitality. Then there would be grumbling loud and deep, when other sources of supply gave out, and sometimes, when next day dawned, the guards would find the fence gone. Fences became a curiosity in Virginia in many places in 1862,

The Virginia fence.



and rail-splitters must have had their hands full for a long time after Appomattox.

Character-  
istics of  
certain of  
the South-  
ern States.

In the South, then, pigs and rail fences were universal. In Maryland and Pennsylvania a characteristic was the big barn, the spring house, and apple butter. In Virginia, apple jack, mint julep, and egg-nog, too. In South Carolina, swamps, live-oaks, mocking-birds, flowering hedges, and magnolias.

First,  
catch your  
pig.

On one of his first tours of picket at Beaufort, the desire for fresh meat made the writer buy a little pig. He was sold by the negro woman who claimed to own him, "on the hoof." He resisted all the blandishments offered to induce him to come near enough to put salt on his tail. So drawing a small self-cocking revolver, we tried him on the wing, and brought him down. The pig was delicious, if not up to the standard of Charles Lamb. Naturally they grew scarcer all the time, and more wary.

Of the ne-  
gro.

Of the negro much can be said. We used at one time to think they all looked just alike, but after seeing those at Hilton Head and Beaufort, the Virginian negro looked very different. Those in South Carolina were, many of them, imported from Africa in the original package. They were mostly intensely black, uncouth, and unattractive in their appearance. Being on picket with Lieutenant Charles Francis Adams, Jr., an immensely powerful, jet black man was interviewed, who was bewailing his lot in terms understood with difficulty. He was bemoaning the loss of "seventeen head" of something understood to be cattle, or perhaps pigs, and we naturally thought of the marauding infantrymen who were on picket. So we asked, "Was it pigs?" he had lost. "No," said he, "seventeen head of children."

He went on to regret that the war had taken away the value of slaves; how a good field hand that used to be worth fifteen hundred dollars was now worth not more than two hundred and fifty. Lieutenant Adams said, "Well, our family is pretty well on record as abolitionists, but if niggers are as cheap as that, I shall have to think about buying some."

Depreciation in value of the negro.

Two prominent Massachusetts gentlemen, who had sons in the regiment, and had come down to Beaufort to have a look at things, were one day riding in a cotton field with the writer. We met a party of negro women, field hands, powerful but not beautiful. Both gentlemen looked with anything but rapture at the exhibition of female charms, and Mr. F—— said, "M——, there is one thing I cannot account for, and that is the mulatto." Darwin's theory would gain adherents in South Carolina.

Negro women.

There were two kinds of music in the regiment besides the band. When the regiment was in South Carolina there collected about the different departments various negroes, of all shades of color. Many were officers' servants. But among the mule drivers and in the quartermaster's department were some individuals who excelled as singers and dancers. The leader was a mulatto named Arthur, possessed of a very melodious tenor voice, and a repertory of peculiar songs, many of them savoring of the religious, which after the war became famous and popular, such as "Sweet Chariot," "Golden Stairs," etc. This Arthur organized a band of singers, who beguiled the evenings in Maryland with singing and dancing. To display the latter art, the backboard of a mule wagon was usually the floor; and with the accompaniment of a band of singers, a big

Darkey songs and singers.

Autumn  
evening  
attrac-  
tions.

fire, and a crowd of officers and men in the background it made the cool autumn evenings pass pleasantly. Officers from other regiments would be attracted also, and these negro artists became famous. All knew the genuine Carolina songs, and how to pat the rhythm with their hands on their thighs, which gave an original flavor to the entertainment. They disappeared when the regiment left Maryland, November, 1862.

Lieutenant Merrill's black servant, who came from South Carolina, also had a sweet, low voice, and one verse he used to sing runs in the historian's memory:—

“ Oh, hush you silly creature !  
Oh, cease your flattering tongue !  
Talk about getting married dear,  
You know you are too young,”

accompanied by the beat of his foot and the pat of his hand to emphasize the rhythm, — probably some old South Carolina song.

Negro  
“shouts.”

All who were at Beaufort will recall the “shouts,” so-called, of the negroes. Crowds would assemble and sing together, standing and shuffling about in a circle, with constantly increasing enthusiasm, and with an accompanying and overpowering odor, which made white attendance short.

A quar-  
tette.

There was also a quartette of enlisted men, who made capital music, and helped amuse the officers and men. One song in particular, the chorus of which ran “Hurrah for old New England and her cloud-capped granite hills,” was a prime favorite. There was another, one verse of which will be remembered by many:—

“ I asked her if she could, and would ;  
I thought she 'd say she could n't.  
Instead of that she said she could,  
But rather thought she would n't.”



This quartette had a reputation outside the regiment, and was frequently invited to other regiments, where they were always gladly received and generously treated.

One officer was a great reader of newspapers, and a devourer of such books as found their way to camp. If any owner of a novel missed it, he at once hunted up Lieutenant C——, with the good chance of finding the whereabouts of the missing volume, if not of recovering it. His literary habits were not without danger to fellow officers, in other ways than in the alibi of books. Thirst for literary amusement led to reading after dark; the only reclining position obtainable was lying down in a tent, while light came from a candle placed in a bottle or even on the ground; and beds were almost always of straw or hay. This made a bad combination. It resulted that from fatigue, or from a soporific book, the lieutenant twice fell asleep while reading by candle light, and woke up to find his bed and the tent on fire. On both occasions, first at Hagerstown, second at Potomac Run, the tent was totally destroyed, with most of its contents. One interesting part of the event was that the tent belonged to another officer, who on both occasions had to bemoan the loss of what few articles of luxury he possessed; one of the tents was his own, sent from Boston, and the loss was quite irreparable.

Once, on a march, the adjutant, during a halt, placed the colors in an apple-tree, and when the regiment marched, a little later, forgot them. A party sent back fortunately found them where they were left.

The 4th New York cavalry was a peculiar, and might have been called the polyglot regiment. The colonel, Di Cesnola, was an Italian. Other field officers were

A book  
worm.

A bad  
combina-  
tion.

A polyglot  
regiment.



Foreign  
element in  
4th N. Y.  
Cavalry.

Americans and Germans, while the men included Americans, Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, Spaniards, Hungarians, and perhaps men of other countries. Most of them could speak only their own language. A large proportion had been in cavalry service in their own country, and many were well set up, and fine looking. They were sad rogues, and the regiment lacked cohesion and unity, as might be expected from the elements. The officer of the day gave them a wide berth when coming to their pickets, as they could not understand him, nor he them. In some battles they fought very well, but generally they were not considered reliable, and there were scandals of frequent occurrence. The American part was far the best, and at Upperville distinguished itself and the whole regiment. The 1st Massachusetts was frequently brigaded with this regiment.

Drafted  
men not  
equal to  
volun-  
teers.

The recruits sent to the regiment, as the war was prolonged, became constantly less good. Bounty men and substitutes were not the equals of the volunteers who originally enlisted. Some were professional bounty jumpers "on the make," trusting to chance to give them an opportunity to desert. The drafted men would do almost anything to escape service, and in the latter part of the winter and spring of 1864, some actually mutilated themselves in order to get to the rear and avoid the campaign. Instances occurred in the regiment of men deliberately shooting themselves in the foot, hand, or arm. These wounds sometimes proved more serious than was intended. One veteran who had learned his business was easily worth a dozen recruits, as one old horse who had learned army economy was worth a dozen new ones.

Schemes  
to avoid  
service at  
the front.



JOSEPH L. WES



HEINRICH HESS



THOS. F. B. McDEVITT



CCRPL. GUSTAVE EVERS  
(SUTLER)



EDWARD W. F. MACINAW



HERBERT MAYCOCK  
A COMPANY



CHAUNCEY PETTIBONE



The youngest soldiers of whom we have record are : The youngest soldiers in the regiment.  
 Sergeant Richard R. Walsh, of company A, fifteen years, seven months ; John B. Kelly, company D, fifteen years ; Charles A. Gay, company H, fifteen years ; Stanton P. Allen, company I (new), fourteen years, nine months.

The first death after the regiment left Massachusetts, The first death.  
 in 1861, was that of Corporal Joseph T. Stevens, of company I (old), who died March 31, 1862. He was buried with full military honors, the only funeral so conducted in our regiment.

In a letter to Harrison Ritchie, aide-de-camp to Governor Andrew, dated April 12, 1862, Colonel Williams says : "Corporal Stevens died March 31st, and was buried with proper military honors, in a small graveyard in the eastern part of a clear space within the lines of Hilton Head. The proper head and foot boards have been placed in the yard, which has been inclosed, and sown with grass ; the first death which occurred in the regiment since it left the State."

The second death was that of James H. Tucker, of company I (old), who died April 30, 1862.

One of the most interesting facts in connection with the records is that of there being four brothers in the regiment. Four brothers in the regiment.  
 Cyrus D. Strang, and Joel A., of company A ; Jesse and Corporal Gabriel, of company L (old). Joel died of wounds ; Gabriel was killed April 6, 1865 ; Jesse died since service ; Cyrus is still living. All bore an active and honorable part during the service, and enjoyed the entire confidence of their comrades.





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**R O S T E R**

**OF**

**FIELD, LINE AND STAFF OFFICERS.**

**NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.**

**LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF COMPANIES,**  
**1861.**

**STATISTICS OF COMPANIES.**



## INTRODUCTION TO THE ROSTER.

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COLONEL B. W. CROWNINSHIELD :

DEAR SIR, — In turning over to you the result of my work as statistician of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, I must confess to a feeling of regret that the work which has engrossed much of my time for over two years is at an end. One cannot realize, until he undertakes work of this kind, how fascinating it can be, in spite of the many perplexities and discouragements he meets with. For two years I have been living over again the incidents and scenes of army life ; again I have seen the faces and heard the voices of brave, manly fellows who were once your comrades and mine ; again we have met in the camp, on the scout, in the skirmish, the charge ; again have I stood by the side of a brave comrade who has given his life for his country, or by the wounded, who, with lips compressed to conceal his suffering, declines the proffered help, and resolutely refuses to leave the field, or, if forced to do so, complies with reluctance and regret. The dreary camp and picket duty, the shot and alarm, the bugle call, camp song and jest, the letter sent and received, the long line of horses with their ever restless movement, like waves of the sea, — all these memories, with many more, come thronging to my heart and brain, effacing time ; and again we are present in person, as we were twenty-five and more years ago. And now comes the saddest part, the awakening and parting ; but never to be so far apart as before this spiritual reunion.

When at your request — I was about to say *command* — I undertook the arrangement of the statistics of the regiment, it was supposed that the adjutant-general's records, as printed, were substantially correct, making the labor comparatively light. Such, however, was not the case, and I must ask your kind forbearance for errors that occur.

It being impossible to obtain access to the rolls on file in Washington, the aid of General Dalton, Adjutant-General of the State of Massachusetts, was invoked. He gave me *carte-blanche* to examine all documents pertaining to the regiment in his charge. Material aid was rendered by his assistants, comrades Baker, Doane, and Wilson, to whom I am under personal obligation.

Great injustice would be done did I not, in this connection, speak of the services of Miss Abbie S. Hall, daughter of the late Colonel Theron E. Hall, who



has been indefatigable in her labor to bring order out of chaos. She has given generously of her time for the past two years, going patiently over the work again and again, as new material came to hand. To no one are our thanks more heartily due.

Some idea of the necessary work may be had, by considering the fact that there were sixteen full companies, which, with recruits, numbered over 2350 men and 110 officers. To follow these names through their various changes, transfers, and the consolidation of the regiment in 1864 was no small matter; and if errors occur, as occur they will, the blame must not all be laid at my door. Take into consideration the worn and almost illegible condition of the company rolls, practically no descriptive rolls, the absence of monthly reports, and the difficulty can be partially understood. Copies were made of the *muster in* rolls of 1861 and 1864, and the *muster out* rolls of 1864 and 1865, individual *muster in* and *muster out* rolls, and casualty reports from regimental commanders and medical staff. These copies were sent to members of the several companies for additional information. These comrades have rendered valuable assistance, having furnished the missing link without which the record of many a brave and true comrade could not have been completed. And while I cannot promote or even brevet them, I would give honorable mention to comrades Baldwin, Brackett, and Cavanaugh, of company A; Sanborn and Gay, company B; C. G. Davis, company C; E. A. Smith and Livingston, company D; C. M. Smith and Sunbury, company E; Hyde, Clark, and Woodbury, company F; Sherman, company G; Duchesney, S. W. and H. T. Bartlett, company H; Finney, Lincoln, and Swift, company I; Guptil, company K; Field and Otis, company L; Fisher, company M. And to all others who have rendered assistance I wish to express gratitude.

Comrade J. H. Walker, company I (old), furnished the list of the Old, or Independent Battalion, with names of recruits who joined it after it was merged into the 4th cavalry. These lists were submitted to comrades Willis and Kimball, company I; Bacon, company K; Stockbridge and Wall, company L; Atkins and Miles, company M; who gave additional memoranda of value to the history.

It is impossible at this late day to get an accurate list of field casualties. The lists sent by regimental commanders, while correct in the main, often mislead. Names and companies are sometimes given wrong; men reported absent or deserters who were killed in action or taken prisoners, and so reported by the medical department. Many comrades have been lost sight of in the struggle to gain a livelihood since the war; and of these no information can be had, save what is learned from company rolls.

As this part of the work is statistical, and not intended to cover personal narrative, I have been obliged to apply the same rule to all, and to condense the work as much as possible. At the same time, I have endeavored to record the military service of all, either in the militia or United States service. In



SERGT. RICHARD WALSH

SERGT. GEO. H. CAVANAUGH

JOSIAH D. PATTERSON



J. W. RICHARDSON



SEBASTIAN ZIMMERMAN



ELIJAH WILLARD



spite of this condensation, an unequal, perhaps undue amount of attention may have been received by some ; if so, I ask mild criticism ; memoranda in some cases being too voluminous, in others too meagre.

The age and residence of comrades are recorded as they appear on the muster rolls. In many cases, however, the information cannot be considered accurate, as in 1861 boys in their teens became twenty, and old men were equally successful in renewing their youth. In some cases the place of birth was given, instead of residence ; and when reënlisting another town was named, thus giving, as it were, two "hail ports." The utmost care has been used in searching the record of those comrades against whom rests the charge of desertion ; and the statistics, as here presented, are as recorded in Washington at the present time. This work has been done by Mr. Baker, of the adjutant-general's office, by direction of General Dalton. In this way the disgraceful charge of desertion has been wiped from the record of many of the comrades.

Trusting that the result of my efforts may meet the approbation of the comrades of our gallant old regiment,

I am, colonel,

Yours very truly,

D. H. L. GLEASON.

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"The companies of this regiment, from A to M inclusive, were organized at Readville, Mass., from Sept. 5 to Nov. 1, 1861, for three years. Companies I, K, L, and M of the original organization were detached Aug. 4, 1863, to form an Independent Battalion of Cavalry, to which eight new companies were added Feb. 12, 1864, forming the 4th Massachusetts Cavalry. Four new companies were raised from Dec. 5, 1863, to Jan. 14, 1864, to take the place of the transferred companies. The original members were mustered out and the veterans and recruits consolidated into eight companies Oct. 24, 1864. They remained in service until June 29, 1865, when mustered out, in accordance with orders from War Department." — *Official Army Register*, Approved March 2, 1865.



## ABBREVIATIONS.

[Abbreviations of which the meaning is obvious are omitted.]

Bugl. Bugler.	Pris. Prison or prisoner.
Disch. for dis. Discharged for disability.	Pro. Promoted.
Eng. Engagement.	Pro. Mar. Provost Marshal.
Exp. Expiration of service.	Sad. Saddler.
Far. Farrier.	Ser. Service.
Hosp. Hospital.	Wag. Wagoner.
Ord. Orderly.	V. R. C. Veteran Reserve Corps.

One star (\*) indicates that the man before whose name it is placed died since termination of service.

Two stars (\*\*) denote promotion in the regiment, and indicate that the record is to be found in the officers' list.

# ROSTER.

## COLONELS.

### ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Grad. West Point. Instructor in Cav. at West Point Military Academy. Capt. 2d U. S. Dragoons, 1861. Chief of staff to Gen. Banks, spring of 1861.

Col. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Oct. 7, 1861, age 32 [Culpeper, Va.]. At his own request recalled to service in U. S. A. Oct. 29, 1862, as A. A. G.

Residence, Washington, D. C.

### HORACE BINNEY SARGENT.

Grad. Harvard, 1843, with first honors. Grad. Dane Law School, 1845.

1845, 2d Maj. Ind. Corps Cadets, Boston. 1859-60, A. D. C. Gen. Banks' staff, M. V. M. 1860-61, senior A. D. C. to Gov. Andrew.

Lieut.-Col. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Oct. 12, 1861, age 40, [Roxbury]. Col. Oct. 30, 1862. Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Mar. 21, 1864. Disch. for dis. Sept. 29, 1864. In command of brigade April and May, 1863. In autumn of 1863 transf. to Dept. of the Gulf. Severely wounded, Mar. 21, 1864, at eng. Bayou Rapids, La., under Gen. Mower. Appointed "Chief of Cav." Unable to accept on account of wounds. Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. V. "for gallantry and good conduct in the battle of Bayou Rapids."

Residence, Santa Monica, Cal.

### SAMUEL EMORY CHAMBERLAIN.

Enlisted June, 1846, in 2d Regt. Ill. Vol. for Mexican War. Corp. Transf. to 1st U. S. Dragoons. Served through war.

1st Lieut. Co. C. 3d Regt. M. V. M. (3 mos.). M. Apr. 23, 1861. Exp. July 22, 1861.

1st Mass. Cav. Sept. 12, 1861, age 32 [Cambridge]. Capt. Nov. 25, 1861. Maj. Oct. 30, 1862. Lt.-Col. Mar. 5, 1864. Col. Sept. 30, 1864 (not M.). Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Feb. 24, 1865. Prisoner Sept. 5, 1862, Poolesville, Md. Rejoined regt. Dec. 9, 1862. Jan., 1863, Asst. Insp. Gen. to Gen. Averell. Severely wounded, Mar. 17, 1863, Kelly's Ford [gunshot]. Leave of absence until June 3, 1863. Returned to regt. and though not reported for duty, present at Stevensburg and Aldie. Then in command Camp Parole, Annapolis, until Aug., 1863. Sept. 1, 1863, again at Camp Parole. Returned to the field, May 26, 1864, and commanded regt. until Sept. 1, 1864. Then at Camp Parole until regt. was M. out. Transf. to 5th Mass. Cav. as Col., July 26, 1865. Exp. Nov. 28, 1865. Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. V. (for gallantry at battle of St. Mary's Church).

Residence, Wethersfield, Conn.

## LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

### GREELY S. CURTIS.

Capt. 2d M. V. I. May 24, 1861. Resigned Oct. 31, 1861.

Maj. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Oct. 31, 1861, age 30 [Boston]. Lieut.-Col. Oct. 30, 1862. Disch. for dis. Mar. 4, 1864. On light duty, Long Island, Boston Harbor, Dec. 12, 1863. Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. V. Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious conduct."

Residence, Boston, Mass.

**LUCIUS MANLIUS SARGENT, JR.**

Grad. Harvard, 1848. Grad. Harvard Medical School, 1857.

Surg. 2d M. V. I. May 28, 1861. Resigned Oct. 9, 1861.

Capt. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Oct. 31, 1861, age 35 [W. Roxbury]. Maj. Jan. 2, 1864. Lieut.-Col. Sept. 30, 1864. Killed (before M.) by a shell near Bellfield, Va., Dec. 9, 1864. Severely wounded in chest (gunshot) June 17, 1863, Aldie. In command of regt. Oct. 12 to Dec. 14, 1863. Also from Mar. 24 to May 25, 1864 (Sheridan's 1st raid). Highly complimented for conduct on this raid, by Gen. Davies, in these words: "In a most gallant charge, contributing in an eminent degree to the success of the late movement, he fell, sword in hand, at the head of his mounted column."

**JOHN L. TEWKSBURY.**

Served in Forbes Coast Guard, Boston, 1861.

M. Co. A. 1st Mass. Cav. Sept. 12, 1861, age 31 [Boston]. Corp., Sergt. 2d Lieut. Dec. 1, 1861. 1st Lieut. Mar. 27, 1862. Capt. Feb. 13, 1863. Maj. Aug. 10, 1864. Lieut.-Col. Dec. 10, 1864 (not M.). In command of regt. at City Point, Va., 1865, till close of war. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, Quincy, Ill.

**MAJORS.****\*WILLIAM F. WHITE.**

Maj. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Nov. 1, 1861, age 53 [Somerville]. Resigned July 17, 1862. Sept. 9, went to camp at Readville with recruits, per Special Order, No. 48:—

"HEADQUARTERS BOSTON, September 9, 1861.

Major William F. White will proceed forthwith to Readville and assume command of Camp Brigham. He will take with him to camp such cav. recruits as have been enlisted in Boston.

By order of the Com. in Chief,

WM. SCHOULER, Adj."

**JOHN H. EDSON.**

Grad. West Point, 1853.

Lieut. U. S. Mounted Rifles, in Mexican War. Resigned 1860.

Maj. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Nov. 4, 1861 [Boston]. Resigned Jan. 7, 1862.

Residence, —.

**HENRY LEE HIGGINSON.**

Harvard College, A. M.

2d Lieut. 2d Mass. Inf. May 28, 1861. 1st Lieut. July 8. Resigned Oct. 31.

Capt. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Oct. 31, 1861, age 26 [Boston]. Maj. Mar. 26, 1862. Severely wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie (three sabre cuts and two pistol wounds). Disch. for dis. Aug. 9, 1864. On recruiting ser. Mass. Dec. 12, 1863. On staff of Major-Gen. Barlow, July, 1864. Bvt. Lieut.-Col. U. S. V. March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war, and especially in the campaign of 1864 of the Army of the Potomac."

Residence, Boston, Mass.

**\*ATHERTON H. STEVENS, JR.**

3d Lieut. Lt. Dragoons, 1st Batt. M. V. M.

Capt. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Oct. 31, 1861, age 36 [Cambridge]. Maj. July 19, 1862. Transf. to 4th Mass. Cav. Exp. May 7, 1865. In command of 3d [Independent] Batt. Aug. 19, 1862, to Mar., 1864.



LEMUEL WOOD

B COMPANY





THOMAS LAWRENCE MOTLEY.

Member of New England Guards, Boston, before the war.

1st. Lieut. 2d Mass. Inf. May 28, 1861, to Dec. 24, 1861.

Capt. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Dec. 25, 1861. Maj. Mar. 5, 1864 (not M.). On detached service at Maj.-Gen. Hooker's hdqrs. fall of 1862. On Brig.-Gen. Gordon's staff, Jan. 14, 1863. Rejoined regt. Feb. 15, 1864. Wounded in arm and leg, May 11, 1864, Ashland, Va., and taken prisoner while leading a charge. In Libby Prison 3 mos. Maj. and A. A. G. Nov. 25, 1864. May 19, 1865, on staff of Gen. Gordon, Norfolk, Va. July 5, 1865, with Col. Wilcox, Chief M. O., at Columbus, O. Exp. Sept. 1, 1866, as Bvt. Col.

Residence, Groton, Mass.

BENJAMIN W. CROWNINSHIELD.

Grad. Harvard, 1858.

1st Lieut. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Dec. 19, 1861, age 24 [Boston]. Capt. Mar. 26, 1862. On staff of Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan as A. A. D. C. July 26, 1864. Maj. Aug. 10, 1864 (refused commission). Pro. Mar. Gen., Middle Military Div., Sept. 18, 1864. Exp. Nov. 6, 1864, as Bvt. Lieut.-Col. and Bvt. Col. U. S. V.

Residence, Boston, Mass.

CHARLES G. DAVIS.

Grad. Green Grammar School, Lowell.

Member of National Lancers.

1st Sergt. Co. C. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Sept. 17, 1861, age 21 [Charlestown]. 2d Lieut. Feb. 4, 1862. 1st Lieut. Jan. 6, 1863. Capt. Feb. 16, 1864. Maj. Sept. 30, 1864. Severely wounded, right arm and shoulder, and prisoner, June 17, 1863, Aldie. Confined in Libby Prison, Va., Danville, Va., Macon, Ga., Charleston, S. C. (under fire), and Columbia, S. C. Escaped from Columbia Nov. 4, 1864. Reached U. S. lines at Knoxville, Tenn., 5th Dec. 1864, after a march of 31 nights. Exp. Jan. 5, 1865.

Residence, W. Roxbury, Mass.

\*EDWARD A. FLINT.

Grad. Harvard, 1851. Returned from South America to serve in war.

2d Lieut. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Nov. 14, 1862, age 30 [Boston]. 1st Lieut. Mar. 21, 1863. Capt. Feb. 16, 1864. Maj. July 2, 1864 (not M.). On detached ser. with Cos. C and D, at Gen. Meade's hdqrs, 1864-65. Bvt. Col. U. S. V. April 9, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Exp. June 26, 1865.

AMOS L. HOPKINS.

Grad. Williams College, 1863. Capt. of Batt. organized in college.

2d Lieut. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Aug. 11, 1863, age 18 [Williamstown]. Capt. Dec. 10, 1863. Maj. Dec. 10, 1864. Wounded May 5, 1864, in leg. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, New York City.

GEORGE H. TEAGUE.

Member of Salem Cadets, before the war.

M. in Co. D, 1st Mass. Cav. Sept. 23, 1861, age 25 [Newton]. Corp., Sergt., 1st Sergt. 2d Lieut. Jan. 27, 1863. 1st Lieut. Jan. 28, 1864. Capt. Sept. 2, 1864. Maj. Dec. 10, 1864 (not M.). On detached ser. with Cos. C and D on Gen. Meade's Body Gd. 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865. Capt. 5th Mass. Cav. M. Aug. 1865. Exp. Oct. 31, 1865.

Residence, Wakefield, Mass.

## SURGEONS.

## \*JAMES HOLLAND.

Surg. Major 1st Mass. Cav. M. Sept. 14, 1861, age 45 [Westfield]. Disch. for dis. June 26, 1863.

## ALBERT WOOD.

Grad. Dartmouth College, 1856, and Harvard Medical School, 1862.

Asst. Surg. 29th M. V. I. Aug. 12, 1862, to July 7, 1863.

Maj. and Surg. 1st Mass. Cav. M. July 7, 1863, age 29 [Northboro]. Resigned Nov. 1, 1864. Acting Staff Surg. U. S. A. Jan. 1, 1865, hosp. City Pt. Resigned May 17, 1865.

Residence, Worcester, Mass.

## SAMUEL W. ABBOTT.

Grad. Harvard, 1862.

Asst. Surg. in Reg. Navy Nov. 11, 1861, to May 24, 1864.

Asst. Surg. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Sept. 3, 1864, age 27 [Woburn]. Surg. Nov. 2, 1864. Acting Brig. Surg. Feb. and Mar., 1865. Exp. July 24, 1865.

Residence, Wakefield, Mass.

## ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

## OSCAR C. DE WOLF.

Williams College, A. M. Grad. N. Y. Medical College, 1858.

Asst. Surg. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Sept. 14, 1861, age 26 [Chester]. Surg. 2d Mass. Cav. Nov. 13, 1862. Disch. for dis. Feb. 4, 1865.

Residence, Chicago, Ill.

## ALBERT R. RICE.

Grad. Jefferson Medical College, Phil., Pa., 1861.

Asst. Surg. 1st Mass. Cav. M. July 24, 1862 [Springfield]. Exp. Nov. 21, 1862. Asst. Surg. 49th M. V. I. M. Dec. 3, 1862. Exp. Sept. 1, 1863. A. A. Surg. U. S. N. Mar., 1864. Disch. Sept., 1865.

Residence, Springfield, Mass.

## HOMER H. WARNER.

Asst. Surg. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Dec. 16, 1862 [Springfield]. Resigned Aug. 20, 1864.

Residence, New York City.

## GEORGE STERNE OSBORNE.

Grad. Harvard, 1860. Harvard Medical School, 1863.

Acting Asst. Surg. July 8, 1862, to Sept. 9, 1862.

Asst. Surg. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Apr. 1, 1863, age 24 [So. Danvers]. With regt. continuously to Jan. 23, 1864. Promoted Maj. and Surg. 5th Mass. Cav. Dec. 30, 1863. Resigned May 7, 1864. Acting Asst. Surg. May 16, 1864, to Sept. 28, 1865.

Residence, Peabody, Mass.

## SAMUEL H. DURGIN.

Asst. Surg. M. Aug. 8, 1864 [Alton, N. H.]. With regiment from Aug., 1864, to Appomattox C. H., 1865. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, Boston, Mass.

## CHAPLAINS.

## WILLIAM C. PATTERSON.

Chaplain. M. Dec. 30, 1861, age 50 [Dedham.]. Resigned Aug. 18, 1862.

Residence, ———.

GEORGE W. GORHAM.

Private, Co. F. M. Dec. 29, 1863, age 43 [Holyoke]. Chaplain, Sept. 18, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.

CAPTAINS.

MARCUS A. MOORE.

Capt. Lt. Dragoons, M. V. M.  
Capt. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Oct. 31, 1861, age 37 [Waltham]. Dismissed Jan. 5, 1863.

\*WILLIAM GIBBS.

Col. of 1st Mass. Art'y, M. V. M. Resigned spring of 1854. Fall of 1854, Commander of Waltham Light Dragoons. In M. V. M. 28 yrs. previous to war.  
Capt. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Oct. 31, 1861, age 45 [Waltham]. Resigned Feb. 3, 1862.

LUCIUS RICHMOND.

Capt. Lt. Dragoons M. V. M.  
Capt. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Oct. 31, 1861, age 31 [No. Bridgewater]. Capt. 4th Cav. Exp. Dec. 17, 1864.  
Residence, Brockton, Mass.

OREN R. SHAW.

1st Lieut. Lt. Dragoons M. V. M.  
Capt. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Nov. 25, 1861, age 42 [Boston]. Resigned Jan. 30, 1862.  
Residence, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DAVID B. KEITH.

In U. S. A. before the war.  
1st. Lieut. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Sept. 25, 1861, aged 30 [Boston]. Capt. Nov. 25, 1861. Resigned June 27, 1862. 2d Lieut. 4th Mass. Cav. M. July 21, 1863. Capt. Dec. 24, 1863. Maj. Dec. 28, 1863. Disch. for dis. Nov. 17, 1864.  
Residence, Roxbury, Mass.

CASPAR CROWNINSHIELD.

Grad. Harvard, 1860.  
Capt. 20th regiment, M. V. I. July 10, 1861. Resigned Nov. 25, 1861.  
Capt. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Nov. 25, 1861, age 24 [Boston]. Maj. 2d Mass. Cav. Jan. 30, 1863. Lieut.-Col. Mar. 1, 1864. Col. Oct. 21, 1864. Resigned June 16, 1865. Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. V. Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war."  
Residence, Boston, Mass.

\*JAMES H. CASE.

1st Lieut. Lt. Dragoons, 1st Div. M. V. M.  
Capt. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Nov. 25, 1861, age 43 [Bridgewater]. Capt. 4th Mass. Cav. Disch. for dis. Apr. 6, 1864.

ARNOLD A. RAND.

Private 4th Batt. M. V. I. Apr. 14, 1861.  
Second Lieut. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Dec. 27, 1861, age 24 [Boston]. Capt. Feb. 4, 1862. Disch. June 10, 1863. Capt. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen. U. S. V. June 3, 1863. Resigned Jan. 12, 1864. Lieut.-Col. 4th Mass. Cav. Dec. 3, 1863. Col. Jan. 22, 1864. Resigned Feb. 3, 1865.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.



**HORACE N. WELD.**

Five years in U. S. A. before war. Sergt. Boston L. A. Apr. 20 to Aug. 3, 1861.  
 2d Lieut. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Dec. 19, 1861, age 41 [Boston]. Capt. Feb. 7, 1862. Resigned Mar. 16, 1863. 2d Lieut., Aug. 24, 1863. Capt. Nov. 18, 1863.  
 Maj. 5th Mass. Cav. Jan. 22, 1864. Lieut.-Col. Feb. 15, 1865. Exp. Oct. 31, 1865. (On staff of Brig.-Gen. Pierce, Boston, Mar. to Aug., 1863).  
 Residence, Campello, Mass.

**MYRON C. PRATT.**

2d and 1st Lieut. M. Dec. 1, 1861, age 30 [Holyoke]. Capt. July 19, 1862.  
 Killed, Nov. 3, 1862, Snicker's Gap, Va.

**GREENLEAF W. BATCHELDER.**

1st Lieut. and Adjt. M. Oct. 31, 1861, age 22 [Boston]. Capt. June 28, 1862, (not M.). Resigned Sept. 13, 1862.  
 Residence, Boston, Mass.

**CHANNING CLAPP.**

Grad. Harvard, 1855.  
 1st. Lieut. M. Dec. 19, 1861 [Boston]. Capt. Sept. 14, 1862. A. A. Gen. U. S. V. May 12, 1863. With Brig.-Gen. Benham's Engineer Brigade until end of war. Exp. July, 1865, as Bvt. Maj.  
 Residence, Boston, Mass.

**CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR.**

Grad. Harvard, 1856.  
 In Boston City Guards, 1857-58. Adjt. 1st M. V. M. 1859. 4th Batt. 1860-1. 1st Lieut. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Dec. 19, 1861, age 26 [Quincy]. Capt. Oct. 30, 1862. In command of Cos. C and D, body gd., at Gen. Meade's hdqrs. 1864. Lieut.-Col. 5th Mass. Cav. July 15, 1864. Col. Feb. 15, 1865. Resigned Aug. 1, 1865. Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. V. Mar. 13, 1865, "for distinguished gallantry and efficiency at the battles of Secessionville, So. Mountain, and Antietam, and for meritorious services during the war."  
 Residence, Quincy, Mass.

**\*RANDOLPH M. CLARK.**

Grad. Harvard, 1855.  
 1st Lieut. M. Dec. 26, 1861, age 26 [Dedham]. Acting Adj. 2d Batt. Beaufort, 1862. Capt. Jan. 6, 1863 (not M.). Disch. Aug. 8, 1863.

**JOHN G. THAYER.**

2d Lieut. M. Dec. 19, 1861, age 32 [Waltham]. 1st Lieut. Feb. 4, 1862. Capt. Feb. 1, 1863. Disch. for dis. Feb. 15, 1864.  
 Residence, —.

**\*MONTGOMERY RITCHIE.**

Capt. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Nov. 25, 1862 [Geneseo, N. Y.]. Resigned May 6, 1864. Never with regt. On staff of Gen. Augur, Washington, D. C.

**HENRY PICKERING BOWDITCH.**

Grad. Harvard, 1861. Harvard Medical School, 1868.  
 2d Lieut. M. Nov. 5, 1861, age 22 [Boston]. 1st Lieut. June 28, 1862. Capt. May 13, 1863. Wounded in right arm (gunshot) Nov. 27, 1863, New Hope Ch. Disch. for dis. Feb. 15, 1864. Maj. 5th Mass. Cav. Mar. 26, 1864. Resigned June 3, 1865.  
 Residence, Jamaica Plain, Mass.



PETER S. KING



CORPL. JOSEPH GAY



ALEXANDER McDONALD



ISAAC H. PRESCOTT



ALBERT S. SHEPARD



CORPL. GEO. M. WASHBURNE



HERBERT L. SHEPARD



MOSES F. WEBSTER.

Corp. Co. B. Light Dragoons, M. V. M.  
1st Lieut. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Dec. 12, 1861, age 45 [Boston]. Capt. July 3, 1863. Maj. 4th Mass. Cav. Oct. 18, 1864. Resigned July 7, 1865. (Injured, Feb., 1864, Barber's Ford, Fla.)  
Residence, Boston, Mass.

JOSHUA B. F. HOBBS.

Grad. Amherst. Received one year's instruction in cav. evolutions, in Europe.  
2d. Lieut. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Aug. 24, 1863, age 25 [Boston]. Capt. Nov. 19, 1863. Disch. for dis. Sept. 3, 1864.  
Residence, —.

JOSEPH C. MURPHY.

Served in U. S. Cav. from 1858 to 1863.  
1st Lieut. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Oct. 27, 1863, age 27 [Boston]. Capt. July 2, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.

HERBERT PELHAM CURTIS.

Grad. Harvard, 1851.  
2d Lieut. M. Dec. 19, 1861, age 31 [Boston]. 1st Lieut. and Adj. July 19, 1862. Capt. Feb. 6, 1864. July to Dec., 1863, on staff of Gen. Benham, Engineer Brigade. April, 1864, on duty in office of Gen. Holt, Judge Advo. Gen. U. S. A. Disch. from Vol. Ser. June 26, 1865. Appointed Maj. and Judge Advo. June, 1865. Maj. and Judge Advo. U. S. A. Feb. 25, 1867. Lieut.-Col. and Deputy Judge Advo. Gen. U. S. A.  
Residence, —.

DANIEL H. L. GLEASON.

Educated in common schools.  
Private Co. G. M. Sept. 25, 1861, age 20 [Holden]. Sergt. Com. Sergt. Co. G, Oct., 1861. 1st Sergt. Co. F, Nov., 1861. 2d Lieut. July 27, 1862. 1st Lieut. Feb. 1, 1863. Capt. Jan. 27, 1864. Wounded May 1, 1863, Rapidan Sta. Wounded June 3, 1863, White Sulphur Sp. (sabre cut on head). Highly commended for gallantry (in reports) by Gens. Pleasanton and Duffié. Severely wounded May 11, 1864, near Ground Squirrel Ch. (gunshot in hip). Highly complimented and Bvt. Maj. on the field by Maj.-Gen. D. McM. Gregg. Disch. for dis. Sept. 14, 1864.  
Residence, Natick, Mass.

JAMES J. HIGGINSON.

Grad. Harvard, 1857.  
2d Lieut. M. Jan. 6, 1863, age 26 [Boston]. 1st Lieut. Jan. 4, 1864. Capt. Sept. 1, 1864. Resigned May 27, 1865, Bvt. Maj. Prisoner June 17, 1863, Aldie. Confined in Libby. Exchanged Mar. 6, 1864. On detached service with Cos. C and D, Gen. Meade's hdqrs. June, 1864, to May, 1865. Bvt. Maj. April 9, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war."  
Residence, New York.

EDWARD S. WILSON.

Eight years in Spanish Army (3 years studying cav. and inf. tactics and engineering in Gov. and Mil. Academies at Madrid).  
2d Lieut. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Aug. 24, 1863, age 35 [Bristol, R. I.]. 1st Lieut. Dec. 10, 1863. Capt. Sept. 2, 1864. Wounded and prisoner May 9, 1864, Sheridan's Raid. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.



**\*JOHN DREW.**

Private Co. C. M. Sept. 17, 1861, age 21 [Chelsea]. Corp., Sergt., and 1st Sergt. Co. C. 2d Lieut. Feb. 2, 1864. 1st Lieut. Nov. 14, 1864. Capt. May 30, 1865. Exp. June 26, 1865.

**JAMES A. BALDWIN.**

Bugler Co. A. M. Oct. 22, 1861, age 18 [Malden]. Corp., Sergt., Q. M. Sergt. 2d Lieut. Feb. 16, 1864. 1st Lieut. Nov. 13, 1864. Capt. Sept. 3, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865. On detached ser. with Co. C and D, Gen. Meade's hdqrs. June, 1864, to May, 1865.

Residence, Chicago, Ill.

**DAVID W. HERRICK.**

Private Co. D. M. Oct. 12, 1861, age 35 [Boston]. Pro. Sergt. Reënlisted Jan. 30, 1864. 2d Lieut. Feb. 2, 1864. 1st Lieut. Nov. 13, 1864. Capt. June 17, 1865. Exp. June 26, 1865. Wounded in right arm and left breast (gunshot) June 17, 1863, Aldie. Disabled from June 18, 1863, to Mar. 1864. Mar., 1865, dtld. Asst. Inspector of Fortifications, to Lieut.-Col. Stone, City Point, Va. Returned to regt. in April, 1865.

Residence, Brighton, Mass.

**GEORGE LEWIS BRADBURY.**

Private Co. D. M. Oct. 30, 1861, age 18 [Boston]. Corp. Apr. 10, 1862. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Sergt. May 1, 1864. Sergt.-Maj. July 18, 1864. 2d Lieut. Oct. 28, 1864. 1st Lieut. and Adj. Dec. 17, 1864. Capt. June, 1865 (not M.). Exp. June, 1865. Capt. 5th Mass. Cav. M. June 17, 1865. Exp. Oct. 31, 1865.

Residence, Indianapolis, Ind.

**FIRST LIEUTENANTS.****CHARLES E. RICE.**

Member of National Lancers before the war.

1st Lieut. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Oct. 31, 1861, age 24 [Brighton]. Resigned Apr. 30, 1862. Capt. 2d Mass. Cav. Feb. 9, 1863. Disch. for dis. Oct. 22, 1864. 2d Lieut. 1st Batt. Frontier Cav. Dec. 27, 1864. Capt. Dec. 29, 1864. Maj. Mar. 15, 1865. Exp. June 30, 1865.

Residence, Brighton, Mass.

**WALTER MILES.**

Member of National Lancers before the war.

1st Lieut. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Oct. 31, 1861, age 32 [Charlestown]. Resigned Mar. 6, 1862.

Residence, —.

**\*FREEMAN H. SHIVERICK.**

Member of N. Bridgewater Dragoons before the war.

1st Lieut. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Dec. 12, 1861, age 33 [No. Bridgewater]. Resigned July 26, 1862.

**EDWARD R. MERRILL.**

3d Lieut. Light Dragoons, M. V. M.

1st Lieut. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Dec. 21, 1861, age 31 [Boston]. Exp. Feb. 15, 1864. Nov. 29, 1863, wounded in right knee (gunshot) at Parker's Store. Capt. 5th Mass. Cav. Apr. 5, 1864. Declined commission. Capt. 1st Frontier Cav. Mar. 20, 1865. Declined commission.

Residence, New York City.

**RUFUS D. HILLS.**

4th Lieut. Light Dragoons, M. V. M.  
1st Lieut. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Dec. 19, 1861, age 29 [New Bedford]. Resigned  
Feb. 3, 1862.  
Residence, —.

**\*LUCIUS W. KNIGHT.**

Sergt. Co. A. Light Dragoons, M. V. M.  
1st Lieut. and Regtl. Q. M. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Sept. 9, 1861, age 31 [Boston].  
Exp. Sept. 27, 1864. A. A. Q. M. 1st Brig. 2d Cav. Div. Aug. 15, 1863.

**EDWARD A. BRACKETT.**

Member of Lt. Dragoons before the war.  
1st Lieut. and Batt. Q. M. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Oct. 25, 1861, age 41 [Winchester]. Resigned Mar. 6, 1862.  
Residence, —.

**MILTON R. BOWEN.**

1st Lieut. and Batt. Q. M. M. Dec. 2, 1861, age 33 [Dorchester]. Resigned  
July 26, 1862.  
Residence, —.

**FRANCIS WASHBURN.**

Grad. Scientific School, Harvard U., 1859.  
2d Lieut. M. Dec. 26, 1861, age 24 [Lancaster]. 1st Lieut. Mar. 7, 1862.  
Capt. 2d Mass. Cav. Jan. 26, 1863. Lieut.-Col. 4th Mass. Cav. Feb. 1, 1864.  
Col. Feb. 4, 1865. Died of wounds Apr. 22, 1865. Bvt. Brig.-Gen. "to date from  
April 6, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at High Bridge, Va."

**\*JOHN L. BRIGHAM.**

Private Co. M. M. Dec. 17, 1861 [Boston]. Regtl. Com. Sergt. 1st Lieut.  
and Regtl. Com. of Sub. Mar. 7, 1862. Exp. Nov. 6, 1864. Capt. and Com. of  
Sub. Oct. 25, 1864, staff of Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan. "Honorably M. out as Capt.  
and Bvt. Maj., Oct. 9, 1865."

**\*HENRY T. DAVIS.**

Grad. Harvard, 1844.  
2d Lieut. M. Oct. 31, 1861, age 37 [Boston]. 1st Lieut. May 1, 1862. Re-  
signed Apr. 9, 1864. Bvt. Capt. A. D. C. to Brig.-Gen. Devens Mar. 1, 1863.  
Capt. 10th U. S. Cav.

**GEORGE BLADGEN.**

Grad. Harvard, 1856.  
Member of Boston Cadets 1857-59. 1st Lieut. 1st M. V. M. 1859-60.  
2d Lieut. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Dec. 26, 1861 [Boston]. 1st Lieut. July 27, 1862.  
Capt. 2d Mass. Cav. Jan. 13, 1863. Maj. Mar. 1, 1864. Exp. June 2, 1865.  
Acted as A. A. G. staff of Col. Lowell. Asst. to Com. Gen. of Prisoners fall of  
1864 to June, 1865.  
Residence, New York City.

**WILLIAM HATHAWAY FORBES.**

Harvard, 1860.  
2d Lieut. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Dec. 26, 1861, age 21 [Milton]. 1st Lieut. July  
27, 1862. Capt. 2d Mass. Cav. Jan. 14, 1863. Maj. May 12, 1863. Lieut.-Col.  
Oct. 21, 1864. Exp. May 15, 1865. Prisoner July 6, 1864, Aldie, in fight with  
Mosby. Confined at Lynchburg, Va., Macon, Ga., Charleston and Columbia, S. C.  
Escaped from Columbia but recaptured. Exchanged Dec., 1864.  
Residence, Milton, Mass.

**LUCIUS H. MORRILL.**

Member of Lt. Dragoons before the war.

2d Lieut. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Nov. 12, 1861, age 34 [New Bedford]. 1st Lieut. Sept. 14, 1862. Capt. 4th Mass. Cav. Aug. 5, 1863. Exp. Dec. 27, 1864.  
Residence, —.

**NATHANIEL BOWDITCH.**

Grad. Scientific School, Harvard U., 1861.

2d Lieut. M. Nov. 5, 1861, age 21 [Boston]. 1st Lieut. and Adj. Oct. 30, 1862. Died Mar. 18, 1863, of wounds received Mar. 17, Kelly's Ford, Acting A. A. Gen. to Col. Duffié commanding Brigade.

**\*CHARLES V. HOLT.**

Com. Sergt. Co. B. M. Sept. 17, 1861, age 21 [Cambridgeport]. 1st. Sergt. 2d Lieut. July 27, 1862. 1st Lieut. Feb. 3, 1863. Transferred to 4th Mass. Cav. Disch. for dis. July 26, 1864.

**ALTON E. PHILLIPS.**

Member of Springfield Horse Guards before the war.

1st Sergt. Co. E. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Sept. 18, 1861, age 22 [Chicopee]. 2d Lieut. Mar. 7, 1862. 1st Lieut. Jan. 16, 1863. Died of wounds (received at Rapidan Sta.) May 4, 1863.

**ALBERT F. RAY.**

Sergt. Co. D. M. Sept. 23, 1861, age 20 [Haverhill]. Sergt.-Maj. 2d Lieut. June 28, 1862. 1st Lieut. Jan. 27, 1863. Acting Adj. 3d [Independent] Batt. 1863. Capt. 4th Mass. Cav. Jan. 19, 1864. Maj. May 8, 1865 (not M.). Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.

Residence, Haverhill, Mass.

**CHARLES CHAUNCEY PARSONS.**

Grad. Harvard, 1860.

2d Lieut. M. Aug. 22, 1862, age 21 [Cambridge]. 1st Lieut. Feb. 13, 1863. Capt. 5th Mass. Cav. Jan. 7, 1864. Maj. May 30, 1865 (not M.). Disch. for dis. June 16, 1865.

Residence, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**GEORGE M. FILLBROWN.**

Private Co. F, 4th M. V. M. about three years before the war, and M. into ser. Apr. 22, 1861. Exp. July 22, 1861.

Private Co. B, 1st Mass. Cav. M. Sept. 17, 1861, age 20 [Foxboro]. Corp. Com. Sergt. 2d Lieut. Oct. 30, 1862. 1st Lieut. May 12, 1863. Exp. June 25, 1864. Received severe gunshot wound through abdomen June 17, 1863, Aldie.

Residence, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

**JOHN A. GOODWIN.**

Com. Sergt. Co. B. M. Sept. 12, 1861, age 22 [Boston]. Sergt. Maj. 2d Lieut. Dec. 4, 1862. 1st Lieut. May 13, 1863. Exp. May 15, 1865. A. A. Q. M. Cav. Dept. Washington, D. C., Apr. 13, 1863; returned to regiment Apr. 30, 1864. Wounded and prisoner, May 9, 1864, Sheridan's Raid.

Residence, —.

**HARRISON HOLT.**

2d Lieut. 55th M. V. I. May 16, 1863. 1st Lieut. June 7, 1863. Resigned Oct. 14, 1863.

1st Lieut. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Nov. 9, 1863, age 21 [Andover]. Disch. for dis. July 26, 1864.

Residence, —.



**EDWARD PAYSON HOPKINS.**

Left Class of 1864, Williams College, to join regiment.

1st Lieut. M. Jan. 2, 1864, age 21 [Williamstown]. Killed, Ashland, Va., May 11, 1864.

**WILLIAM W. WARDELL.**

1st Sergt. Co. C. M. Sept. 17, 1861, age 22 [Somerville]. Sergt. Maj. Feb. 1862. 2d Lieut. Jan. 16, 1863. 1st Lieut. and Adj. Jan. 2, 1864. A. D. C. to Gen. Davies, Apr. 23, 1864. Killed May 28, 1864, Ennons Church, Va.

**CHARLES A. LONGFELLOW.**

Private 1st Mass. Battery, 1863 (not M.).

2d Lieut. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Mar. 27, 1863, age 19 [Cambridge]. Acting Adj. Aug., 1863. Severely wounded Nov. 27, 1863, New Hope Church (gunshot). 1st Lieut. Jan. 24, 1864 (not M.). Disch. for dis. Feb. 15, 1864. 1st Lieut. 5th Mass. Cav. Jan. 7, 1864; declined commission.

Residence, Boston, Mass.

**\*EDWARD J. RUSSELL.**

Com. Sergt. Co. B. M. Sept. 14, 1861, age 21 [Lawrence]. 2d Lieut. Feb. 3, 1863. 1st Lieut. Feb. 16, 1864. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

**LAWRENCE N. DUCHESNEY.**

Private Co. F, 6th M. V. M. Apr. 16, 1861. Exp. Aug. 2, 1861.

Private Co. H, 1st Mass. Cav. M. Nov. 22, 1861, age 18 [Lawrence]. Corp. Jan. 1, 1862. Sergt. Feb. 1, 1862. 2d Lieut. Jan. 16, 1863. 1st Lieut. Feb. 16, 1864 (not M.). June 17, 1863, Aldie, injured and prisoner; in Libby; confined in dungeon as hostage 73 days; July 19, 1864, removed to Salisbury; Oct. 19, 1864, escaped from car en route to Danville; reached U. S. lines at Knoxville, Jan. 13, 1865. Exp. Apr. 3, 1865. Capt. 1st Batt. Frontier Cav. M. V. [attached to 26th N. Y. Cav.] Mar. 20, 1865. Exp. June 30, 1865.

Residence, Lawrence, Mass.

**HARRY D. LITTLEFIELD.**

Private 8th Mass. Batt'y, June 19, 1862. Q. M. Sergt. Exp. Nov. 29, 1862. 2d Lieut. 15th Mass. Batt'y. Dec. 18, 1862. Disch. for dis. Sept. 26, 1863.

1st Sergt. Co. L [New Batt.], 1st Mass. Cav. M. Jan. 6, 1864, age 22 [Roxbury]. 2d Lieut. Mar. 8, 1864. 1st Lieut. and Act'g Adj. Sept. 3, 1864. Exp. Oct. 22, 1864. 1st Lieut. 11th Batt. L. Art'y, M. V., commissioned Sept. 6, 1864. Exp. June 16, 1865.

Residence, Boston, Mass.

**\*NEWELL B. ALLEN.**

Private 1st Batt. L. A., M. V. M., May 18, 1861. Exp. Aug. 2, 1861. In 8th Batt. L. A., M. V. M., May 30, 1862. Exp. Nov. 29, 1862. Received honorable mention at battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862 [Sp. O. No. 8, Brig.-Gen. Cox, commanding 9th Army Corps.]

Private Co. I [New Batt.], 1st Mass. Cav. M. Dec. 5, 1863, age 25 [Chelsea]. 2d Lieut. Dec. 16, 1863. 1st Lieut. and Regtl. Q. M. Nov. 13, 1864. Exp. Jan. 2, 1865.

**JOHN W. MARTIN.**

Private. Sergt. and 1st Sergt. Co. H. M. Sept. 25, 1861, age 26 [Lawrence]. Reenlisted Jan. 5, 1864. 2d Lieut. Feb. 16, 1864. 1st Lieut. Nov. 13, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865. Leg fractured by fall of horse at Poolesville, Md.

Residence, Dixon, Ill.



**BENJAMIN G. MANN.**

Com. Sergt. Co. B. M. Sept. 12, 1861, age 26 [Charlestown]. Regtl. Com. Sergt. 1st Lieut. and Regtl. Com. Sub. Nov. 13, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, as Bvt. Capt. Prisoner Oct. 24, 1863, near Bealton Sta., escaped Oct. 28.  
Residence, —.

**JOHN W. HOWLAND.**

Private Co. C. M. Sept. 17, 1861, age 26 [Amherst]. Sergt. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. 2d Lieut. Jan. 16, 1864. 1st Lieut. Nov. 13, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, as Bvt. Capt. "for gallant and meritorious conduct, to date from April 9, 1865." On detached ser. with Co. C and D, Gen. Meade's hdqrs.  
Residence, Amherst, Mass.

**\*WILLIAM FOY SMITH.**

Private Co. I [New Batt.]. M. Dec. 5, 1863, age 22 [Boston]. Corp. Acting 1st Sergt. Acting Sergt.-Maj. [New Batt.]. 2d Lieut. Jan. 16, 1864. 1st Lieut. Nov. 13, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865. Wounded through right lung, and prisoner May 11, 1864, Ashland, Va.

**GEORGE W. MARTIN.**

Sergt. Co. H. M. Oct. 9, 1861, age 22 [Manchester]. Sergt. of Pioneers. Reënlisted Dec. 29, 1863. 2d Lieut. Nov. 13, 1864. 1st Lieut. May 26, 1865 (not M.). Resigned June 5, 1865.  
Residence, Oakland, Cal.

**GEORGE W. FLAGG.**

Corp., Sergt. and 1st Sergt. Co. E. M. Sept. 18, 1861, age 20 [Conway]. Reënlisted Dec. 29, 1863. 2d Lieut. Nov. 13, 1864. Acting Adj. Jan., 1865. 1st Lieut. May 26, 1865. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, Chicopee, Mass.

**TIMOTHY P. LYMAN.**

Private, Corp., and Sergt. Co. E. M. Oct. 5, 1861, age 27 [Goshen]. Reënlisted Feb. 19, 1864. 2d Lieut. Sept. 3, 1864. 1st Lieut. May 26, 1865. Exp. June 26, 1865. Prisoner June 17, 1863, Aldie; in Libby and Belle Isle, 39 days. Paroled July 26, 1863. On detached ser. as Sergt. of Pro. Guard, Oct. 10, 1863, to Feb. 10, 1864, Washington.  
Residence, Goshen, Mass.

**SECOND LIEUTENANTS.****GEORGE F. JENNINGS.**

Private Co. A, Light Dragoons, M. V. M.  
2d Lieut. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Dec. 19, 1861, age 30 [Boston]. Resigned, Mar. 25, 1862.  
Residence, —.

**LOUIS CABOT.**

Grad. Harvard, 1858.  
2d Lieut. M. Dec. 26, 1861, age 25 [Brookline]. 1st Lieut. 2d Mass. Cav. Jan. 15, 1863. Capt. May 12, 1863. Maj. 4th Mass. Cav. Feb. 25, 1864. Resigned Jan. 17, 1865.  
Residence, Brookline, Mass.

**\*HORACE M. BUTLER.**

Sergt. Co. E. M. Oct. 9, 1861, age 34 [Springfield]. Regtl. Q. M. Sergt. 2d Lieut. and Batt. Q. M. Mar. 26, 1862. Dismissed Dec. 28, 1863.



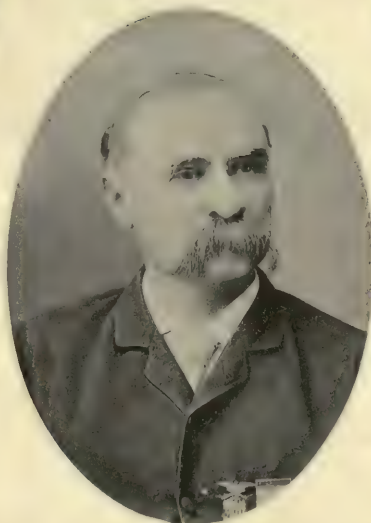
CORPL. WILLIAM B. BUCHANAN



ALVAN BARRUS



SERGT. WILLIAM TOBEY



SERGT. THOMAS PRESTON



JEREMIAH T. DALY



ANDREW J. DUNHAM



EDWARD FAHEY



**WILLIAM COUPE.**

1st Sergt. Co. D. M. Sept. 17, 1861, age 27 [Pawtucket, R. I.]. 2d Lieut. Mar. 27, 1862. Resigned, Dec. 13, 1862. Prisoner Sept. 4, 1862, Monocacy, Md. Residence, South Attleboro, Mass.

**FRANK W. HAYDEN.**

Sergt. Co. E. M. Oct. 23, 1861, age 26 [So. Reading]. 2d Lieut. Sept. 14, 1862. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864. Prisoner Mar. 17, 1863, near Bealton. Asst. Pro. Mar., Washington, D. C., from Oct., 1863, to Mar., 1864. Transf. 2d Lieut. 1st Batt. Frontier Cav. M. V. (26th N. Y. Cav.) May 28, 1864. 1st Lieut. Mar. 7, 1865. Exp. July 7, 1865. Residence, Wakefield, Mass.

**BENJAMIN T. O. SNOW.**

Q. M. Sergt. Co. A. M. Sept. 17, 1861, age 30 [Boston]. Regtl. Q. M. Sergt., May 26, 1862. 2d Lieut. Feb. 1, 1863. Disch. for dis. Feb. 15, 1864. Residence, —.

**PATRICK T. JACKSON, JR.**

Harvard, 1865. Left before graduating to serve in war.

2d Lieut. M. Apr. 16, 1863, age 18 [Boston]. Acting Adjt. and mustering officer winter of 1863-64. 1st Lieut. 5th Mass. Cav. Mar. 14, 1864. Discharged Dec. 1, 1865.

Residence, Boston, Mass.

**\*WILLIAM CHASE.**

Private Co. L. M. Sept. 25, 1861, age 26 [Haverhill]. 2d Lieut. May 12, 1863. Transf. to 4th Mass. Cav. Resigned, Feb. 9, 1864.

**\*CHARLES O. PHILLIPS.**

Sergt. Co. E. M. Sept. 18, 1861, age 23 [Deerfield]. 2d Lieut. May 13, 1863. 1st Lieut. 4th Mass. Cav., Aug. 5, 1863. Exp. May 7, 1865.

**FRANCIS O. LOMBARD.**

Sergt. Co. F. M. Sept. 14, 1861, age 26 [Springfield]. 2d Lieut. May 30, 1863. Killed (before M.) Nov. 27, 1863, New Hope Church, "while heroically endeavoring to bear away a wounded soldier in his arms."

**HUGH CAREY.**

Warrant officer in U. S. Navy before the war.

Sergt. and 1st Sergt. Co. B. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Sept. 12, 1861, age 30 [Boston]. 2d Lieut. May 30, 1863. Killed (before M.) June 17, 1863, Aldie, "while fighting bravely and refusing to surrender."

**CHARLES W. DYER.**

Private and Sergt. Co. G. M. Oct. 5, 1861, age 19 [Boston]. 2d Lieut. Jan. 20, 1864. Exp. Sept. 3, 1864. Residence, Boston, Mass.

**HENRY F. REED.**

Sergt. Co. D. M. Sept. 17, 1861, age 43 [Medford]. Pioneer Sergt. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. 1st Sergt. 2d Lieut. Jan. 2, 1864. Refused commission. Exp. June 29, 1865.

Residence, Medford, Mass.



**DUETT C. CLARK.**

Private Co. F. M. Sept. 14, 1861, age 23 [Westfield]. Sergt. 1st Sergt. 2d Lieut. Feb. 16, 1864 (not M.). Exp. Nov. 7, 1864. Severely wounded in right arm (gunshot), Oct. 17, 1863, Auburn. Reënlisted Dec. 18, 1864, in Frontier Cav. Co. transf. to 3d Mass. Cav. 2d Lieut. Feb. 8, 1865. Capt. Oct. 5, 1865. (not M.) Exp. Sept. 28, 1865.

Residence, East Hartford, Conn.

**CORNELIUS KALER.**

Private, Co. D. 5th M. V. I., Apr. 19, 1861. Exp. July 31, 1861.

Private Co. D. 1st Mass. Cav. M. Sept. 23, 1861, age 21 [Haverhill]. Corp. Apr. 1, 1862. Sergt. Dec. 3, 1863. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. 2d Lieut. Mar. 1, 1864 (declined commission). Wounded and pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie, escaped. Pris. Oct. 17, 1863, Auburn, escaped. 1st Lieut. 5th Mass. Cav., Mar. 8, 1864. Capt. April 30, 1864. Exp. Oct. 31, 1865.

Residence, Kennebunk, Me.

**\*CHARLES H. STEVENS.**

Sergt. Co. B. M. Sept. 17, 1861, aged 27 [Melrose]. Transf. to Co. G. 1st Sergt. 2d Lieut. Jan. 2, 1864 (not M.). Exp. Sept. 24, 1864. Wounded in hands, July 28, 1864, New Market, Va.

**DANIEL D. HEWS.**

Sergt. Co. A. M. Sept. 14, 1861, age 23 [Boston]. Reënlisted Jan. 4, 1864. 2d Lieut. Nov. 13, 1864. Resigned May 20, 1865.

Residence, Maplewood, Mass.

**GEORGE HOWE [Louis Black].**

1st Sergt. Co. M. [New Batt.]. M. Jan. 14, 1864, aged 22 [Springfield]. 2d Lieut. Nov. 13, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

**GEORGE B. DAVIS.**

Q. M. Sergt. Co. I. [New Batt.]. M. Dec. 5, 1863, age 18 [Springfield]. Regtl. Q. M. Sergt. Nov. 1, 1864. 2d Lieut. May 16, 1865. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

**JAMES O. JOSSELYN.**

Private Co. C. M. Aug. 15, 1862, age 31 [Roxbury]. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Regtl. Com. Sergt. Nov. 1, 1864. 2d Lieut. May 26, 1865 (not M.). Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, Boston Highlands, Mass.

**EDWARD B. BINGAY.**

Private Co. G. M. Sept. 25, 1861, age 24 [Boston]. Reënlisted Feb. 1, 1864. Sergt. Co. F. 2d Lieut. May 26, 1865 (not M.). Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

**ADJUTANTS.**

G. W. Batchelder,  
Nathaniel Bowditch,  
H. Pelham Curtis,  
William W. Wardell,  
George L. Bradbury,

H. D. Littlefield (Acting),  
C. A. Longfellow (Acting),  
P. T. Jackson, Jr. (Acting),  
George W. Flaggs (Acting).

REGIMENTAL QUARTERMASTERS.

Lieut. Lucius W. Knight,

Lieut. Newell B. Allen.

REGIMENTAL COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.

Lieut. John L. Brigham,

Lieut. Benjamin G. Mann.

BATTALION QUARTERMASTERS.

Lieut. Lucius W. Knight,

Lieut. M. R. Bowen,

Lieut. E. A. Brackett,

Lieut. Horace M. Butler.

REGIMENTAL NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Name.	Co.	Termination of ser. and cause.	Residence.
SERGT. MAJORS.			
Albert F. Ray.	D.	2d Lieut. June 28, '62.	Haverhill, Mass.
Edward P. Light.	D.	Died of wds. June '64.	
John A. Goodwin.	B.	2d Lieut. Dec. 4, '62.	Died Nov. 20, '64. Killed May 28, '64. Indianapolis, Ind. Providence, R. I.
Daniel B. Sawyer.	A.	Reduced to ranks.	
William W. Wardell.	C.	2d Lieut. Jan. 16, '63.	
George L. Bradbury.	D.	2d Lieut. Oct. 28, '64.	
Charles D. Browning.	M(new).	June 26, '65, Exp.	
REGTL. Q. M. SERGTS.			
Horace M. Butler.	E.	2d Lieut. Mar. 26, '62.	Dead.
Horatio Wood.	K (old).	"D. for dis., July 2, '62."	Died June 23, '62.
William M. Rumery.	C.	2d Lieut. 2d Cav. Dec. 18, '62.	Dead.
George B. Muzzey.	I (old).	Disch. Nov. 16, '62 (G. O. W. D. Dec. 10, '62).	
Benjamin T. O. Snow.	A.	2d Lieut. Feb. 1, '63.	Dead.
Edward H. Adams.	A.	1st Lieut. 5th Mass. Cav. Mar. 8, '64.	
Josiah N. Brackett.	A.	Nov. 24, '64.	Boston, Mass.
George B. Davis.	I (new).	2d Lieut. May 16, '65.	Sixteen Acres, Mass.
Vashni H. Pease.	F.	June 26, '65, Exp.	
REGTL. COM. SERGTS.			
John L. Brigham.	M (old).	1st Lieut. Mar. 7, '62.	Dead.
Frank Miles.	M (old).	Died Oct. 10, '62, Hilton Head.	

Name.	Co.	Termination of ser. and cause.	Residence.
Benjamin G. Mann.	B.	1st Lieut. Nov. 13, '64.	Boston, Mass.
William O. Lincoln.	A.	Nov. 19, '62, G. O. W. D. No. 126.	
James O. Josselyn.	C.	2d Lieut. May 26, '65 (not M.).	Boston Highlands, Mass.
HOSPITAL STEWARDS.			
Curtis E. Munn.	H.	Asst. Surg. 27th Inf. July 5, '63.	Died, 1879. New York City.
Jeremiah Leavitt.	I (old).	June 26, '65, Exp.	
Henry B. Bates.	A.	Nov. 7, '64, Exp.	Jericho, Mo.
Jean O'Hara.	K (new).	Disch. July 18, '65, O. W. D.	
George H. Ruggles.	D.	Disch. for dis. Jan. 21, '64.	
CHIEF BUGLERS.			
William H. Fessenden.	L (old).	Disch. for dis. Apr. 22, '63.	Boston, Mass.
Timothy J. Powell.	E.	June 26, '65, Exp.	Boston, Mass.
Edward B. Prevear.	A.	Oct. 24, '64, Exp.	
Murray V. Livingston.	D.	June 29, '65. Exp.	Boston, Mass.
SADDLER SERGTS.			
Edward H. Adams.	A.	Regtl. Q. M. Sergt. Sept. 2, '63.	Dead.
Alexander M. McGregor.	F.	June 26, '65. Exp.	Salem, Mass.
SERGT. FARRIERS.			
Benjamin W. Norris.		Disch. for dis. Jan. 5, '64.	
PIONEER SERGTS.			
Henry F. Reed.	D.		Medford, Mass.
George W. Martin.	H.		Oakland, Cal.
Albert A. Sherman.	G.		Lexington, Mass.



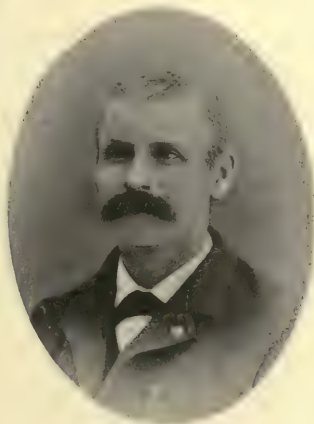
LUCIUS B. ANGIER



HENRY C. DAVIS



ALFRED H. KEAY



WILLIAM H. OVERTON



WILLIAM H. LEGG



GEO. H. WHITNEY

C COMPANY





The following shows the officers and non-commissioned officers of the different companies. Muster-roll of December, 1861:—

COMPANY A.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Capt.	Henry L. Higginson.	Corp.	Bradley H. Williams.
1st Lieut.	Edward R. Merrill.	Corp.	Joseph W. Richardson.
2d Lieut.	Horace N. Weld.	Corp.	John H. Burgess.
Sergt.	Daniel B. Sawyer.	Corp.	William M. Craig.
Sergt.	Gustave Evers.	Corp.	George H. Cavanaugh.
Sergt.	Josiah N. Brackett.	Corp.	Daniel D. Hews.
Sergt.	Augustus R. May.	Bugler.	James A. Baldwin.
Sergt.	George Nichols.	Bugler.	Edw. B. Prevear.
Sergt.	Theodore L. Brackett.	Farrier.	Abel Jones.
Corp.	Joseph S. Minot.	Farrier.	Enos Daily.
Corp.	George J. Coolidge.		

COMPANY B.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Capt.	Samuel E. Chamberlain.	Corp.	Maurice F. Quinn.
1st Lieut.	Moses Webster.	Corp.	Joseph S. Griffiths.
2d Lieut.	Charles V. Holt.	Corp.	James Hart.
1st Sergt.	Charles H. Wise.	Corp.	William Tobey.
Sergt.	Benjamin G. Mann.	Corp.	Thomas Preston.
Sergt.	Henry S. Gillman.	Bugler.	William D. Gourlay.
Sergt.	Edw. J. Russell.	Bugler.	James T. Carr.
Sergt.	George M. Fillebrown.	Farrier.	George Hartness.
Corp.	Alonzo Pierce.	Farrier.	George W. Bragg.
Corp.	William M. Martin.	Saddler.	Gustave Wancke.

COMPANY C.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Capt.	Orin R. Shaw.	Corp.	George H. Hilliard.
1st Lieut.	Walter Miles.	Corp.	John A. Glines.
1st Sergt.	Charles G. Davis.	Corp.	Samuel W. Harris.
Sergt.	William M. Rumery.	Corp.	John Drew.
Sergt.	William W. Wardell.	Corp.	Charles C. Quimby.
Sergt.	Samuel Wright.	Musician.	Joseph F. Ennis.
Sergt.	Josiah B. Snow.	Musician.	William H. H. Foster.
Sergt.	William A. Golliff.	Bl'ksmith.	Benjamin F. Lane.
Corp.	George A. Ayling.	Saddler.	William O. Russell.
Corp.	Alfred P. Jones.	Wagoner.	Ira B. Knowlton.
Corp.	Samuel D. Gale.		

## COMPANY D.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Capt.	Atherton H. Stevens, Jr.	Corp.	William H. Hatch.
2d Lieut.	George F. Jennings.	Corp.	Henry F. Reed.
1st Sergt.	William Coupe.	Corp.	George H. Salisbury.
Sergt.	Albert F. Ray.	Corp.	James Hamilton.
Sergt.	Charles Bowen.	Corp.	Charles F. Thurston.
Sergt.	George H. Teague.	Corp.	David W. Herrick.
Sergt.	Robert Pierce.	Corp.	Edw. O. Towne.
Sergt.	Eli A. Smith.	Corp.	George D. Odell.

## COMPANY E.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Capt.	Caspar Crowninshield.	Corp.	Alfred Clough.
Lieut.	Myron C. Pratt.	Corp.	James M. Coomes.
1st Sergt.	Alton E. Phillips.	Corp.	John B. Greer.
Sergt.	George W. Abbott.	Corp.	Hollis C. Pinkham.
Sergt.	Horace M. Butler.	Corp.	Charles H. Putnam.
Sergt.	Frank W. Hayden.	Corp.	James Stuart.
Sergt.	Gilbert L. Mixter.	Corp.	Solon Walton.
Sergt.	Charles O. Phillips.		

## COMPANY F.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Acting Capt.	David B. Keith.	Corp.	Bernard Newell.
2d Lieut.	Arnold A. Rand.	Corp.	Cy R. Prescott.
1st Sergt.	Daniel H. L. Gleason.	Corp.	George E. Woodbury.
Sergt.	Vashni H. Pease.	Corp.	John D. Rouse.
Sergt.	Duett C. Clark.	Corp.	Louis S. Allen.
Sergt.	Francis O. Lombard.	Bugler.	John G. Hanson.
Sergt.	Edwin O. Hyde.	Bugler.	Frank J. Weston.
Sergt.	Joseph Nevins.		

COMPANY G.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Capt.	David B. Keith.	Corp.	John Hurley.
1st Lieut.	Charles E. Rice.	Corp.	Albert Peeler.
2d Lieut.	Henry P. Bowditch.	Corp.	Orrin W. Harris.
Sergt.	William H. Guild.	Corp.	Calvin Rice.
Sergt.	Charles A. Keith.	Corp.	Michael H. Glass.
Sergt.	John B. Coombs.	Corp.	Sherman Lynde.
Sergt.	Thomas Martin.	Musician.	William H. Rice.
Sergt.	James E. Mulligan.	Musician.	Samuel N. Davenport.
Corp.	Levi W. Hayes.	Farrier.	William M. Burns.
Corp.	Josiah W. Ball.		

COMPANY H.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Capt.	Lucius M. Sargent.	Corp.	George W. Martin.
1st Lieut.	Charles F. Adams, Jr.	Corp.	John W. Martin.
2d Lieut.	Henry T. Davis.	Corp.	Lewis Hatch.
1st Sergt.	Charles M. Ainsley.	Corp.	Edw. Kelly.
Sergt.	Daniel W. Ladd.	Corp.	Stillman R. Durrell.
Sergt.	Oliver H. Clark.	Corp.	John N. Craigue.
Sergt.	Benjamin C. Pray.	Corp.	Thomas Taylor.
Sergt.	John M. Barnard.	Musician.	Joseph Atkins.
Sergt.	William Goss.	Musician.	Alfred M. Thorp.
Corp.	Edw. L. Wilkins.	Artificer.	Edw. W. Hilton.

COMPANY I.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Capt.	Lucius Richmond.	Corp.	Charles M. Packard.
1st Lieut.	Freeman H. Shiverick.	Corp.	Rufus H. Willis.
2d Lieut.	Nathan Merchant.	Corp.	John H. Walker.
1st Sergt.	Robert S. Capin.	Corp.	Joseph E. Cole.
Sergt.	George W. Leach.	Corp.	Joseph T. Stevens.
Sergt.	George N. Holmes.	Corp.	Francis O. Harlow.
Sergt.	William S. Huntington.	Bugler.	Henry T. Daggett.
Sergt.	John H. Leonard.	Bugler.	John D. Darling.
Sergt.	Francis S. Richardson.	Farrier.	Alfred Worthington.
Corp.	Benjamin Knight, Jr.	Farrier.	Ai J. Bailey.
Corp.	Matthew W. Lincoln.		



## COMPANY K.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Capt.	James H. Case.	Corp.	William W. Phinney.
Lieut.	Rufus D. Hills.	Corp.	Joseph R. Ricketson.
Lieut.	Lucius H. Morrill.	Corp.	Cyrus A. Richmond.
Sergt.	Albert H. Tirrell.	Corp.	Reuben L. Baker.
Sergt.	Preserved Bullock.	Corp.	Horace E. Dupee.
Sergt.	William T. Soule.	Corp.	Edmund Crockett.
Sergt.	Henry B. Tinkham.	Corp.	Chester D. Pratt, 2d.
Sergt.	John M. Whitecomb.	Corp.	Charles G. Baker.
Sergt.	Allen F. Belcher.		

## COMPANY L.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Capt.	William Gibbs.	Corp.	Edgar W. Goodnow.
1st. Lieut.	Greenleaf W. Batchelder.	Corp.	Alfred M. Sargent.
Sergt.	William R. Hoyt.	Corp.	Thomas Kief.
Sergt.	Niles G. Parker.	Corp.	Charles C. Atwood.
Sergt.	Silas S. Holmes.	Corp.	Ephraim C. Wetherbee.
Sergt.	Joseph W. Collins.	Corp.	Varnum E. Holmes.
Sergt.	John A. Caldwell.	Bugler.	George Spaulding.
Sergt.	William R. Peck.	Bugler.	Charles C. Cobleigh.
Corp.	William Chase.	Saddler.	William H. H. Wall.
Corp.	Edw. P. McCoy.	Wagoner.	Peter Gilson.

## COMPANY M.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Capt.	Marcus A. Moore.	Corp.	Robert Glenn.
2d Lieut.	John G. Thayer.	Corp.	John E. Gilman.
1st Sergt.	Owen A. Baxter.	Corp.	George E. Johnson.
Q. M. Sergt.	Charles D. Kendall.	Corp.	George D. Lawler.
Sergt.	Clotaire S. Gay.	Corp.	John E. Sylvester.
Sergt.	Thomas Miles.	Corp.	Horace G. Whitcomb.
Sergt.	Jonas L. Parks.	Bugler.	Samuel S. Gibson.
Sergt.	Henry W. Riddell.	Farrier.	Henry E. Hamilton.
Corp.	Andrew Clement, Jr.	Farrier.	Herman Mills.
Corp.	Erastus Dennett.	Saddler.	William H. Kaulbach.



COM. SERGT. ETHAN E. COBB



1ST SERGT. WILLIAM N. DAVIS



SERGT. JOHN A. GLINES



Q. M. SERGT. SAMUEL D. GALE



SERGT. ALVAH H. D. HOBES



The following shows non-commissioned officers of the different companies (new battalion). Muster roll of February, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
1st Sergt.	Joshua E. Lazell.	Corp.	Henry M. Goddard.
Sergt.	George B. Davis.	Corp.	William T. Hatch.
Sergt.	Clark D. Blood.	Corp.	Timothy Regan.
Sergt.	John Greenleaf.	Corp.	Timothy Pelton.
Sergt.	Charles A. Davis.	Corp.	Charles H. Jones.
Sergt.	Preston D. Alden.	Corp.	Henry C. Bruce.
Sergt.	Joseph B. Swift.	Musician.	Lawrence Clements.
Sergt.	Robert J. Warren.	Musician.	Joseph O. Merrill.

COMPANY K.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
1st. Sergt.	William Mulliken.	Corp.	George C. Jeffrey.
Q. M. Sergt.	Charles H. Morgan.	Corp.	Samuel Kennedy.
Sergt.	William H. Bates.	Corp.	John T. Hills.
Sergt.	George E. Hagar.	Corp.	Theodore Schuyler.
Sergt.	William Lucas.	Corp.	Henry Magee.
Sergt.	Jean O'Hara.	Corp.	Henry Walker.
Sergt.	Cornelius D. Sullivan.	Corp.	Charles H. Greely.
Corp.	Edmund C. Chapin.		

COMPANY L.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
1st Sergt.	Harry D. Littlefield.	Corp.	John B. Fields.
Q. M. Sergt.	Horace W. Otis.	Corp.	William A. James.
Com. Sergt.	Charles W. Sturtevant.	Corp.	John G. Wilson.
Sergt.	William Kavanaugh.	Corp.	George Green.
Sergt.	Edwin W. Brown.	Corp.	Edwin B. Daniells.
Sergt.	Milo C. Priest.	Corp.	John Morgan.
Sergt.	James Gillon.	Bugler.	George W. Coots.
Sergt.	James T. McCracken.	Bugler.	James T. Walsh.
Sergt.	Lyman E. Field.	Farrier.	Jeremiah Benson.
Corp.	John Fagan.	Saddler.	Frank Fricke.



## COMPANY M.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
1st Sergt.	Charles D. Browning.	Corp.	Edmund H. Gooding.
Q. M. Sergt.	James A. Ellis.	Corp.	John W. Kilcup.
Com. Sergt.	Lewis E. Prince.	Corp.	Charles B. Preston.
Sergt.	John B. Fisher.	Corp.	Edward P. Pierce.
Sergt.	George Howe.	Corp.	Lorenzo Stoddard.
Sergt.	William McFarland.	Farrier.	Charles McAvoy.
Sergt.	William H. McKinney.	Farrier.	John Jesser.
Sergt.	Stephen B. Stevens.	Saddler.	Horace W. Brown.
Corp.	John B. Fullerton.	Bugler.	Jeremiah Hurley.
Corp.	James Follet.		

## STATISTICS OF COMPANIES.

### COMPANY A.

- \*COOLIDGE, GEORGE J. 1st Sergt. Age 44. Boston. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Corp., Sergt., and 1st Sergt. in 1862. Reënlisted Jan. 4, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.
- WALSH, RICHARD R. 1st Sergt. Age 19. Boston. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Bugler, 1863. Corp. and Q. M. Sergt. 1864. On detached ser., Gen. Gregg's div. hdqrs. as Orderly. Reënlisted Jan. 4, 1864. In most eng. of regt. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B. (Age at M. 15 yrs. 7 mos.).  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- SAWYER, DANIEL B. 1st Sergt. Age 30. Boston. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Acting Sergt.-Maj. July 27, 1862. (Reduced to ranks.) Reënlisted Jan. 4, 1864. Died Nov. 20, 1864, Knight Gen. Hosp. In 1st L. Battery, M. V. M., May to Aug., 1861.
- \*\*BALDWIN, JAMES A. Q. M. Sergt.
- BLIELER, CHARLES. Q. M. Sergt. Age 19. Boston. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Reënlisted Feb. 23, 1864. Corp. Mar. 6, 1864. Sergt. July 1, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B. as Q. M. Sergt.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- BRACKETT, JOSIAH N. Q. M. Sergt. Age 29. Charlestown. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Regtl. Q. M. Sergt. Apr. 15, 1864.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- \*LEARY, MICHAEL A. Q. M. Sergt. Age 35. Boston. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Corp. and Sergt. Exp. Sept. 9, 1864.
- SMITH, ELIHU B. Q. M. Sergt. Age 21. Lancaster, N. H. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Corp. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Hot Springs, Ark.
- \*\*SNOW, BENJAMIN T. O. Q. M. Sergt. Age 30. Boston.
- READ, CHARLES A. Q. M. Sergt. Age 22. Boston. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Wounded (leg amputated) Sept. 13, 1863, Culpeper C. H. Disch. for dis. Apr. 15, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- \*EVERS, GUSTAVE. Com. Sergt. Age 36. Brighton. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Corp. Wounded and pris. Sept. 5, 1862, Poolesville. Disch. for dis. Dec. 28, 1862. Afterward Regtl. Sutler.
- LINCOLN, WILLIAM O. Com. Sergt. Age —. Boston. M. Dec. 24, 1861. Regtl. Com. Sergt. Apr. 10, 1862. With Co. at Annapolis and Hilton Head, where he was sick in hosp. June, 1862. In hosp. Beaufort, July, 1862. Eng. Antietam, Sharpsburg. Exp. Nov. 19, 1862. G. O. W. D. No. 126.  
Residence, Hingham, Mass.
- \*SMITH, DANA. Com. Sergt. Age 21. Boston. M. Sept. 16, 1861. Exp. Sept. 6, 1864.
- CAVANAUGH, GEORGE H. Sergt. Age 22. Boston. M. Oct. 8, 1861. Slightly wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie, and Aug. 29, 1864, Opequan Creek. Transferred to 6th N. Y. Horse Battery Nov. 1, 1863, as Cannoneer. In all eng. of regt. to June 3, 1864, when transferred to Horse Battery D., 2d Regulars. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Mattapan, Mass.

**\*\*HEWS, DANIEL D.** Sergt.

**HURLE, TIMOTHY.** Sergt. Age 33. Roxbury. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Wounded and pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Wounded in foot Nov. 29, 1863, Parker's Store. Wounded, 1864, Malvern Hill. Reënlisted Feb. 23, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.

Residence, —.

**LINSCOTT, JOHN F.** Sergt. Age 25. Chicopee. M. Aug. 14, 1862. Corp. Wounded in left foot June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, Denver, Col.

**MINOT, JOSEPH S.** Sergt. Age 24. Boston. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Disch. for dis. Apr. 1, 1863.

Residence, —.

**NICHOLS, GEORGE.** Sergt. Age 21. Boston. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Injured Sept., 1862. Sergt. Dec. 11, 1862. Wounded and pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Disch. for dis. Dec. 17, 1863.

Residence, —.

**SCHWARZ, CHARLES C.** Sergt. Age 21. Cambridge. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Sergt. Nov. 20, 1862. Killed June 17, 1863, Aldie.

**\*\*TEWKSBURY, JOHN.** Sergt.

**\*WHELAND, JOHN T.** Sergt. Age 32. Boston. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Corp. Reënlisted Jan. 4, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

**\*WILLIAMS, BRADLEY H.** Sergt. Age 22. Boston. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Corp. Disch. for dis. Dec. 27, 1862.

**\*CHASE, SAMUEL A.** Corp. Age 28. Boston. M. Aug. 2, 1862. Disch. for dis. Aug. 20, 1863.

**DOW, GEORGE W.** Corp. Age 31. Boston. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, Boston, Mass.

**HARRINGTON, WARREN.** Corp. Age 21. Boston. M. Feb. 24, 1862. Transferred to Co. H, and prom. 1st Sergt. Sept., 1862.

**HONNEUSE, FREDERICK.** Corp. Age 19. Roxbury. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Reënlisted Feb. 23, 1864. Wounded by Prov. Mar., March, 1864, Boston. Died Mar. 11, 1864, Mass. Gen. Hosp.

**\*McFLOY, HUGH.** Corp. Age 24. Boston. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Pris June 17, 1863, Aldie. Wounded in neck, minie-ball, Oct. 14, 1863, Auburn. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

**MOORE, CHARLES R.** Corp. Age 21. Hartland, Me. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Died Sept. 8, 1862, Washington, D. C., in Douglass Hosp.

**KERR, WILLIAM R.** Corp. Age 24. Boston. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, —.

**RICHARDS, ASHLEY H.** Corp. Age 21. Dalton. M. Jan. 4, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.

Residence, —.

**\*ROBERTS, JAMES.** Corp. Age 22. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Severely wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

**\*SHROEDER, AUGUST.** Corp. Age 25. Charlestown. M. Feb. 26, 1862. Slightly wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

**SHEPARD, RICHARD S.** Corp. Age 25. Boston. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Transferred to Navy.

Residence, —.

**PREVEAR, EDWARD B.** Bugler. Age 18. Leominster. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864, as Regtl. Bugler.

Residence, Boston, Mass.

**\*RAPPOLES, JOSEPH.** Wag. Age 19. Roxbury. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 4, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.



SMITH, ANDREW J. Wag. Age 25. Cambridge. M. Sept. 13, 1861. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, Cambridge, Mass.

BUTTERS, WILLARD, JR. Far. Age 27. Medford. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, —.

JONES, ABEL. Far. Age 39. Medford. M. Sept. 12, 1861. On detached ser. as Sergt., Far., and Blacksmith June 18, 1863, with Gen. Kilpatrick. Slightly wounded in right hip (bayonet) and pris. July 5, 1863, Emmetsburg. In Belle Isle and Richmond prison eighty days; paroled Sept. 20, 1863. In principal eng. of Co. to exp., Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, Cambridge, Mass.

\*ADAMS, EDWARD HENRY. Sad. Age 21. Boston. M. Dec. 24, 1862. Sad. Sergt. Jan. 3, 1863. Regtl. Q. M. Sergt. Sept. 2, 1863. 1st Lieut. in 5th Mass. Cav. Mar. 8, 1864. Exp. Oct. 31, 1865.

CALLAHAN, MICHAEL. Sad. Age 22. Lawrence. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Exp. Sept. 9, 1864.

Residence, Haverhill, Mass.

MCDEVITT, THOMAS F. B. Sad. Age 21. Boston. M. Aug. 13, 1862. Slightly wounded in left hip and foot June 17, 1863, Aldie. In all eng. of Co. to July, 1863. Disch. for dis. (caused by wounds) Feb. 17, 1864.

Residence, Portland, Ore.

ALLEN, WILLIAM. Age 21. Springfield. M. Aug. 15, 1862. Died Dec. 28, 1862, Potomac Creek, Va.

AMMAN, ANDREW. Age —. Roxbury. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Severely wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie. Died June 18, 1863.

ARMITAGE, GEORGE. Age 32. Leicester. M. July 31, 1862. On detached ser. at 3d corps hdqrs. 1863. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, —.

AUSTIN, NAHUM. Age 24. Boston. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Knee crushed by horse, and pris. Sept. 5, 1862, Poolesville. Paroled on field. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, Boston, Mass.

\*BAILEY, OTIS, JR. Age 22. Charlestown. M. Aug. 7, 1862. Termination of ser. by O. W. D. Dec. 7, 1863.

BAKER, JOHN. Age 22. Boston. M. Oct. 27, 1863. Furloughed from Campbell Gen. Hosp., Washington, May 17, 1864. Deserted Sept. 28, 1864.

Residence, —.

\*BAKER, WILLIAM. Age 26. Newton. M. Nov. 23, 1861. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.

BALDWIN, GEORGE W. Age 21. Abington. M. Aug. 9, 1862. "Sent to hosp. Nov. 22, 1862. Ordered to return to duty Jan. 29, 1863; failed to rejoin his command and became a 'deserter' from that date."

Residence, —.

BATES, HENRY B. Age 21. Chicopee. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Hosp. steward. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.

Residence, New York, N. Y.

BERNHARD, JOHN M. Age 23. Cambridge. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Paroled July 23, 1863. Deserted Oct., 1863.

Residence, —.

BERTRAND, LOUIS. Age 21. Boston. M. Aug. 18, 1862. Died Jan. 13, 1863.

BONNER, JOHN. Age 20. Methuen. M. June 23, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

BRANNON, PETER. Age 30. Boston. M. Dec. 24, 1861. Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 4, 1864.

Residence, —.

BRANNON, PETER. Age 33. Chelsea. M. Dec. 3, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. H.

Residence, —.



BRACKETT, THEODORE L. Age 30. Newton. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Pris. of war. Paroled [July 21-Aug. 13], 1863. Accidentally shot while on picket. Died from wounds Dec. 26, 1863, Warrenton, Va.

BROWN, CHARLES E. Age 21. Taunton. M. Sept. 26, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.

Residence, —.

BROWN, THOMAS M. Age 19. Methuen. M. June 23, 1864. Died Feb. 19, 1865, on furlough from Co. B.

BROOKS, JOEL H. Age 37. Boston. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Deserted Feb., 1863, Annapolis.

Residence, —.

BURGESS, JOHN H. Age 22. Boston. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.

BUTTRICK, ABIEL H. Age 35. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, Boston, Mass.

CALDER, WILLIAM. Age 28. Springfield. M. Feb. 17, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.

Residence, —.

CALDWELL, GEORGE H. Age 21. Gloucester. M. Nov. 28, 1863. No record of discharge in Washington Sept. 23, 1867.

Residence, —.

CAMERON, HORATIO. Age 35. Plymouth. M. Jan. 24, 1862. Acting Corp. Sept., 1862. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, So. Boston, Mass.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM. Age 30. Cambridge. M. Feb. 16, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.

Residence, —.

CAVERLY, STEPHEN H. Age 23. Boston. M. Mar. 14, 1864. Pris. May 9, 1864, near Beaver Dam Station. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

CHAPMAN, DUTEE G. Age 23. Preston, Conn. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Deserted Nov. 17, 1861, Readville.

Residence, —.

CHAMBERLAIN, WARREN R. Age 27. W. Roxbury. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Deserted Dec. 11, 1861, Readville.

Residence, —.

COLEMAN, LEONARD M. Age 23. Newburyport. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Died Mar. 5, 1864, Belle Isle.

COLEMAN, WILLIAM A. Age —. Milford. M. Oct. 4, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.

Residence, —.

COMFRY, JAMES. Age 29. Boston. M. July 31, 1862. Acting Wag. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, —.

CONWAY, MICHAEL. Age 23. Brighton. M. Dec. 18, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 4, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.

Residence, —.

CONNOR, WILLIAM. Age 22. Worcester. M. Jan. 5, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.

Residence, —.

COOK, WILLIAM P. Age 18. Dorchester. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, Boston, Mass.

COOPER, JAMES R. Age 41. Roxbury. M. Oct. 24, 1863. Disch. for dis. Aug. 17, 1864.

Residence, —.

- CORCORAN, JAMES. Age 30. Boston. M. Nov. 14, 1863. Wounded in head Aug. 18, 1864, Malvern Hill. Transferred to V. R. C.  
Residence, —.
- COXWAIN, JAMES. Age 21. Springfield. M. Sept. 24, 1864. Deserted to the enemy, off picket, Nov. 24, 1864, near Petersburg.  
Residence, —.
- CRAIG, WILLIAM M. Age 29. Charlestown. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Kinsley, Kan.
- DAILY, ENOS. Age 24. Boston. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Deserted Sept. 20, 1862, Rockville, Md.  
Residence, —.
- DANIELS, MILTON F. Age 35. Springfield. M. Aug. 15, 1862. Killed June 17, 1863, Aldie.
- DOHERTY, MICHAEL. Age 35. Lowell. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Prisoner Sept. 4, 1862, Monocacy, Md. Reported at Camp Parole Oct. 13, 1862. Deserted Feb., 1863.  
Residence, —.
- DONOVAN, ALEXANDER O. Age 25. Winthrop. M. Dec. 18, 1863. Transferred to Co. B. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- DORAN, JOHN C. Age 22. Granby. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Holyoke, Mass.
- DOYLE, MICHAEL. Age 21. Boston. M. Mar. 22, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.  
Residence, —.
- EMERY, GEORGE E. Age 21. Roxbury. M. Feb. 18, 1864. Exp. July 25, 1865.  
Residence, W. Swanzey, N. H.
- \*FARMER, WILLIAM. Age 25. Boston. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Disch. for dis. Nov. 28, 1862.
- FELTON, CYRUS W. Age 41. Boston. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Disch. for dis. Mar. 16, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- FITCHER, FREDERICK. Age —. —. M. Oct. 14, 1861. Pris. Sept. 5, 1862, Poolesville. Reported at Camp Parole Oct. 13, 1862. Sent to regiment, Nov., 1862. Having failed to rejoin Co. was reported "deserter."  
Residence, —.
- FINAN, JOHN. Age 35. Ashburnham. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Disch. for dis. Feb. 28, 1863.  
Residence, —.
- FINGER, CHESTOP. Age 37. Roxbury. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Pris. Sept. 5, 1862, Poolesville. Deserted from Camp Parole, Annapolis, Dec., 1862.  
Residence, —.
- FORAN, JAMES. Age 33. Boston. M. Feb. 26, 1862. Transferred from 9th M. V. I. May, 1862, Hilton Hd. Deserted Sept. 27, 1862, Washington.  
Residence, —.
- FULLMER, JOSEPH. Age 27. Roxbury. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Injured at Annapolis by falling tree. Disch. for dis. Feb. 4, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- GEHRUNG, GOTTLIEB. Age 38. Roxbury. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- GOULD, DANIEL H. Age 19. Boston. M. Oct. 26, 1863. Pris. Sept. 16, 1864, Jerusalem Pl. R. Died Nov. 29, 1864, Salisbury, N. C.
- GRAVES, JOSEPH R. Age 21. Lunenburg. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Transferred to V. R. C.  
Residence, Marblehead, Mass.

GRAY, EDWARD P. Age 21. Goshen. M. Aug. 18, 1862. Transferred to Co. E. 9th Regt. V. R. C., Sept. 13, 1863, by G. O. W. D. No. 312. Sergt. Jan., 1864. Detailed clerk hdqrs. military dist., Washington, D. C., Feb. 5, 1864. Clerk in War Dept. A. G. O., May, 1864. Exp. Nov., 1864.

Residence, San Francisco, Cal.

GRAY, HENRY. Age 28. Springfield. M. Mar. 31, 1864. Wounded in leg Dec. 9, 1864, between Bellefield and Hicksford. Exp. July 3, 1865.

Residence, —.

GRAYSON, GEORGE H. (alias). Age 21. Boston. M. Apr. 5, 1862. [See Co. G.].

GREEN, ELIPHALET. Age 28. Newburyport. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Wounded and pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, Newburyport, Mass.

GREEN, JAMES L. Age 19. Boston. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Deserted Dec. 2, 1861, Readville.

Residence, —.

GREY, JOHN. Age 43. Taunton. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Disch. for dis. Mar. 16, 1862.

Residence, —.

HATCHER, GEORGE. Age 28. Sheffield. M. Jan. 11, 1864. Deserted from hosp. Dec. 1, 1864.

Residence, —.

HAWKINS, JAMES A. Age 18. Boston. M. Jan. 2, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.

Residence, —.

HESS, JOHN H. Age 27. Roxbury. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Eng. Poolesville, South Mountain, Antietam. Left in camp, Potomac Creek, sick. Transferred to 51st Co. 2d Batt., V. R. C.

Residence, Malden, Mass.

HILLS, BENJAMIN L. Age 35. Cambridge. M. Jan. 5, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.

Residence, Southboro, Mass.

HODGES, ALONZO L. Age 24. Boston. M. Apr. 4, 1862. Disch. for dis. July 15, 1862.

Residence, —.

HOWE, EDWARD K. Age 42. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Dec. 22, 1862.

Residence, Hingham, Mass.

HOWE, JOHN. Age 18. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 25, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.

Residence, —.

HOWES, LORENZO L. Age 43. Adams. M. Jan. 2, 1864. Exp. June 9, 1865, in Co. B.

Residence, North Adams, Mass.

HUTTON, JAMES. Age 34. Malden. M. Nov. 7, 1863. Transferred from Co. B. to V. R. C. Feb. 22, 1864.

Residence, —.

JUCKETT, DANIEL. Age 19. Boston. M. Sept. 27, 1862. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Reënlisted Jan. 4, 1864. Exp. July 18, 1865, in Co. B.

Residence, —.

JOHNSON, CHARLES A. Age 28. Lynn. M. Feb. 26, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.

Residence, —.

JONES, CURTIS W. Age 19. Medfield. M. Aug. 5, 1862. Died Dec. 26, 1862, Potomac Creek, Va.

KELLY, JOHN. Age 32. Boston. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Killed June 17, 1863, Aldie.

KIMBALL, HORACE W. Age 19. Southwick. M. Sept. 21, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.

Residence, —.





CORPL. GEORGE KENDALL



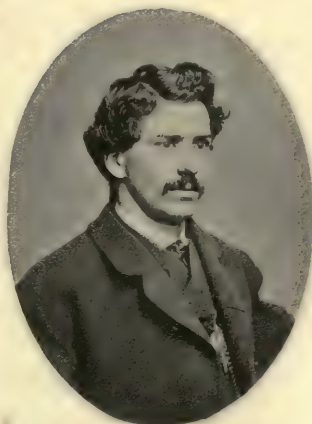
CORPL. OREN H. WEBBER



SERG'T. CHARLES A. LEGG



CORPL. AUGUSTUS SEVERANCE



BUGLER JOSEPH H. ENNIS





- KING, WILLIAM A. Age —. Dedham. M. Dec. 24, 1861. Deserted Jan. 29, 1862, Annapolis.  
Residence, —.
- LE MOYNE, JOEL H. Age 19. Boston. M. Dec. 10, 1863. Exp. June 13, 1865, in Co. B.  
Residence, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- LE MOYNE, THOMAS. Age 29. Boston. M. Nov. 19, 1863. Wounded in leg July 28, 1864, Newmarket. Disch. for dis. in Co. B., Nov. 13, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- LYNCH, MICHAEL. Age 22. Cambridgeport. M. Aug. 15, 1862. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Deserted Oct., 1863.  
Residence, —.
- LYONS, OWEN A. Age 22. Chicopee. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Reënlisted Feb. 24, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.  
Residence, Chicopee, Mass.
- \*MAGUIRE, THOMAS. Age 18. Boston. M. Mar. 29, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.
- MAGUINESS, WILLIAM. Age 19. Springfield. M. Aug. 15, 1862. Exp. 1865.  
Residence, Oxford, Mass.
- MAHAN, FRANCIS S. Age 22. Boston. M. Aug. 5, 1862. Deserted Aug. 27, 1863, Alexandria, Va.  
Residence, —.
- MAHONEY, DENNIS. Age 21. Southboro. M. Oct. 22, 1863. Wounded in leg July 28, 1864, Newmarket. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.
- MAHONEY, DENNIS, 2d. Age 27. Worcester. M. Sept. 28, 1864. Injured in leg Dec. 9, 1864, between Bellefield and Hicksford. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- MAHONEY, JOHN. Age 37. Boston. M. Aug. 1, 1862. Reënlisted Jan. 4, 1864. Pris. Aug. 18, 1864, Malvern H. Died Nov. 20, 1864, Salisbury, N. C.
- MAHONEY, PETER. Age 30. Boston. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Transferred to V. R. C.  
Residence, Charlestown, Mass.
- MAHONEY, THOMAS. Age 24. Boston. M. Aug. 12, 1862. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.
- MAHONEY, WILLIAM. Age 18. Enfield. M. Aug. 4, 1862. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- MATHEWS, THOMAS H. Age 36. Lowell. M. Aug. 6, 1864. Missing from Picket Post Oct. 14, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- MAUSE, FRED. Age 22. Boston. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Dropped from rolls Dec., 1863. Deserted.  
Residence, —.
- MAY, AUGUSTUS R. Age 42. Boston. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Disch. for dis. Dec. 27, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- MAYCOCK, HERBERT. Age 21. Charlestown. M. Jan. 4, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.  
Residence, Amesbury, Mass.
- MAYNARD, HENRY H. Age 33. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Co. Clerk. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- MCCANN, JAMES. Age 39. Chicopee. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Transferred to V. R. C.  
Residence, —.
- MCCANN, JEREMIAH. Age 21. Lowell. M. Aug. 6, 1864. Wounded (finger amputated) Sept. 16, 1864, Jerusalem Pl. R. Disch. for dis. June 28, 1865.  
Residence, —.

- MC CARTHY, WILLIAM. Age 35. Boston. M. Dec. 17, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.  
Residence, —.
- MCCULLOCH, CHARLES. Age 18. Boston. M. Aug. 23, 1862. Detailed ser. at 3d Corps hdqrs. Mar. to Aug., 1863. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- \*MCDOWELL, ALEXANDER. Age 22. Holliston. M. Aug. 16, 1862. Transferred to V. R. C.
- McFADDEN, DANIEL. Age 22. Newton. M. Aug. 24, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.  
Residence, Beach Point, Prince Edwards I.
- \*McINAW, EDWARD W. T. Age 19. Roxbury. M. Dec. 24, 1861. Detailed in Band Apr. to Sept., 1863. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.
- McNALLY, FRANCIS. Age 20. Boston. M. Aug. 13, 1862. Wounded slightly June 17, 1863, Aldie. Reënlisted Jan. 4, 1864. Deserted Mar. 17, 1864, on furlough.  
Residence, —.
- MORRISON, WILLIAM. Age 24. Roxbury. M. Nov. 20, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.  
Residence, —.
- NEWMAN, ROBERT, JR. Age 38. Boston. M. Nov. 7, 1863. Disch. for dis. July 14, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- O'BRIEN, JOHN. Age 40. Boston. M. Dec. 18, 1861. Disch. for dis. Mar. 16, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- OLIVER, WILLIAM. Age 21. Boston. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Transferred to V. R. C. Apr. 3, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- PALMER, PHILIP. Age 20. Boston. M. Aug. 21, 1862. Wounded in right arm, June 9, 1863, Stevensburg. Deserted Aug. 27, 1863, Alexandria.  
Residence, —.
- PALMER, WILLIAM. Age 18. Boston. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. In Richmond. Paroled July 23, 1863, City Pt. Reported at camp parole, Md., Aug. 3, 1863. Investigation (Feb., 1890) fails to elicit further information.  
Residence, —.
- PARKS, JOSEPH W. Age 21. Boston. M. Apr. 5, 1862. Deserted Sept. 30, 1862. Washington, D. C.  
Residence, —.
- PATRICK, HUGH. Age 21. Longmeadow. M. Dec. 30, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.  
Residence, —.
- PATTERSON, JOSIAH D. Age 19. Boston. M. Aug. 7, 1862. Reënlisted Jan. 3, 1864. Deserted Mar. 17, 1864. Enlisted in Co. B. Frontier Cav. (under name of David Patterson) Dec. 30, 1864. Exp. June 30, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- PAUL, ALBERT G. Age 21. Springfield. M. Aug. 18, 1862. Killed June 17, 1863, Aldie.
- PETTIBONE, CHAUNCEY. Age 21. Rockland, Ill. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Detailed Ord. 3d Corps hdqrs. Mar. to Aug., 1863, under Gen. Whipple. Ord. and Clerk to A. Q. M. 2d Cav. Div. Practically in eng. of Co. to exp., Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Polo, Ill.
- PHILLIPS, ALEXANDER. Age 21. Rehoboth. M. Aug. 29, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.  
Residence, —.
- POOR, JOSHUA M. Age 21. Lynn. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Reënlisted Jan. 4, 1864. Killed July 28, 1864, New Market.

- POWELL, JAMES. Age 19. Boston. M. Mar. 24, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.  
Residence, —.
- PUTNAM, WILLARD R. Age 25. Worcester. M. Jan. 5, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.  
Residence, —.
- QUIGLEY, BERNARD. Age 42. Boston. M. Nov. 6, 1863. Died Nov. 6, 1864, City Pt., Va.
- \*RAND, DANIEL. Age 32. Chelsea. M. June 29, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.
- RAU, JACOB. Age 25. Greenfield. M. Feb. 8, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.  
Residence, —.
- RICHARDSON, JOSEPH W. Age 27. Boston. M. Oct. 8, 1861. Detailed in band. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Paroled [July 21–Aug. 13], 1863. Detailed as printer at A. G. O., Washington, D. C. Termination of ser. by O. W. D. Feb. 29, 1864.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- RIORDAN, JAMES. Age 18. Williamstown. M. Jan. 20, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.  
Residence, —.
- \*ROFFE, MATHEW T. H. Age 22. Newton. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Detailed in band. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.
- ROLLO, ARNOLD. Age 18. Roxbury. M. Mar. 19, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.  
Residence, —.
- ROONEY, GEORGE E. Age 21. Springfield. M. Jan. 15, 1864. Exp. July 17, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- SANBORN, WILLIAM J. Age 34. Lynn. M. July 31, 1862. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- SARGENT, ALBERT T. Age 22. Newburyport. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. Apr. 23, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- SHANNAHAN, DANIEL J. Age 19. Dighton. M. Feb. 15, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.  
Residence, —.
- SHUMWAY, GILBERT H. Age 23. Dorchester. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Nov. 21, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- SMITH, EBENEZER. Age 22. Springfield. M. Aug. 19, 1862. Slightly wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie. Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 19, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- SMITH, GEORGE W. Age 31. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Wounded in breast, foot, shoulder, arm, and pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Sept. 16, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- SMITH, JOHN A. Age 29. Lynn. M. Aug. 5, 1862. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- SMITH, JOSEPH. Age 25. Medford. M. Oct. 1, 1861. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- \*SMITH, WILLIAM [correct name Knaption Wardman]. Age 21. Lawrence. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Slightly wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.
- SPARKS, JOSEPH H. Age 36. Lynn. M. July 31, 1862. Killed June 17, 1863, Aldie.
- STEARNS, JUSTUS S. Age 19. Lynn. M. Aug. 5, 1862. Disch. for dis. Dec. 29, 1863.  
Residence, Lynn, Mass.
- STINGER, MICHAEL. Age 37. Charlestown. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Disch. for dis. Apr. 23, 1862.  
Residence, —.



STRANG, CYRUS D. Age 23. Medford. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Wounded in shoulder and neck (pistol ball) and pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Held by enemy four hours, and left on field for dead. In all eng. of Co. to this date. Disch. for dis. Nov. 30, 1863.

Residence, Medfield, Mass.

STRANG, JOHN A. Age 21. Medfield. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie. Died June 28, 1863, hosp., Washington, D. C.

SWAN, CHARLES F. Age 18. Harvard. M. Jan. 9, 1864. Acting Bugler. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

SWEETLAND, JAMES E. Age 19. Easthampton. M. July 28, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

SWIFT, JOSEPH B. Age 21. Boston. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Disch. for dis. Mar. 4, 1863. Reënlisted in Co. I (new).

Residence, Togus, Me.

TIERNY, DANIEL. Age 25. Chicopee. M. Aug. 31, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.

Residence, —.

TORRY, JOSHUA L. Age 36. Boston. M. Oct. 23, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.

Residence, —.

TRAVERSE, HUGH. Age 30. Boston. M. Dec. 18, 1861. Deserted Mar. 1, 1863, while on detached service.

Residence, —.

TRUDEAW, GEORGE. Age 23. Springfield. M. Oct. 27, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865. Residence, Worcester, Mass.

VICKERY, JAMES J. Age 32. Boston. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Deserted Nov. 11, 1861, Readville.

Residence, —.

WAYLAND, WILLIAM. Age 26. Boston. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Disch. for dis. Apr. 23, 1862.

Residence, —.

WELCH, EDWARD D. Age 18. Granby. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, —.

WHITCOMB, MYRON. Age 19. Monroe. M. Aug. 23, 1864. Exp. June 24, 1865.

Residence, —.

WILLARD, CHARLES S. Age 24. Worcester. M. Jan. 5, 1864. Wounded in foot Aug. 23, 1864, Reams Sta. Exp. Aug. 30, 1865.

Residence, —.

WILLARD, ELIJAH. Age 35. Lynn. M. July 31, 1862. Eng. Kelly's Fd., Fredericksburg, Stoneman's Rd. In Acquia Creek and Campbell hosp. Transferred to 2d Batt. V. R. C. Aug., 1863. Exp. Nov., 1865. May, 1861, 4th Lieut. Co. C. 14th Regt. V. M. (afterward "1st Mass. H. A."). July 5, 1861, 1st Sergt. Disch. for dis. (sprained ankle) Mar. 7, 1862.

Residence, Boston, Mass.

WINTERS, GEORGE. Age 27. Roxbury. M. Feb. 18, 1864. Deserted May 20, 1864, from Campbell Gen. Hosp., David's Isl., N. Y.

Residence, —.

WITT, AINSLEY. Age 22. Cambridge. M. Dec. 17, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

WOGAN, MICHAEL. Age 43. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Nov. 15, 1861.

Residence, —.

\*WOODWELL, GEORGE E. Age 28. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Oct. 8, 1862.



OFFICERS AND NON-COM. OFFICERS D COMPANY—GENL MEADE'S ESCORT



- WYETH, RICHARD H. Age 19. Lunenburg. M. Sept. 10, 1861. Disch. Apr. 1, 1863, on writ of Habeas Corpus for minority. Enlisted in Co. D, 3d Mass. Cav. Feb. 25, 1864. Killed Sept. 19, 1864, Winchester, Va.
- WYETH, WILLIAM H. Age 18. Lunenburg. M. Aug. 20, 1862. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Reënlisted Jan. 4, 1864. Captured by bushwhackers while on patrol near Lee's Mills, Va., June 26, 1864. In pris. Florence, S. C., Oct. 2, 1864. "Investigation fails to elicit further information."
- ZIMMERMAN, SEBASTIAN. Age 18. Roxbury. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Reënlisted Feb. 23, 1864. At Warrenton, 1864, thrown from horse (against stone wall; lay unconscious all night) injuring head, causing deafness. In all eng. of Co. Exp. June 26, 1865.
- Residence, Wayland, Mass.

## COMPANY B.

- WISE, CHARLES H. 1st Sergt. Age 21. Malden. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Eng. Charleston, Johns Isl., James Isl. Left regt. at Poolesville. Capt. Inf. Sept. 17, 1862.
- Residence, Malden, Mass.
- \*\*CAREY, HUGH. 1st Sergt.
- SANBORN, GEORGE W. 1st Serg. Age 29. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.
- Residence, South Boston, Mass.
- DOYLE, STEPHEN A. 1st Sergt. Age 31. Charlestown. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 28, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.
- Residence, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.
- RICHARDSON, CHARLES W. Q. M. Sergt. Age 31. Boston. M. Oct. 16, 1861. Sergt. Dec. 1, 1862. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864. Reënlisted Jan. 12, 1865, Ensign in Navy. Exp. Feb. 27, 1866. Eng. S. Mountain, Antietam, Aldie, Gettysburg, Mobile.
- Residence, Newtonville, Mass.
- \*\*FILLEBROWN, GEORGE M. Com. Sergt.
- COBB, EBEN E. Com. Sergt. Age 25. Boston. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Corp. In principal eng. of regt. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.
- Residence, Denver, Col.
- \*\*GOODWIN, JOHN A. Com. Sergt. Sergt. Maj.
- \*--\*\*HOLT, CHARLES V. Com. Sergt.
- \*\*MANN, BENJAMIN G. Com. Sergt. Regtl. Com. Sergt.
- \*--\*\*RUSSELL, EDWARD J. Com. Sergt.
- \* \*\*STEVENS, CHARLES H. Sergt. Age 27. Melrose. Transf. to Co. G. as 1st Sergt.
- FREEMAN, VICTOR O. Sergt. Age 20. Lawrence. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 28, 1863. Wd. Sept. 16, 1864, Jerusalem Pl. R. Exp. June 26, 1865.
- Residence, Versailles, Conn.
- HART, JAMES. Sergt. Age 24. Boston. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Wd. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Died from wds. July 19, 1863, Alexandria.
- LOONEY, MICHAEL. Sergt. Age 21. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Wd. May 28, 1864, Ennons Church. Died from wounds June 8, 1864.
- MURROW, WILLIAM D. Sergt. Age 18. Boston. M. Sept. 16, 1861. Pris. Nov. 29, 1863, Parker's Store. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.
- Residence, —.
- PRESTON, THOMAS. Sergt. Age 24. Roxbury. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Pris. June 3, 1863, Sulphur Springs, while on picket duty; taken to Libby, paroled June 6. On detached ser. in 1864 in charge of orderlies, hdqrs. 1st Brigade, 2d Div. Cav. Corps. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864. First enlisted Apr. 23, 1861, Co. C, 3d M. V. M. Exp. July 22, 1861.
- Residence, Charlestown, Mass.



- \*QUINN, MAURICE F. Sergt. Age 21. Charlestown. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864, as absent sick.
- \*SAVAGE, RICHARD. Sergt. Age 21. Boston. M. Feb. 15, 1864. Wounded in both legs, Sept. 16, 1864, Jerusalem Pl. R. Exp. June 26, 1865.
- TOBEY, WILLIAM. Sergt. Age 21. Charlestown. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Corp. Sept. 28, 1861. Sergt. Nov. 1, 1862. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie, 4 mos. at Libby and Belle Isle. Wounded severely in hand, by bullet, Parker's Store, Nov. 29, 1863. In principal eng. of regt.  
Residence, Salem, Mass.
- ALDRICH, HENRY B. Corp. Age 20. Petersham. M. Sept. 12, 1861. On Color Guard. Prisoner June 17, 1863, Aldie. In Libby 2 months 8 days. Practically in all eng. of regt. Exp. Oct. 25, 1864.  
Residence, Solomon City, Kan.
- BOSWORTH, WILLIAM G. Corp. Age 19. Boston. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Prom. June 1, 1863. Wounded below knee, and pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie, paroled [July 12-Aug. 13,] 1863. In principal eng. of regt. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864, as absent sick.  
Residence, Auburndale, Mass.
- BUCHANAN, WILLIAM B. Corp. Age 21. Somerville. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Wounded in left shoulder, by pistol ball, Nov. 27, 1863, New Hope Church. Mar. 21, 1864, disch. for dis. from wounds. In all eng. with regt. till wounded.  
Residence, Odell, Ill.
- DEIHL, HENRY. Corp. Age 22. Westfield. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, Westfield, Mass.
- FREEMAN, JOHN B. Corp. Age 22. Lawrence. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Sabre cut in shoulder June 9, 1863, Brandy Sta. Killed June 17, 1863, Aldie.
- GAY, JOSEPH. Corp. Age 22. Cambridgeport. M. Dec. 21, 1861. Accidentally wounded May, 1864. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864. First enlisted Apr. 23, 1861, Co. C 3d M. V. M. Exp. July 22, 1861.  
Residence, West Newton, Mass.
- GRIFFITHS, JOSIAH S. Corp. Age 26. Boston. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Thrown from horse Feb., 1862. Disch. for dis. May 3, 1862.  
Residence, Marion, Mass.
- JOHONNOT, IRA. Corp. Age 24. Winchester. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- KILBURN, CHARLES E. Corp. Age 22. Weymouth. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Wounded in left thigh Oct. 14, 1863, Auburn. Wounded in shoulder Nov. 27, 1863, New Hope Church. Died of wounds Jan. 4, 1864.
- MARSH, SHEPHERD. Corp. Age 25. Newburyport. M. Dec. 24, 1861. Wounded in knee (leg amputated) Nov. 27, 1863, New Hope Church. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- O'BRIEN, JAMES. Corp. Age 20. Littleton. M. Nov. 13, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- PIERCE, EDWIN H. Corp. Age 23. Amherst. M. Aug. 13, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- POOLE, CHARLES E. Corp. Age 23. Medford. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Wounded by pistol ball, pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Died Apr. 23, 1864, Andersonville.
- \*WASHBURNE, GEORGE M. Corp. Age 20. Foxboro. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Scout to Gen. Averell. Exp. Nov. 17, 1864.
- WHELTON, DAVID. Corp. Age 30. Charlestown. M. Dec. 28, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- CARR, JAMES T. Bugler. Age 28. Lawrence. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Deserted July 29, 1862, Hilton Head.  
Residence, —.

EVERETT, GEORGE B. Bugler. Age 24. Hanson. M. Feb. 23, 1864. Transferred to Co. D (Sergt.).

PIKE, GEORGE M. Bugler. Age 27. Acton. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Reënlisted Feb. 15, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

HODGES, CHARLES H. Bugler. Age 21. Holliston. M. Aug. 18, 1862. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. M. out (as private) with detachment of company Nov. 7, 1864.

Residence, —.

DUDLEY, SAMUEL. Wagoner. Age 36. Boston. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, —.

BRAGG, GEORGE W. Blacksmith. Age 37. Boston. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Transferred to V. R. C.

Residence, —.

HARTNESS, GEORGE. Farrier. Age 35. Cambridge. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, —.

WANCKE, GUSTAVE. Saddler. Aged 20. Roxbury. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Kicked by horse, badly injured, 1862. Arm broken, near Frederick, Md., Sept., 1862. In most battles with regt. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.

Residence, Washington, D. C.

ABBOTT, JOSEPH D. Age 21. Beverly. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Detached to 6th N. Y. Horse Bat'y, Nov. 1, 1863. Exp. Sept. 13, 1864.

Residence, Ipswich, Mass.

BARRUS, ALVAN. Age 30. Goshen. M. Aug. 5, 1862. Acting hosp. steward, Marine Hosp. Baltimore. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.

Residence, Goshen, Mass.

BARRUS, LORIN. Age 37. Goshen. M. Aug. 16, 1862. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, Goshen, Mass.

BRASHER, JAMES H. Age 18. Boston. M. Jan. 25, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

BRENNAN, JOHN A. Age 21. Quincy. M. Aug. 5, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

BRIGGS, DANIEL R. Age 45. Acton. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. Jan. 29, 1862.

Residence, —.

BROWN, NATHANIEL. Age 21. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Killed June 24, 1864, St. Mary's Church.

BRYANT, JOSEPH B. Age 18. Boston. M. Jan. 13, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, Roxbury, Mass.

BURGESS, EDWIN M. Age 23. Holyoke. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Disch. for dis. Mar. 26, 1863.

Residence, West Somerville, Mass.

BUSWELL, JOSEPH. Age 30. Charlestown. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Disch. for dis. Apr. 4, 1865.

Residence, —.

CAMPBELL, JOHN. Age 24. Chicopee. M. Feb. 1, 1862. Disch. for dis. Mar. 14, 1863.

Residence, —.

CLARKSON, JOHN. Age 27. Somerville. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Disch. for dis. Mar. 3, 1864.

Residence, —.

CLAPPER, MICHAEL M. Age 36. Richmond. M. Jan. 19, 1864. Exp. June 21, 1865.

Residence, —.

CONLEY, HUGH. Age 30. Lowell. M. Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, Worcester, Mass.

CONNELLY, JAMES. Age 29. Lowell. M. Dec. 30, 1863. Wounded in side July 28, 1864, New Market. Transf. to V. R. C. Apr. 29, 1865.

Residence, —.

CRILLIS, DANIEL (see Trillis).

CUTLER, AMOS E. Age 37. Woburn. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Jan. 29, 1863. Stewart Hosp., Baltimore.

Residence, Woburn, Mass.

\*DALY, JEREMIAH T. Age 20. Cambridge. M. Sept. 12, 1861. On detached ser. as Orderly, Dec., 1862, and Jan., 1863, hdqrs. Cav. Corps. Practically in all eng. of Co. to exp., Nov. 7, 1864.

DAVIS, EDWARD. Age 31. Woburn. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Deserted Jan. 8, 1862, Readville.

Residence, —.

DAVIS, EVERETT. Age 18. Grafton. M. Mar. 24, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

DEAN, HERBERT F. Age 23. Foxboro. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Apr. 4, 1864, promoted in R. I. Vol. Special O. 137, W. D.

Residence, —.

DEVOY, LAURENCE. Age 21. Lawrence. M. July 21, 1864. Wounded in hand Oct. 1, 1864, Vaughn Road. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

DONOVAN, DANIEL C. Age 21. Charlestown. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, Charlestown, Mass.

DOOLEY, JOSEPH. Age 22. Quincy. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Transf. to V. R. C.

Residence, —.

DOWNES, MAURICE. Age, 21. Holliston. M. Aug. 25, 1862. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Reënlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Deserted Dec. 1, 1864, on furlough.

Residence, Natick, Mass.

DUNHAM, ANDREW J. Age 28. Abington. M. Aug. 15, 1862. With Co. and regt. till exp., Nov. 7, 1864.

Residence, Rockland, Mass.

\*ELMS, HENRY S. Age 43. Boston. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

\*EPFS, CHARLES H. Age 23. Boston. M. Dec. 23, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.

ESTEY, EDWARD S. Age 39. Southboro. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Deserted Jan. 8, 1862, Readville.

Residence, —.

ESTES, WILLIAM H. Age 31. Pittsfield. M. Jan. 5, 1864. Wounded in arm, June 6, 1864. Exp. May 18, 1865.

Residence, North Adams, Mass.

FAHEY, EDWARD. Age 21. Easthampton. M. Aug. 12, 1862. On detached ser. as Orderly May, 1863. Pris. May 10, 1864, Beaver Dam. At Richmond, Andersonville, Charleston, and Florence; paroled Dec. 20, 1864. Practically in all eng. of regt. to May, 1864. Disch. Mar. 18, 1865, O. W. D.

Residence, Denver, Col.

FENTRESS, WALTER H. Age 26. Boston. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Deserted Oct. 31, 1861, Readville.

Residence, —.

FIELD, THOMAS E. Age 19. Petersham. M. Sept. 14, 1861. In all eng. of regt. to exp. Nov. 7, 1864.

Residence, Falls, Penn.

FINN, JOHN. Age 23. Leicester. M. July 28, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

FITZPATRICK, DANIEL. Age 19. Lowell. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Pris. White Sulphur Springs, June 3, 1863; taken to Libby, paroled June 6. Exp. Nov. 17, 1864.

Residence, —.



FRANCIS, WILLIAM D. Age 30. Somerville. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Deserted on furlough from hosp. in 1864.

Residence, —.

FRENAUF, FRANCIS. Age 21. Springfield. M. Feb. 1, 1862. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie, paroled [July 21–Aug. 13,] 1863. Reënlisted Feb. 16, 1864. Deserted May 6, 1864, on furlough.

Residence, —.

GABLER, ANDREW J. Age 19. Lanesboro. M. Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

GANNON, THOMAS. Age 21. Lowell. M. Dec. 30, 1863. Died Nov. 15, 1865, St. Louis.

GARDNER, GEORGE W. Age 21. Boston. M. Aug. 14, 1862. On detached ser. as Orderly, 1863 at brigade hdqrs. under Gen. Davies. Head, hand, and knee injured, and pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. At Belle Isle and Libby; paroled about July 27, 1863. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, Boston, Mass.

\*GILLMAN, HENRY S. Age 33. Boston. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

GLASSETT, JOHN. Age 21. Greenfield. M. Mar. 15, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

GOURLAY, WILLIAM D. Age 26. Boston. M. Nov. 19, 1861. Term. of ser. Nov. 13, 1863 by O. W. D.

Residence, —.

HARRINGTON, CHARLES F. Age 29. Boston. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, —.

HARTUNG, JOHN. Age 31. Boston. M. Oct. 6, 1862. Killed June 17, 1863, Aldie.

HEALEY, CHARLES E. Age 19. Boston. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, —.

HICKS, SAMUEL F. Age 26. Boston. M. Aug. 5, 1862. Transf. to V. R. C. July 1, 1864.

Residence, —.

HOSMER, ISAAC M. Age 18. Roxbury. M. Feb. 11, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

HOWARD, JAMES C. Age 24. Hubbardston. M. Aug. 7, 1862. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, Lynn, Mass.

HOWARD, ROBERT. Age 22. Malden. M. Nov. 21, 1863. Killed May 6, 1864, Todd's Tavern.

\*HULL, HIRAM. Age 42. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. [See Co. L.]

JONES, GEORGE. Age 18. Cambridge. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

KELLY, FREDERICK A. Age 31. Boston. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Slightly wounded, June 17, 1863, Aldie. Transf. to V. R. C. Apr. 1, 1864.

Residence, —.

KINLOCK, JOHN. Age 21. Easthampton. M. Aug. 12, 1862. Slightly wounded, June 17, 1863, Aldie. Reënlisted Feb. 17, 1864. Wounded and pris. Sept. 16, 1864, Jerusalem Pl. R. Exp. June 17, 1865, in Co. F.

Residence, —.

KING, PETER S. Age 28. Springfield. M. Feb. 1, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Thrown from horse and slightly injured June 28, 1863, Winchester. In all but two battles of regt. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, South Cleveland, O.

LEEMAN, CHARLES A. Age 21. Augusta, Me. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Reënlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Deserted Mar. 19, 1864, on furlough.

Residence, —.

LEONARD, JOHN. Age 22. Lowell. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, —.



- LAWSON, CHARLES E. W. Age 30. Boston. M. Aug. 15, 1862. Transf. to V. R. C. June 1, 1864.  
Residence, Cambridgeport, Mass.
- MACE, BENJAMIN. Age 23. Boston. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Deserted Nov. 15, 1861, Readville.  
Residence, —.
- MAJOR, ROBERT. Age 18. Boston. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Exp. Sept. 18, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- MASSEY, RICHARD. Age 42. Boston. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Transf. to Co. H.
- MANNING, JAMES C. Age 35. Chelsea. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Exp. Sept. 8, 1864.  
Residence, Chelsea, Mass.
- MARDEN, ELLIS. Age 39. Dover. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Deserted Jan. 1, 1863, Camp Parole, Annapolis.  
Residence, —.
- MARTIN, WILLIAM M. Age 23. Methuen. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Wounded in right shoulder June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Lynn, Mass.
- McCAULEY, MATTHEW. Age 24. Roxbury. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Deserted Mar. 19, 1864, on furlough.  
Residence, —.
- MCDONALD, ALEXANDER. Age 21. Walpole. M. Sept. 23, 1861. On detached ser. from Feb. to Aug., 1863, with three different Corps. In all eng. of regt. except when on detail. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, North Abington, Mass.
- MCDONALD, JOHN M. Age 18. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Killed June 9, 1863, Stevensburg, Va.
- MCGRATH, LUKE. Age 26. Lenox. M. Dec. 20, 1863. Deserted April 25, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- McINNIS, DUGALD. Age 28. Springfield. M. Dec. 8, 1861. Detailed in band. Wounded in right foot by fragment of shell (maimed for life) June 16, 1862, near Secessionville. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.
- McKIE, JOHN N. Age 19. Boston. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Disch. for dis. Nov. 20, 1861.  
Residence, —.
- McKENNEY, ROBERT. Age 18. Boston. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Disch. Dec. 21, 1861, Readville, by civil authority (under age).  
Residence, —.
- McQUADE, CHARLES. Age 23. Chelsea. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Transf. to navy May 3, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- MOORE, ARTHUR G. Age 37. Boston. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Disch. for dis. Mar. 4, 1863.  
Residence, —.
- MORGAN, JOSEPH. Age 43. Boston. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Disch. for dis. Dec. 12, 1861.  
Residence, —.
- MORTEL, PATRICK. Age 21. Chicopee. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- MOULTON, JACOB. Age 21. Boston. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Deserted Oct. 31, 1861.  
Residence, —.
- NEWELL, OLNEY P. Age 21. Franklin. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Detailed at Stoneman's hdqrs. in 1862; winter of 1862-63, Prov. Guard, Warrenton; Corps Hdqrs. Guard at Gettysburg; slightly wounded in head, June 16, 1863, near Manassas Junction. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, Attleboro, Mass.



BUGLER MURRAY V. LIVINGSTON

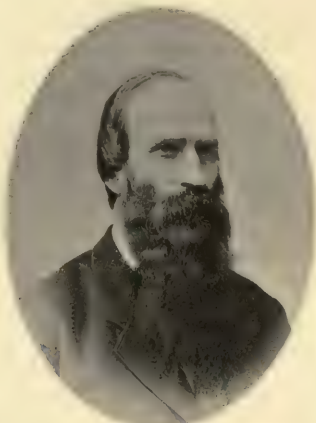
*Act. Chief Bugler*



DANIEL SHANNON



S. D. ROGERS



Q. M. SERGT. ELI A. SMITH



ALMON L. SWITZER



CHARLES H. WHITING



- PETTINGILL, DAVID K. Age 30. Boston. M. Aug. 12, 1862. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- \*PIERCE, ALONZO. Age 43. Boston. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Disch. for dis. Sept. 26, 1863.
- PIERCE, GEORGE W. Age 22. Boston. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Disch. for dis. May 3, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- PIKE, WILLIAM E. Age 22. Acton. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Deserted Jan. 8, 1862, Readville.  
Residence, —.
- POWER, THOMAS J. Age 22. Charlestown. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Died May 26, 1862, Hilton Head.
- PRAY, BENJAMIN C. Age 26. Boston. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Transf. to Co. H.
- PRESCOTT, ISAAC H. Age 18. Boston. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Disch. for dis. Nov. 10, 1864.  
Residence, Melrose, Mass.
- PRESTON, JOHN. Age 21. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Nov. 20, 1861.  
Residence, —.
- PUSHEE, LUTHER H. Age 38. Boston. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Detailed in 1st Band. Deserted Oct. 20, 1862, Washington.  
Residence, —.
- READON, JOHN. Age 21. Cambridge. M. Sept. 28, 1861. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- \*REED, WILLIAM T. Age 28. Abington. M. Aug. 9, 1862. Wounded in leg Nov. 27, 1863, New Hope Church. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.
- REID, WILLIAM. Age 18. Boston. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Killed June 17, 1863, Aldie.
- RICHARDSON, JEREMIAH M. Age 29. Boston. M. Aug. 16, 1862. Disch. for dis. Mar. 1, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- ROBINSON, ASA L. Age 35. Boston. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Killed June 17, 1863, Aldie.
- ROBERTS, JAMES. Age 32. Easton. M. Nov. 10, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- SCHLOTHIEN, EDWARD. Age 38. Chatham. M. June 16, 1864. Deserted Nov. 19, 1864, on furlough.  
Residence, —.
- SEVEY, GEORGE. Age 28. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Telegraph Orderly, Poto-  
mac Creek in 1863. At brigade hdqrs. under Gen. Davies in 1864. In most eng.  
of regt. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- SHEPARD, HERBERT L. Age 18. Mansfield. M. Aug. 7, 1862. Received three slight  
wounds and pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. At Belle Isle and Richmond about one  
month. "Weight 170 pounds when captured, less than 100 pounds on arriving at  
Annapolis Hosp." Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Exp. July 19, 1865. In principal  
eng. of regt.  
Residence, Washington, D. C.
- SHEPARD, ALBERT S. Age 27. Mansfield. M. Aug. 7, 1862. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Mansfield, Mass.
- SHERMAN, DANIEL P. Age 34. Kingston. M. Aug. 7, 1862. Killed June 17, 1863, Aldie.
- SHIELDS, PETER. Age 21. Boston. M. Dec. 20, 1863. Disch. for dis. July 15, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- SIMMONS, WILLIAM. Age 19. Charlton. M. Mar. 31, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.



SINCLAIR, HENRY A. Age 19. Lowell. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Nov. 20, 1861.

Residence, —.

SMITH, HENRY. Age 44. Dedham. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Disch. Dec. 25, 1862, for dis. caused by injury received in action.

Residence, —.

SMITH, JAMES H. Age 29. Quincy. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Disch. for dis. Dec. 25, 1861.

Residence, —.

SOLOMON, JOHN. Age 21. Conway. M. Aug. 14, 1862. Pris. May 18, 1863, Dummeries. Reënlisted Feb. 15, 1864. Deserted May 6, 1864, Boston (on furlough).

Residence, —.

STEDMAN, RICHARD W. Age 26. Lee. M. Jan. 2, 1864. Disch. for dis. May 7, 1865.

Residence, —.

SULLIVAN, WILLIAM. Age 19. South Danvers. M. Jan. 19, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

THOMSON, ALEXANDER E. Age 19. Boston. M. Sept. 16, 1861. Killed Nov. 27, 1863, New Hope Church.

THOMAS, WILLIAM C. Age 22. Boston. M. Feb. 8, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

TITUS, ALPHONZO D. Age 25. Cambridge. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Scout to Gen. Averell. Died from injuries (received by horse falling and throwing him) Jan. 21, 1863, Potomac Creek.

TRILLIS, DANIEL. Age 19. Wellfleet. M. Nov. 20, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

VEAZIE, CHARLES C. Age 18. Adams. M. Jan. 4, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

\*VINAL, WARREN J. Age 39. Scituate. M. Sept. 10, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Wounded in foot May 5, 1864, Wilderness. Transf. to V. R. C. Feb. 22, 1865.

WELDON, ELI E. Age 38. Chicopee. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Disch. for dis. May 18, 1863.

Residence, Washington, D. C.

\*WELLINGTON, HELIODORUS. Age 44. Somerville. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

WELCH, JAMES. Age 21. Boston. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863. Aldie. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, —.

WESTON, JOHN B. Age 24. Georgetown. M. Aug. 12, 1862. Slightly wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie. Killed Nov. 27, 1863, New Hope Church.

WIGGIN, LEWIS W. Age 22. Lowell. M. Sept. 14, 1861. On detached ser. as cattle guard seven months in 1864, under Sergt. Brackett. Wounded in side with charge of buckshot and ball, and pris. Mar. 1, 1864, near Charlottesville, Kilpatrick's Raid. In Ross Pris., Richmond, 21 days; escaped by cutting through wall. In most eng. of Co. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, Salem, Mass.

WINN, EBEN S. Age 27. Cambridge. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Severely wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie. Disch. for dis. Sept. 30, 1863.

Residence, —.

WITHERELL, HERBERT E. Age 21. Boston. M. Aug. 9, 1862. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, Pembroke, Mass.

WOODWARD, FREEMAN. Age 38. Springfield. M. Aug. 15, 1862. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.

Residence, Easthampton, Mass.

- \*WOOD, LEMUEL. Age 23. Boston. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Practically in all eng of Co. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.
- WRIGHT, GEORGE O. Age 24. Marblehead. M. Aug. 12, 1862. Wounded in right leg with minie-ball June 17, 1863, Aldie, and pris.; escaped during charge of 1st Me. Wounded in left arm, pistol shot, Sept. 16, 1864, "Rebel Cattle Raid," City Point. In all eng. from Todd's Tavern to City Point. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.
- Residence, Reno, Nevada.
- WILKINS, EDWARD L. Age 25. Boston. M. Sept. 12, 1861. Transf. to Co. H.

## COMPANY C.

- \*\*DAVIS, CHARLES G. 1st Sergt.
- DAVIS, WILLIAM N. 1st Sergt. Age 40. Brighton. M. Dec. 20, 1861. Corp. Aug. 14, 1863. Sergt. Mar. 1, 1864. In all eng. of Co. Exp. Dec. 19, 1864.
- Residence, Bell Flower, Ill.
- \*\*\*DREW, JOHN. 1st Sergt. Age 21. Boston.
- O'CONNELL, JAMES. 1st Sergt. Age 30. Lynn. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Slightly wounded and pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie; paroled [July 21-Aug. 13.] 1863. Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.
- Residence, —.
- \*\*WARDELL, WILLIAM W. 1st Sergt. Age 22. Somerville. Sergt-Maj. Feb., 1862.
- \*WILSON, SAMUEL H. 1st Serg. Age 28. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.
- \*GALE, SAMUEL D. Q. M. Sergt. Age 36. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 3, 1863.
- NEILD, SAMUEL N. Q. M. Sergt. Age 23. Chelsea. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Corp. Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Q. M. Sergt. Exp. June 29, 1865.
- Residence, Stoneham, Mass.
- \*COBB, ETHAN E. Com. Sergt. Age 35. Mansfield. M. Aug. 7, 1862. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864. 2d Lieut. in Frontier Cav. Mar. 30, 1865, to June 30, 1865.
- BRAGDON, JOHN E. Sergt. Age 21. Newton. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Pris. Sept. 5, 1862, Poolesville. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.
- Residence, Salisbury Beach, Mass.
- GOLLIFF, WILLIAM A. Sergt. Age 27. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June 9, 1865.
- Residence, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.
- \*GLINES, JOHN A. Sergt. Age 40. Somerville. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.
- HARRIS, SAMUEL W. Sergt. Age 30. Boston. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Eng. James Isl., Antietam, and all with regt. to Kelly's Ford, Mar. 17, 1863. Disch. for dis. Mar. 19, 1864.
- Residence, Fitchburg, Mass.
- HILLIARD, GEORGE H. Sergt. Age 25. Medford. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Pris. Sept. 5, 1862, Poolesville. Disch. for dis. Jan. 8, 1863.
- Residence, —.
- HOBBS, ALVAH H. D. Sergt. Age 24. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Eng. James Isl., Sulphur Spr. Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.
- Residence, Boston, Mass.
- \*\*HOWLAND, JOHN W. Sergt.
- KITCHEN, ROBERT B. Sergt. Age 31. Charlestown. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie; paroled July 21-Aug. 13. Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Sergt. Term. of ser. June 29, 1865.
- Residence, —.

- LEGG, CHARLES A. Sergt. Age 21. Auburn. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Corp. Aug. 14, 1863. Pris. Aug. 17, 1863, near Orleans, Va.; paroled Aug. 20. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. With Co. through the war. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, Stony Creek, Conn.
- \*RUMERY, WILLIAM M. Sergt. Age 36. Boston. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Acting Regtl. Q. M. Sergt, July, 1862. 2d Lieut. 2d Mass. Cav. Dec. 18, 1862. 1st Lieut. Feb. 9, 1863. Capt. July 1, 1863. Maj. Oct. 1, 1864. Lieut.-Col. May 13, 1865 (not M.). Exp. July 20, 1865.
- WILLIAMS, GEORGE E. Sergt. Age 36. Charlestown. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Corp. Wounded in arm Nov. 29, 1863, Parker's Store. Reënlisted March 31, 1864. Sergt. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, Oconto, Wis.
- WINTERS, JAMES E. Sergt. Age 32. Charlestown. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Corp. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Reënlisted Mar. 31, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- WYMAN, CHARLES H. Sergt. Age 25. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Wounded in thigh Oct. 14, 1863, Auburn. Pris. May 12, 1864, Todd's Tav., while on picket.  
Residence, —.
- CROMETT, HIRAM A. Corp. Age 35. Clinton. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.
- KENDALL, GEORGE. Corp. Age 23. Gardner. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Orderly at hdqrs. 2d Div. 3d Corps. from Mar. 1 to Aug. 25, 1863. Corp. Mar. 30, 1864. Eng. Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Manassas Gap, while on detached ser., then with Co. to exp. Oct. 3, 1864.  
Residence, South Gardner, Mass.
- McERVVOY, DANIEL. Corp. Age 32. Boston. M. Mar. 31, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, East Boston, Mass.
- QUIMBY, CHARLES C. Corp. Age 29. Somerville. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Sept. 1, 1863.  
Residence, —.
- SEVERANCE, AUGUSTUS. Corp. Age 37. Watertown. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Pris. Oct. 14, 1863, Auburn. Died Nov. 30, 1863, Richmond, Va.
- WEBBER, OWEN H. Corp. Age 20. Medford. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.  
Residence, Somerville, Mass.
- ENNIS, JOSEPH F. Bugler. Age 21. Boston. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Pris. Sept. 5, 1862, Poolesville. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Insane Asylum, Concord, N. H.
- HUSE, NATHAN. Bugler. Age 18. Haverhill. M. Jan. 24, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, Beverly, Mass.
- WINGATE, GEORGE B. Bugler. Age 25. Hampton. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Pris. in action, 1863. Died Nov. 15, 1863, on Flag of Truce boat New York, en route from City Point to Annapolis.
- \*GAULT, JOHN W. Wagoner. Age 37. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. On detached ser. under Q. M. Knight. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.
- KNOWLTON, IRA B. Wagoner. Age 45. Somerville. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. Aug. 26, 1863.  
Residence, Insane Asylum, Concord, N. H.
- LANF, BENJAMIN F. Blacksmith. Age 27. Middleboro. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Disch. for dis. Dec. 8, 1862.  
Residence, Middleboro, Mass.
- BIBLE, JOHN. Farrier. Age 30. Springfield. M. Sept. 18, 1862. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.





D COMPANY—GENL. MEADE'S ESCORT





- RUSSELL, WILLIAM O. Saddler. Age 22. Boston. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Practically in all eng. of Co. Disch. for dis. June 30, 1865.  
Residence, Walker, Iowa.
- ADAMS, SEYMOUR. Age 18. Boston. M. Nov. 8, 1863. Exp. July 13, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- \*ATKEN, HENRY B. Age 29. Charlestown. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Mar. 6, 1863.
- \*ANDREWS, JOHN K. Age 27. Charlestown. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Wounded in left hip and pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. In Libby, Scott's Tobacco House, and Belle Isle about four mos. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.
- ANGIER, LUCIUS B. Age 27. Charlestown. M. Sept. 17, 1861. In all eng. with Co. to exp. Oct. 3, 1864.  
Residence, Somerville, Mass.
- ATKINSON, JONATHAN. Age 24. Stoneham. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Died May 19, 1865, Readville, Mass.
- AYLING, GEORGE A. Age 26. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Exp. Oct. 13, 1864.  
Residence, Ridge Hill, Mass.
- \*BACON, HENRY H. Age 19. Lowell. M. Sep. 19, 1861. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.
- BAKER, JOHN K. L. Age 35. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Wakefield, Mass.
- \*BARTLETT, CHARLES F. Age 21. Somerville. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Missing Sept., 1864, while on escort for staff officers, near Petersburg. Exp. Oct. 1, 1864.
- BARTLETT, GEORGE W. Age 24. Somerville. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, East Somerville, Mass.
- BLAKE, WILLIAM. Age 24. Dorchester. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Mattapan, Mass.
- \*BOND, ALANSON. Age 34. Somerville. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. Nov. 1, 1861.  
Residence, —.
- BOYD, WILLIAM. Age 23. Charlestown. M. Feb. 20, 1862. Wounded in right leg June 1, 1862, Johns Isl. Exp. Feb. 21, 1865. First enlisted in Co. K. 5th Mass. Vol., July 21, 1861, and was in 1st Bull Run.  
Residence, Melrose Highlands, Mass.
- \*BRADLEY, WILLIAM. Age 37. Charlestown. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Slightly wounded and pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie; paroled [July 21-Aug. 13], 1863. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.
- \*BREEN, WILLIAM. Age 21. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Feb. 25, 1863.
- \*BRIGHAM, ELIJAH, JR. Age 36. Buckland. Mar. 15, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.
- BROOKS, GEORGE B. Age 25. Springfield. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Died Mar. 21, 1864, Boston, Mass.
- BROWN, JAMES R. Age 44. Boston. M. Aug. 22, 1862. Transf. to V. R. C.  
Residence, Cambridgeport, Mass.
- BROCKWAY, JOHN L. Age 20. Charlestown. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Slightly wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- \*BRYANT, AUSTIN R. Transf. from Co. M. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.
- BRYANT, WILLIAM R. Age 22. Roxbury. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Feb. 6, 1863.  
Residence, —.
- CARTER, ALBERT C. Age 27. Sterling. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Nov. 30, 1862.  
Residence, Sterling, Mass.
- CATE, FREEMAN A. Age 24. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Transf. to V. R. C. Apr. 10, 1864.  
Residence, —.

- CHASE, EDWARD F. Age 18. Cambridge. M. Jan. 13, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865. Enlisted in 14th Me. Inf. Oct. 17, 1861. Discharged Mar. 27, 1863. In first battle of Baton Rouge.  
Residence, Cambridgeport, Mass.
- CHICK, THOMAS C. Age 34. Medford. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- CLARK, JOSEPH H. Age 24. Charlestown. M. Feb. 20, 1862. Deserted Oct. 18, 1862, Philadelphia.  
Residence, —.
- COCHRAN, ALPHONZO. Age 22. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Nov. 1, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- COLLEY, WILLIAM A. Age 21. Cambridge. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Nov. 3, 1863.  
Residence, —.
- \*DAVIS, HENRY C. Age 18. Charlestown. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.
- DENIVER, JOHN H. Age 37. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Transf. to V. R. C. Mar. 15, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- DODGE, LORENZO D. Age 27. Gardner. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Deserted Mar. 1, 1861, Readville.  
Residence, —.
- DYER, THOMAS L. Age 24. Gardner. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie; at Libby and Belle Isle; paroled July 26, 1863; returned to duty Sept., 1863. Orderly at hdqrs. 2d Cav. Div., Gen. Gregg, Nov., 1863 to Apr., 1864. Practically in all eng. of Co. except while pris. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Polk City, Iowa.
- \*EDMANDS, GEORGE B. Age 23. Charlestown. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Slightly wounded and pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.
- ELLIOT, FRANCIS G., JR. Age 24. Oxford. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. May 4, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- EMERSON, GEORGE F. Age 19. Charlestown. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Exp. Oct. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Somerville, Mass.
- FAY, JULIUS R. Age 25. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Dec. 14, 1861.  
Residence, —.
- FERRIS, JOHN. Age 19. Shelburne. M. Jan. 15, 1864. Pris. May 12, 1864, near Todd's Tavern. Died of starvation, Sept. 2, 1864, Andersonville.
- FOSTER, WILLIAM H. H. Age 20. Boston. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Detailed in band. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- FREEMAN, JAMES B. Age —. Roxbury. M. Dec. 18, 1861. Wounded in right arm June 9, 1863, Stevensburg. Exp. Dec. 16, 1864.  
Residence, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Maine.
- GIBBY, WILLIAM H., JR. Age 18. Chelsea. M. Jan. 5, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, Chelsea, Mass.
- GREEN, JOEL W. Age 21. Spencer. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Died Jan. 22, 1863, Potomac Creek, Va.
- HARRIS, GEORGE N. Age 26. Paxton. M. Aug. 25, 1862. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- HERRICK, GEORGE I. Age 23. Cambridge. M. Aug. 15, 1862. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie; paroled July 21-Aug. 13. Wounded in heel Oct. 14, 1863, Auburn. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864, as absent sick.  
Residence, Government Insane Hospital, Washington.



- HOBART, GEORGE W. Age 25. Charlestown. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Wounded in leg and pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- HODGE, JOHN F. Age 18. Hadley. M. Dec. 24, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- HOLMES, BENJAMIN F. B. Age 25. Auburn, Me. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Wounded in foot and leg, June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.  
Residence, N. Auburn, Me.
- \*HOUSTON, JAMES M. Age 39. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.
- \*HOWARD, FRANKLIN. Age 43. Clinton. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie. Disch. for dis. Feb. 17, 1863.
- HOWARD, LAFAYETTE G. Age 25. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Feb 18, 1863.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- HOYT, ISRAEL. Age 33. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Deserted Dec. 1, 1861, Readville.  
Residence, —.
- HUTCHINSON, ELIPHALET B. Age 33. Holliston. M. Aug. 17, 1862. Wounded in chest June 9, 1863, Stevensburg. Died June 30, 1863.
- INGALLS, NATHAN E. Age 23. Springfield. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Transferred to V. R. C.  
Residence, —.
- JOHNSON, ALFRED V. Age 37. Charlestown. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie; paroled [July 21–Aug. 13], 1863. Exp. Sept. 16, 1864.  
Residence, Sharon, Mass.
- JONES, ALFRED P. Age 24. Worcester. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.  
Residence, Sarasota, Fla.
- \*\*JOSSELYN, JAMES O. Age 31. Roxbury. Regtl. Com. Sergt. Nov. 1, 1864.
- KEAY, ALFRED H. Age 38. Cambridge. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Thrown from horse, spine injured, and pris. Sept. 5, 1862, Poolesville; held two hours. Jan. 29, 1863, disch. for dis., caused by same injury.  
Residence, Medford, Mass.
- KELLY, JOHN. Age 40. Douglas. M. Feb. 23, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- KIMBALL, DANIEL W. Age 40. Medford. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Slightly wounded and pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 13, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- LEGG, WILLIAM H. Age 21. Holliston. M. Aug. 16, 1862. Died Feb. 9, 1863, Potomac Creek, Va.
- \*LOMBARD, J. TEWKSBURY. Age 33. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.
- LUND, FRANK M. (See Co. M.)
- \*MAYNARD, HENRY G. Age 19. Lowell. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.
- MAXIM, NATHAN B. Age 26. Carver. M. Aug. 19, 1862. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie; paroled [July 21–Aug. 13], 1863. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.  
Residence, Middleboro, Mass.
- MCCONNELL JOHN W. Age 24. Cambridge. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie. Died June 20, 1863.
- McKENNY, WILLIAM H. Age 18. Boston. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Disch. for dis. Jan. 7, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- McMAHON, PETER. Age 21. Lowell. M. Sept. 23, 1861. On detached ser. as clerk in Q. M. Dept. under Q. M. Knight, Dec., 1862, to exp., Oct. 3, 1864. Eng. Brandy Sta.  
Residence, Lowell, Mass.



MERRILL, WALTER H. Age 18. Cambridge. M. Jan. 11, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.

Residence, Turinsburg, Ohio.

MILLER, WILHELM. Age 35. Greenfield. M. Feb. 15, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.

Residence, —.

MINCHIN, GEORGE H. Age 22. Newbury. M. Jan. 18, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.

Residence, —.

MORSE, WILLIAM W. Age 21. Enfield. M. Jan. 5, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.

Residence, —.

MOULTON, FRANK B. Age 22. Malden. M. Feb. 22, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.

Residence, Camden, Arkansas.

MURPHY, JOHN. Age 18. Granville. M. Dec. 24, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865.

Residence, —.

MURPHY, MICHAEL. Age 19. Dennis. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.

Residence, —.

NEWTON, CHARLES H. Age 19. Gardner. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.

Residence, So. Gardner, Mass.

O'CONNOR, THOMAS F. Age 20. Boston. M. Feb. 26, 1864. Arm broken by fall of horse on corduroy road, near Yellow Tavern, Nov. 24, 1864. In eng. of Co. to exp., June 29, 1865. First enlisted in Co. H. 8th Mass. Vol. Oct. 30, 1862. Exp. Aug. 7, 1863.

Residence, New Britain, Conn.

OVERTON, WILLIAM H. Age 18. Stoughton. M. Jan. 18, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.

Residence, Stoughton, Mass.

PALMER, WILLIAM D. Age 18. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865.

Residence, —.

PARKER, WILLIAM E. Age 20. Newton. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Transferred to V. R. C. Mar. 19, 1864.

Residence, New York, N. Y.

PARKER, JACOB F. Age 21. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. Sept. 29, 1861.

Residence, —.

PECKHAM, GEORGE W. Age 29. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.

Residence, Somerville, Mass.

PENDERGAST, MORRIS. Age 21. Mansfield. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Disch. for dis. Oct. 27, 1862.

Residence, —.

PETERS, EDMUND F. Age 39. Charlestown. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Pris. Sept. 5, 1862, Poolesville; also, June 17, 1863, Aldie; 36 days at Libby and Belle Isle. In all eng. of Co. to exp., Oct. 3, 1864.

Residence, Chelsea, Vt.

PETERS, JOHN. Age 36. Cambridge. M. Dec. 30, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865.

Residence, —.

PRESTON, WILLIAM H. Age 24. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Reënlisted Feb. 5, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.

Residence, —.

ROGERS, JOHN L. Age 43. Charlestown. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. April 17, 1864.

Residence, Charlestown, Mass.

\*RICHARDSON, GEORGE E. Age 24. Cambridge. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Sept. 14, 1864.

- RUSSELL, SOLOMON P. Age 41. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Acting Sergt. and 2d Lieut of Co. C. when at Readville in 1861. Deserted Mar. 1, 1862, on furlough. Residence, —.
- SCOTT, GEORGE F. Age 19. Newton. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864. Residence, Asheville, N. C.
- SIMONDS, JOHN F. Age 22. N. Bridgewater. Transferred from Co. K. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864. Residence, Malden, Mass.
- \*SMITH, REUBEN C. Age 21. Springfield. M. Aug. 8, 1862. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie; paroled July 21—Aug. 13, 1863. Exp. Oct. 1, 1864.
- SNOW, JOSIAH B. Age 30. Cambridge. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Exp. Oct. 1, 1864. Residence, —.
- SOUTHER, WILLIAM R. Age 18. W. Roxbury. M. Jan. 15, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865. Residence, —.
- SULLIVAN, ROBERT. Age 18. Marlboro. M. Mar. 30, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865. Residence, —.
- TAYLOR, GEORGE W. Age 22. Newton. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Sept. 25, 1862. Residence, —.
- TILLSON, ELISHA A. Age 18. Mansfield. M. Aug. 7, 1862. Disch. for dis. Dec. 29, 1862. Residence, —.
- TRASHIR, ROBERT. Age 25. Lynn. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864. Residence, —.
- TROW, JAMES J. Aged 19. Lowell. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864. Residence, —.
- \*TUFTS, DAVID B. Age 36. Lynn. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Disch. for dis. Aug. 4, 1863.
- TUFTS, WILLIAM H. Age 20. Lynn. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie; paroled July 21—Aug. 13, 1863. Reënlisted Feb. 22, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865. Residence, —.
- WAKEFIELD, GILBERT. Age 21. Somerville. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864. Residence, Somerville, Mass.
- WHITNEY, GEORGE H. Age 22. Harvard. M. Nov. 19, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Pris. May 12, 1864, near Todd's Tavern; in prison, Florence, S. C. Paroled Dec. 28. Exp. June 21, 1865. Residence, Worcester, Mass.
- WHITNEY, HORATIO T. Age 21. Harvard. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Slightly wounded, June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864. Residence, —.
- WILLIAMS, BYRON H. Age 19. Amherst. M. Aug. 13, 1862. Disch. for dis. Sept. 21, 1863. Residence, —.
- \*WOOD, HENRY F. Age 26. Marlboro. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Detailed in band. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.
- WRIGHT, SAMUEL. Age 45. Somerville. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Detailed in charge of regimental bake-house at Hilton Head, summer of 1862. Disch. for dis. Sept. 21, 1863. Residence, South Boston, Mass.
- ZOLLER, GEORGE H. Age 20. Brighton. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Disch. for dis. Dec. 22, 1862. Residence, Newton, Mass.

## COMPANY D.

- \*\*COUPE, WILLIAM.** 1st Sergt.  
**\*NICHOLSON, CHARLES.** 1st Sergt. Age 22. Boston. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. 2d Lieut. 5th Mass. Cav. Jan. 5, 1865. Resigned Aug. 23, 1865.
- \*\*REED, HENRY F.** 1st Sergt.  
**\*\*TEAGUE, GEORGE H.** 1st Sergt.  
**GEORGE, DANIEL G.** 1st Sergt. Age 21. Salem, N. H. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Right thigh injured by fall from horse June, 1862, Hilton Head. 1st Sergt. April 12, 1863. Prisoner, June 17, 1863, Aldie; 2 mos. in Libby, Castle Thunder, and Belle Isle. Reënlisted, Jan. 1, 1864. In all eng. of regt. till transferred to navy, April 21, 1864, as able seaman. Assigned to U. S. S. Chicopee. Oct. 26, 1864, volunteered with Lieut. Wm. B. Cushing at destruction of Rebel Ram Albemarle, Plymouth, N. C.; hurled into river by explosion of torpedo and taken pris.; in Salisbury, N. C., until close of war. Disch. June 17, 1866, as cockswain.  
 Residence, W. Hampstead, N. H.
- \*HILL, JOHN R.** Q. M. Sergt. Age 26. Roxbury. M. Oct. 17, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Reënlisted Feb. 22, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.
- SMITH, ELI A.** Q. M. Sergt. Age 41. Boston. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Acting Q. M. Sergt. and Com. Sergt. Oct. 11, 1861, to Sept., 1862. Thrown from horse, and spine injured Jan. 22, 1863, Potomac Creek. In hosp. April 13 to Nov. 19, 1863. Transferred to V. R. Corps Aug. 17, 1863. Eng. Secessionville, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg.  
 Residence, Somerville, Mass.
- CARLEY, RUFUS H.** Com. Sergt. Age 34. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Wounded and prisoner June 17, 1863, Aldie; paroled July 21–Aug. 13. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
 Residence, —.
- \*SHEPARD, ADAM.** Com. Sergt. Age 21. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.
- ADAMS, ELLJAH F.** Sergt. Age 25. Dorchester. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Wounded through body (bullet embedded in backbone) Nov. 27, 1863, New Hope Church. Died in hospital, Washington, Dec. 11, 1863.
- BOYCE, JEROME D.** Sergt. Age 21. Boston. M. Dec. 9, 1863. Practically in all eng. while with Co. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
 Residence, Livingston Manor, N. Y.
- GEORGE, JOHN H.** Sergt. Age 19. Salem, N. H. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Corp. June 17, 1863, by Special Order, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at battle of Aldie." Sergt. May 1, 1864, for same reason, after battle of Mine Run. In all eng. of Co. to time of discharge. 2d Lieut. 5th Mass. Cav. Oct. 14, 1864. Disch. Oct. 31, 1865.  
 Residence, Methuen, Mass.
- \*HAMILTON, JAMES.** Sergt. Age 27. Cambridge. M. Oct. 17, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 23, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.
- HATCH, WILLIAM H.** Sergt. Age 23. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. 2d Lieut. 5th Mass. Cav. Sept. 27, 1864. Exp. Oct. 31, 1865.  
 Residence, New York City.
- \*\*HERRICK, DAVID W.** Sergt.  
**\*\*KALER, CORNELIUS.** Sergt.  
**ODELL, GEORGE D.** Sergt. Age 23. Cambridge. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Corp. Nov. 1, 1861. Sergt. Mar. 1863. Color Sergt. June 17, 1863. In eng. of Co. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. 1st Lieut. in 5th Mass. Cav. Mar. 8, 1864. Acting Q. M., 1865. Acting Brigade Insp't., 1865. Exp. Oct. 31, 1865.  
 Residence, Brattleboro, Vt.





WILLIAM BLASLAND



GEORGE HOBSON



SERGT. JOHN H. GEORGE



WAGONER NATHAN C. HOOPER



RICHARD W. LAKEMAN





- OLNEY, JAMES A. Sergt. Age 26. Cambridge. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, Pawtucket, R. I.
- PIERCE, ROBERT. Sergt. Age 36. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Sept. 22, 1863.  
Residence, Portland, Me.
- \*\*RAY, ALBERT F. Sergt. Sergt.-Maj.  
ROGERS, SAMUEL D. Sergt. Age 24. Lawrence. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865. First enlisted in Co. F, 6th Regt. M. V. I. Exp. Aug. 2, 1861.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- BOWEN, CHARLES. Sergt. Age 22. Boston. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Deserted Feb. 4, 1863, on furlough.  
Residence, —.
- \*\*BRADBURY, GEORGE L. Sergt. Sergt.-Maj. July 18, 1864.
- \*FIELD, DANA A. Sergt. Age 22. Milford. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Pris. Mar. 28, 1863, Kelly's Ford. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- \*EVERETT, GEORGE B. Sergt. Age 24. Hanson. Transferred from Co. B. Mar. 1864. Wounded in 1864. Exp. Oct. 1864, for promotion.  
Residence, —.
- THURSTON, CHARLES F. Sergt. Age 20. Cambridge. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Wounded Mar. 29, 1865, Gravelly Run. Disch. for dis. May 29, 1865.  
Residence, Cambridgeport, Mass.
- TOWNE, EDWARD O. Sergt. Age 37. Cambridge. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Slightly wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.  
Residence, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.
- ALMY, FRANK M. Corp. Age 21. Cambridge. M. Aug. 4, 1862. Slightly wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Killed Apr. 30, 1865, Lynchburg, Va.
- BAILEY, GEORGE F. Corp. Age 24. Lawrence. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, Hampstead, N. H.
- CHAPMAN, LORING B. Corp. Age 23. Charlton. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, Hubbardston, Mass.
- \*CORNING, WARREN H. Corp. Age 22. Corning, N. H. M. Aug. 9, 1861. Wounded in shoulder Nov. 29, 1863, Parker's Store. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.
- \*CRANSHAW, JAMES W. Corp. Age 23. Haverhill. M. Feb. 5, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.
- CROMBIE, HENRY W. Corp. Age 27. Roxbury. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie. Reënlisted Mar. 7, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- FRENCH, WILLIAM P. Corp. Age 19. Boston. M. Feb. 27, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- HAMILTON, THOMAS I. Corp. Age 22. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Died of wounds June 17, 1863, Aldie.
- HINMAN, FRANK. Corp. Age 21. Lawrence. M. Oct. 17, 1861. Killed June 17, 1863, Aldie.
- PIERCE, JOHN. Corp. Age 23. Pawtucket, R. I. M. Oct. 12, 1861. Died of wounds June 17, 1863, Aldie.
- PRAY, CHARLES H. Corp. Age 27. Newbury. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, —.

- PRINCE, FRANKLIN S. Corp. Age 20. Northampton. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, New Britain, Conn.
- YOUNG, SETH. Corp. Age 23. Newbury. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Wounded in head June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, Newburyport, Mass.
- BELLOW, LOUIS. Bugl. Age 23. Barnstable. M. Jan. 20, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- GURNEY, JOHN. Bugl. Age 43. Lawrence. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Dec. 29, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- HINES, WALTER J. Bugl. Age 19. Boston. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Disch. for dis. Aug. 13, 1864.  
Residence, Washington, D. C.
- LIVINGSTON, MURRAY V. Bugl. Age 21. Haverhill. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Acting Regtl. Chief Bugler. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- \*HANSCOM, NATHANIEL H. Far. Age 40. Boston. M. Oct. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Mar. 11, 1863.
- SMALL, BENJAMIN F. Far. Age 32. Charlestown. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Paroled July 21—Aug. 13, 1863. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.  
Residence, Gig Harbor, Wyoming Ter.
- SQUIRE, ROSWELL. Far. Age 41. Boston. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Pris. Mar. 28, 1863, Kelly's Ford. Reënlisted Jan 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- \*BOSWORTH, DAVID G. F. Sad. Age 23. Springfield. M. Aug. 12, 1862. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.
- FURBER, LYMAN V. B. Sad. Age 20. Lawrence. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Disch. for dis. Apr. 24, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- \*GREENDALL, JESSE F. Wag. Age 27. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Apr. 2, 1863.
- HOOPER, NATHAN C. Wag. Age 23. Boston. M. Oct. 17, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, Cambridge, Mass.
- RING, NATHANIEL R. Wag. Age 38. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Feb. 26, 1863.  
Residence, —.
- ALLEN, CHARLES. Age 19. N. Reading. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Missing since Oct., 1863. Dropped as deserter Mar., 1864. Investigation (Feb., 1890) fails to elicit further information.  
Residence, —.
- AMES, DANIEL S. Age 28. Springfield. M. Aug. 8, 1862. Promoted in N. H. Vol. May 26, 1864.  
Residence, Monte Vista, Col.
- ATHERTON, CHARLES D. Age 25. Cambridge. M. Aug. 15, 1862. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- AUSTIN, JOHN. Age 32. Falmouth. M. Jan. 27, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- BAILEY, GEORGE W. Age 21. Roxbury. M. Feb. 8, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- BAILEY, JESSE O. Age 43. Roxbury. M. Feb. 22, 1864. Exp. June 17, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- \*BAILEY, RUFUS H. H. Age 22. Roxbury. M. Feb. 16, 1864. Exp. July 9, 1865.

BENTLY, THOMAS. Age 19. Longmeadow. M. Feb. 20, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.

Residence, —.

BERNARD, JOHN L. Age 38. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Deserted Dec. 19, 1861, on furlough.

Residence, —.

BLASLAND, WILLIAM. Age 28. Boston. M. Oct. 5, 1861. At 1st Corps hdqrs. fall of 1862. At army hdqrs. winter of 1862–1863. With the Co. in all eng.

Residence, Washington, D. C.

BOOLE, GEORGE F. Age 20. Boston. M. Aug. 12, 1862. Missing June 17, 1863, Aldie. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.

Residence, —.

BOWKER, CHARLES W. Age 35. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Killed June 17, 1863, Aldie.

BOYNTON, ELI E. Age 36. Swampscott. M. Oct. 25, 1861. Thrown from horse, back injured, Apr., 1861, Hilton Hd. On detached ser. in Signal Corps, Feb. 1863. Eng. So. Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg. Transferred to V. R. C. Feb. 6, 1864. (Name now Everett Boynton. Eli dropped by order of Court, 1876.)

Residence, Swampscott, Mass.

BROWN, CURTIS M. Age 22. Mansfield. M. Aug. 7, 1862. Exp. Nov. 1, 1864.

Residence, Mansfield, Mass.

BROWN, FREDERICK O. Age 32. Boston. M. Dec. 4, 1863. Died Sept. 23, 1864, City Point, Va.

BROWN, PATRICK. Age 37. Salem. M. Aug. 16, 1864. Exp. June 27, 1865.

Residence, —.

BUCKLEY, FLORENCE. Age 19. Haverhill. M. Nov. 11, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865.

Residence, —.

\*BURRILL, GEORGE A. Age 26. Randolph. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Disch. for dis. Sept. 6, 1863.

CARROLL, JOHN. Age 24. Charlestown. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Deserted Dec., 1861, Readville.

Residence, —.

CHESLYN, RICHARD W. Age 21. Medford. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Killed June 17, 1863, Aldie.

CLAPP, WILLIAM A. Age 18. Hopkinton. M. Dec. 16, 1863. Died May 15, 1864, City Point, Va.

CLIFF, JAMES. Age 45. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Nov. 15, 1861.

Residence, —.

COLE, JOHN H. Age 24. Pawtucket, R. I. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Transferred to V. R. C. Aug. 24, 1863. Disch. Sept. 15, 1864.

Residence, Pawtucket, R. I.

COLLINS, JAMES E. Age 18. Cambridge. M. Dec. 16, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865.

Residence, E. Cambridge, Mass.

\*CONANT, SYMERNA B. Age 43. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Wounded in face Nov. 29, 1863, Parker's Store. Transferred to V. R. C. Apr. 21, 1864.

\*CORCORAN, GEORGE E. Age 22. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Paroled July 21–Aug. 13. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June, 29, 1865.

COTTON, HIRAM B. Age 25. Pawtucket, R. I. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Died Sept. 12, 1863. Alexandria, Va.

DABRAH, JAMES M. Age 41. Boston. M. Oct. 13, 1862. Disch. for dis. Feb., 1863.

Residence, —.



- DENNIS, HENRY W. Age 28. Boston. M. Dec. 9, 1863. In principal eng. during Grant's campaign in Va. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- DONAHUE, WILLIAM. Age 22. Roxbury. M. Feb. 26, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, Philadelphia, Pa.
- DOYLE, THOMAS. Age 23. Concord. M. Aug. 5, 1862. Died Oct. 7, 1863. Hartwood Church, Va.
- DOYLE, WILLIAM M. Age 19. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- DUNBAR, GEORGE F. Age 19. Ware. M. Dec. 1, 1863. Died Aug. 15, 1864, City Point, Va.
- EATON, JOHN L. Age 30. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Killed June 17, 1863, Aldie.
- †EGLESTON, ELI. Age 27. Springfield. M. Oct. 25, 1862. Deserted Jan. 10, 1863. Hartwood Church, Va., while on picket.  
Residence, —.
- EGLESTON, WILLIAM R. Age 21. Springfield. M. Aug. 20, 1862. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- FAY, CHARLES A. Age 19. Hopkinton. M. Dec. 7, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- FLANDERS, CHARLES H. Age 22. Haverhill. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.  
Residence, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.
- FOGG, GEORGE F. Age 27. Haverhill. M. Jan. 25, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, So. Danville, N. H.
- FOSS, HENRY G. Age 21. Haverhill. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. May 1, 1863.  
Residence, —.
- GALLOWAY, FRANCIS. Age 32. Greenfield. M. July 28, 1864. Died before Petersburg, Jan., 1865.
- GRAY, GEORGE S. Age 25. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Wounded in lung June 17, 1863, Aldie. Died June 20, 1863, Alexandria, Va.
- \*GREELY, WARREN J. Age 21. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.
- GURNEY, JAMES M. Age 24. Lawrence. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Deserted Dec. 18, 1861, Readville.  
Residence, —.
- HALL, WILLIAM. Age 22. Holyoke. M. Jan. 16, 1864. Disch. for dis. April 27, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- HARMON, ALBERT C. Age 27. Boston. M. Oct. 17, 1861. Wounded (by spent ball) in wrist June 17, 1863, Aldie. Pris. same place; escaped same night. Exp. Sept. 18, 1864.  
Residence, Brockton, Mass.
- \*HARDEN, CHARLES W. Age 22. Boston. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Transferred to V. R. C. April 28, 1864.
- HAVILAND, WILLIAM H. Age 18. Boston. M. Feb. 16, 1864. Exp. July 3, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- HILL, WILLIAM H. Age 21. Saco, Me. M. Dec. 12, 1861. Wounded and pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Paroled July 21 – Aug. 13. Reënlisted Feb. 27, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- HOBSON, GEORGE H. Aged 28. Cambridge. M. Oct. 17, 1861. Wounded twice in head, with sabre, Mar. 17, 1863, Kelly's Ford. Pris. at same place, Mar. 28, 1863, while carrying despatch. In Libby two months. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.

- HOUGHTON, AUGUSTINE F. Age 38. Clinton. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Paroled July 21 - Aug. 13, 1863. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.  
Residence, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.
- HUNT, JOHN R. Age 28. Chelsea. M. Feb. 20, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- HURD, EDWIN. Age 22. Newton. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864.  
Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, Newton Upper Falls, Mass.
- JACKSON, ALONZO. Age 25. Lake Village, N. H. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Killed June 17, 1863, Aldie.
- JACKSON, WILLIAM. Age 22. Pawtucket, R. I. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Wounded in face and wrist June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. May 15, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- JOHNSON, FRANK H. Age 23. Haverhill. M. Jan. 26, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.
- \*KELLY, JOHN B. Age 19. Boston. M. Feb. 20, 1864. In eng. with Army of Potomac. Exp. June 29, 1865 [enlisted when 15 years old].
- KENT, GEORGE W. Age 25. Cambridge. M. Aug. 4, 1862. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.  
Residence, E. Cambridge, Mass.
- KIMBALL, CHARLES H. Age 18. Groveland. M. Jan. 11, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- LADD, HENRY E. Age 36. Chicopee. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Killed June 17, 1863, Aldie.
- LAKEMAN, RICHARD W. Age 41. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. In all eng. with Co. till transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 15, 1864.  
Residence, So. Boston, Mass.
- LIGHT, EDWARD P. Age 22. Somerville. M. Oct. 12, 1861. Sergt.-Maj. Wounded by shell (right leg amputated) May 6, 1864, Todd's Tavern. Died of wounds June, 1864, Cold Harbor.
- LINCOLN, WILLIAM F. Age 29. Boston. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Disch. for dis. Dec. 8, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- LITTLEFIELD, ALBERT. Age 24. Dorchester. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Paroled July 21 - Aug. 13. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, E. Braintree, Mass.
- LOWELL, WILLIAM H. Age 22. Boston. M. Aug. 4, 1864. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Paroled July 21 - Aug. 13. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, Franklin, Mass.
- \*MARSH, MARTIN L. Age 21. Haverhill. M. Feb. 19, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.
- MARTIN, WILLIAM G. Age 22. Milford. M. Aug. 1, 1862. Disch. for dis. Jan. 22, 1863.  
Residence, —.
- MCCARTY, CHARLES. Age 19. Great Barrington. M. Aug. 2, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- McEACHRAN, JOHN. Age 22. Marblehead. M. Aug. 12, 1862. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- McMAHON, JOHN. Age 28. Boston. M. April 2, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. H.  
Residence, —.
- McPHERSON, WILLIAM. Age 24. Springfield. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Paroled July 21 - Aug. 13. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, —.

- MINER, SMITH. Age 25. Pittsfield. M. Aug. 2, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- \*MINTER, GEORGE F. Age 21. Boston. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Disch. for dis. Oct. 31, 1862.
- MOORE, WILLIAM. Age 36. Boston. M. Jan. 25, 1864. Exp. June 8, 1865.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- MORSE, ANSON. Age 20. Southbridge. M. Feb. 20, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865,  
in Co. H.  
Residence, —.
- MORSE, HENRY M. Age 20. Milford. M. Nov. 17, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865,  
as absent.  
Residence, —.
- MYERS, SAMUEL G. Age 24. Milton. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Pris. Jan. 2, 1862.  
while on scouting expedition. Practically in all eng. of Co. to exp., Oct. 3, 1864.  
Residence, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.
- NEEDHAM, CHARLES W. Age 24. Georgetown. M. Aug. 7, 1862. Wounded June  
17, 1863, Aldie. Died same day at Alexandria, Va.
- NOYES, JOHN. Age 31. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Missing Dec. 19, 1862,  
Fredericksburg. During the eng. of Fredericksburg, while waiting in regimental  
line, for the pontoon bridge to be completed, the Cos. were ordered to "water  
horses." Noyes fell with his horse into the river. Some time before the man  
reached shore, the horse had effected a landing and run off. Having reported his  
loss to the officer commanding the Co., Noyes was ordered to search for the  
horse, and *not return till he found it*. Neither man nor horse was seen by the regi-  
ment afterward, and, as far as known, Noyes is still searching.
- NUGENT, JAMES H. Age 18. South Danvers. M. Mar. 5, 1864. Exp. June 29,  
1865.  
Residence, —.
- OLNEY, GEORGE F. Age 21. Boston. M. Feb. 24, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, Pawtucket, R. I.
- ORD, JAMES. Age 19. Medfield. M. Aug. 5, 1862. Detailed in Band. Exp.  
Oct. 3, 1864.  
Residence, Medfield, Mass.
- OSGOOD, JOSEPH H. Age 34. Haverhill. M. Jan. 27, 1864. Disch. for dis. June  
6, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- PEARSON, JASON E. Age 21. Greenfield. M. Aug. 5, 1864. Disch. for dis. May  
30, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- PEASE, WILLIAM S. Age 21. Chicopee. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Reënlisted Jan. 1,  
1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, Meriden, Conn.
- PIERCE, LEANDER F. Age 19. Springfield. M. Aug. 7, 1862. Died Aug. 17,  
1863, Potomac Creek, Va.
- PORTER, JOHN C. Age 19. Bradford. M. July 13, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- RAND, EDWIN W. Age 20. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Nov. 15,  
1861.  
Residence, —.
- RAYMOND, GEORGE F. Age 25. Boston. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Transferred to V.  
R. C. Feb. 6, 1864.  
Residence, South Boston, Mass.
- REINHARD, FERDINAND A. Age 18. Dorchester. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Reënlisted  
January 1, 1864. Practically in all eng. of Co., except while sick in hosp. from  
spring of 1864 to July, 1865. Exp. July 18, 1865.  
Residence, Dorchester, Mass.
- ROBINSON, WILLIAM. Age 21. Lowell. M. Aug. 2, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, Danville, Vt.





HENRY H. GALLOWAY



ROBERT J. COCHRAN



SHERMAN W. HUBBARD



SERGT. HORACE A. SUNBURY



JOHN D. LITTLEHALE



ANDREW A. MASON

E COMPANY



JOHN MELENFY  
*(Bold Dragoon)*





†ROOD, HENRY. Age 19. Springfield. M. Aug. 25, 1862. Deserted Jan. 10, 1863, while on picket, Hartwood Church, Va.

Residence, —.

ROWE, ANDREW C. Age 40. Cambridge. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. in 1862.

Residence, —.

RUGGLES, GEORGE H. Age 30. Dorchester. M. Sept. 17, 1861. On detached ser. as Hosp. Steward, Hilton Head. Clerk in Com. Dept., Dumfries. Acting Q. M. Sergt. Giesboro Point. Disch. for dis. Jan. 21, 1864.

Residence, Jericho, Mo.

SALISBURY, GEORGE H. Age 26. Pawtucket, R. I. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.

Residence, Pawtucket, R. I.

SHANNON, DANIEL. Age 21. Concord. M. Aug. 5, 1862. Wounded through left leg with minie-ball June 17, 1863, Aldie. Eng. Fredericksburg, Brandy Station, Aldie. Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 15, 1864.

Residence, Washington, D. C.

SHEPARD, LOUIS J. Age 19. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Wounded in the head and prisoner Jan. 10, 1863, while on reconnoissance near Catlett's Station. In hands of 1st Va. Cav. 3 days; sent to Libby and nearly starved for 3 months, when paroled; in hosp. 1 month, then rejoined regt. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.

Residence, Boston, Mass.

\*SHEPHARD, MARCUS M. Age 19. Dorchester. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Wounded in right thigh June 17, 1863, Aldie. Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 5, 1864.

SPINNEY, GEORGE A. Age 23. Boston. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Killed June 17, 1863, Aldie.

SPRAGUE, WILLIAM N. Age 44. Douglas. M. Feb. 23, 1864. Disch. for dis. Feb. 6, 1865.

Residence, —.

STEWART, CHARLES H. Age 21. Haverhill. M. Feb. 5, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.

Residence, —.

STURTEVANT, WILLIAM H. Age 33. Lowell. M. Jan. 27, 1864. Disch. for dis. Oct. 3, 1864.

Residence, —.

SWITZER, ALMON L. Age 20. Warren. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Wounded in ankle Nov. 27, 1862, Potomac Creek. Eng. James Island, Antietam. Transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 1, 1863.

Residence, Hinsdale, N. H.

\*TELYEA, ALFRED S. Age 26. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Dec. 1861.

THAYER, HENRY C. Age 34. Randolph. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.

Residence, Randolph, Mass.

TOWNE, ARCHIE C. Age 22. Nashua, N. H. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Died Nov. 5, 1862, Hilton Head, S. C.

TRUSSELL, AUGUSTUS J. Age 23. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Nov. 15, 1861.

Residence, —.

TUCKER, WILLIAM O. Age 18. Hopkinton. M. Dec. 18, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865.

Residence, Providence, R. I.

TYLER, ALBERT W. Age 22. Boston. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Detailed in Band. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.

Residence, Washington, D. C.

WALES, CHARLES C. Age 26. Douglas. M. Feb. 23, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.

Residence, —.

- WATERS, ALFRED S. Age 18. Springfield. M. Dec. 3, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- WATERS, HENRY C. Age 35. Cambridge. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Died May 14, 1864, Washington, D. C.
- WATERS, JAMES. Age 27. Lowell. M. Aug. 3, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- WESTON, HENRY C. Age 26. Hopkinton. M. Sept. 17, 1861. On detached ser. in Band as Band Master. With regt. most of the time. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.  
Residence, Chicago, Ill.
- WHITE, ROBERT. Age 25. Springfield. M. Aug. 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- WHITING, CHARLES H. Age 19. Quincy. M. Sept. 19, 1861. On detached ser. as Acting Com. Sergt. under Gens. Averell and Gregg, Jan. 5, 1863, to Aug. 19, 1864. In all eng. while with Co. Exp. Oct. 3, 1864.  
Residence, South Boston, Mass.
- WHITTIER, LYMAN P. Age 22. Haverhill. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Detailed in Band. Died Sept. 8, 1862, Beaufort, S. C.
- \*WHITTIER, WILLIAM P. Age 25. Sanbornton, N. H. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Disch. for dis. Sept. 23, 1864.
- WITHAM, CHARLES O. Age 31. Falmouth. M. Jan. 27, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.

‡ Deserted from picket, leaving his horse tied in the woods, where it was found eleven days afterward, in a starving condition.

## COMPANY E.

- \*\*FLAGG, GEORGE W. 1st. Sergt.
- \*\*PHILLIPS, ALTON E. 1st. Sergt.
- \*\*LYMAN, TIMOTHY P. Q. M. Sergt.
- \*\*BUTLER, HORACE M. Q. M. Sergt. Regtl. Q. M. Sergt.
- BROOKS, THOMAS B. Com. Sergt. Age 18. Blandford. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Reënlisted Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, Unionville, Conn.
- \*\*\*PHILLIPS, CHARLES O. Com. Sergt.
- BELLON, PATRICK. Sergt. Age 22. Otis. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 29, 1863. Deserted Apr. 14, 1864, on furlough.  
Residence, —.
- BLAKELIN, SIMON. Sergt. Age 23. Charlotte, Me. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Slightly wounded, head and shoulder, with sabre, June 9, 1863, Stevensburg. Pris. Nov. 29, 1863, Parker's Store ; at Belle Isle and Andersonville 16 mos. ; paroled Apr. 1, 1865. In all eng. of Co. except when pris. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, Lawrence, Mass.
- CARSON, JAMES L. Sergt. Age 19. Chicopee. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 29, 1863. In all eng. of Co. from Antietam to exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, Torrington, Conn.
- DUDLEY, EZRA J. Sergt. Age 23. Blandford. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 29, 1863. Missing in action, May 11, 1864. Exp. July 1, 1865.  
Residence, Falls Village, Conn.
- \*\*HAYDEN, FRANK W. Sergt.
- MIXTER, GILBERT L. Sergt. Age 34. Springfield. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Pris. Nov. 29, 1863, Parker's Store ; at Belle Isle Dec. 1, 1863 ; in spring of 1864 taken to Andersonville, where he died July 27, 1864.
- ORDWAY, N. P. (Alvin B. Ordway). Sergt. Age 18. Haverhill. M. Oct. 13, 1861. Pris. Nov. 29, 1863, Parker's Store ; at Belle Isle Dec. 1, 1863 to Mar. 15, 1864, then in Andersonville. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864. (Alvin B. enlisted, but N. P. Ordway served in his place).  
Residence, Greenland, N. H.

- PINKHAM, HOLLIS C. Sergt. Age 25. Boston. M. Oct. 31, 1861. 2d Lieut. 2d Mass. Cav. Dec. 29, 1862. 1st Lieut. Mar. 1, 1864. Exp. July 20, 1865.
- STEWART, JAMES. Sergt. Age 21. Chicopee. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Disch. for dis. Mar. 26, 1863.  
Residence, —.
- SUNBURY, HORACE A. Sergt. Age 28. S. Reading. M. Oct. 31, 1861. Wounded, left hip and ankle, Sept. 16, 1862, Antietam. Reënlisted Dec. 19, 1863. Sergt. July, 1864. Practically in all eng. of regt. to Nov. 9, 1864, when pro. 2d Lieut. 61st M. V. I.; 1st Lieut. Mar. 16, 1865. Exp. July 16, 1865.  
Residence, Chelsea, Mass.
- WALTON, SOLON. Sergt. Age 31. S. Reading. M. Oct. 23, 1861. Corp. Detached in Band. Exp. Sept. 18, 1864.  
Residence, Greenwood, Mass.
- WHITE, WILLIAM O. Sergt. Age 24. Springfield. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Corp. On detached ser. as pioneer two yrs. Wounded, right knee, by shell Sept. 14, 1863, Rapidan Sta. In all eng. of Co. to exp., Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, Holyoke, Mass.
- WINTER, JOHN S. Sergt. Age 26. Shutesbury. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- WILEY, AUGUSTUS T. Sergt. Age 29. S. Reading. M. Oct. 23, 1861. Killed June 9, 1863, Stevensburg.
- ABBOTT, CALEB F. Corp. Age 33. Bluehill, Me. M. Dec. 3, 1861. Corp. Mar. 19, 1862. In all eng. of Co. till disch. for dis. June 6, 1863. Enlisted in Co. I, 61st regt. M. V. I. Feb. 2, 1865. Exp. July 16, 1865.  
Residence, St. Regis' Falls, N. Y.
- BOWKER, JOSEPH. Corp. Age 22. Winchendon. M. Mar. 30, 1864. Orderly July, 1864, Shenandoah Val. Wounded in left arm and side (minie ball) Sept. 16, 1864, Jerusalem Plank Road. In principal eng. of Co. during term of enlistment. Corp. Feb. 1865. Exp. June 26, 1865. Enlisted in Co. H, 53d regt. M. V. I. Oct. 8, 1862. Exp. Sept. 2, 1863.  
Residence, Cavendish, Vt.
- \*CLOUGH, ALFRED. Corp. Age 38. Springfield. M. Oct. 9, 1861. Reënlisted Feb. 22, 1864. Pris. June 9, 1864. Exp. June 6, 1865.
- GREER, JOHN B. Corp. Age 23, Springfield. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Horse shot and fell causing injury, pris. Sept. 5, 1862, Poolesville; paroled and returned to regt. same night. Disch. for dis. Jan. 9, 1863.  
Residence, Springfield, Mass.
- \*HUNTER, ANDREW S. Corp. Age 31. Chicopee. M. Aug. 7, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 2, 1865.
- LAHAR, THOMAS. Corp. Age 37. Boston. M. Oct. 27, 1861. Pris. Nov. 29, 1863, Parker's Store. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- OLIVER, NAPOLEON. Corp. Age 20. Springfield. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Pris. Sept. 5, 1862, Poolesville. Reënlisted Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded in leg May 5, 1864, Todd's Tav. Transferred to V. R. C.  
Residence, Worcester, Mass.
- SMITH, CHARLES M. Corp. Age 19. Conway. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Pris. Nov. 29, 1863, Parker's Store; at Belle Isle  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mos., in Andersonville  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mos.; escaped from hosp., Andersonville, Oct. 9, 1864. In principal eng. of Co. except when pris. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, Worcester, Mass.
- THAYER, CHARLES H. Corp. Age 33. Northampton. M. Aug. 20, 1862. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Reënlisted Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- UFFORD, MORRIS. Corp. Age 24. Springfield. M. Feb. 29, 1864. Transferred to V. R. C.  
Residence, —.



- VIGEANT, ABRAHAM. Corp. Age 22. Acushnet. M. Mar. 21, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- YOUNG, WALTER T. Corp. Age —. Buckland. M. Feb. 10, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, Greenfield, Mass.
- POWELL, TIMOTHY J. Bugl. Age 23. Blandford. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Detailed in Band. Reënlisted Dec. 29, 1863. Regtl. Chief Bugl. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- WITHEY, WILLIAM H. Bugl. Age 18. Andover. M. Nov. 23, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- JENNINGS, CHARLES H. Far. Age 21. Adams. M. Feb. 5, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- MEACHAM, GEORGE S. Far. Age 29. Boston. M. Sept. 29, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 29, 1863. Transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 14, 1864.  
Residence, Providence, R. I.
- WILLIAMS, LYMAN W. Sad. Age 26. Williamsburg. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Wounded on head (sabre), pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie; at Belle Isle and Richmond 42 days. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, Springfield, Mass.
- \*ABBOTT, GEORGE W. Age 38. Springfield. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie. Pris. Nov. 29, 1863, Parker's Store. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.
- ALLEN, HENRY C. Age 19. Conway. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Lost right arm Sept. 14, 1863, Rapidan Sta. Disch. for dis. Nov. 8, 1863.  
Residence, Beloit, Wis.
- \*ARMS, GEORGE F. Age 19. Conway. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Disch. for dis. Mar. 23, 1864.
- BAKER, EDWIN F. Age 22. Blandford. M. Jan. 4, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, Gardner, Mass.
- BALDWIN, WILLIAM. Age 21. Hadley. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- BARTLETT, CARL. Age 22. Dennis. M. Jan. 18, 1864. Pris. Sept. 16, 1864, Jerusalem Plank Road. Died Nov. 16, 1864, Andersonville.
- BASSFORD, DAVID, JR. Age 33. Boston. M. Dec. 13, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, absent sick.  
Residence, Hanover, Mass.
- BELLEW, ROBERT. Age 21. Springfield. M. Aug. 16, 1862. Orderly June, 1863 to Oct., 1864. In all eng. with Co. from Nov., 1862, to Oct., 1864. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, Philadelphia, Penn.
- BEMIS, REUBEN S. Age 23. Springfield. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Died Aug. 26, 1862, Aquia Creek.
- BOOTH, JOHN. Age 40. Chicopee. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Deserted Dec. 26, 1861.  
Residence, —.
- BOOKERS, ISAAC. Age 21. Greenfield. M. Jan. 23, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- BOWKER, WILLIAM. Age 20. Winchendon. M. March 26, 1864. Leg injured Sept. 19, 1864 (horse being killed and falling on it). In eng. at Cedar Creek and most of those in Shenandoah Valley with 2d Mass. Cav. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, Cavendish, Vt.
- BOYLE, PATRICK. Age 32. Enfield. M. Feb. 23, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- BRADFORD, ELIAS F. Age 24. Conway. M. Aug. 12, 1862. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie; paroled Aug. 1, 1863. Reënlisted Dec. 22, 1863. Practically in eng. of Co. till April, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865. Detailed at K—— Hosp. April 16, 1864, to Oct. 8, 1864.  
Residence, Conway, Mass.



AMASA C. MORSE



JARIUS H. SHAW



FARNHUM SOUTHWICK



HOSEA L. THAYER



EDWARD W. VIAL

*Hospital Steward 4th Co.*



SERG. WILLIAM O. WHITE



- BRECKINBRIDGE, CHARLES A. Age 22. Waterbury, Vt. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 4, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, Meriden, Conn.
- BUGBY, FRANKLIN A. Age 31. Springfield. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Exp. Jan. 28, 1863.  
Residence, —.
- BULLARD, WILLIAM H. Age 23. Buckland. M. Feb. 10, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- BURKE, EDWARD. Age 26. Springfield. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 29, 1863. Deserted July 26, 1864; tried by C. M.; sentence remitted. Deserted May 28, 1865, camp near Arlington Heights.  
Residence, —.
- BUTLER, MARCUS. Age 42. Chester. M. Dec. 8, 1863. Right knee badly injured by fall from mule, while on detached ser. as teamster June 10, 1864, Fredericksburg. In Stanton hosp. 6 mos.; in Chestnut Hill hosp. at close of war. Exp. June 27, 1865.  
Residence, Otis, Mass.
- CARPENTER, JAMES W. Age 25. Roxbury. M. Oct. 11, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 29, 1863. Thrown from horse; slightly injured, Poolesville. In most eng. of regt. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, Boston Highlands, Mass.
- CHANDLER, CORNELIUS. Age 27. Longmeadow. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Detailed in Band. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- CHASE, FRANKLIN. Age 24. Biddeford, Me. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Orderly Dec., 1861, to Aug., 1862, under Q. M. Knight. Wounded in hand, neck, side (sabre, gunshot, rupture), Sept. 15, 1863, near Culpeper. Pris. while on picket there and sent to hosp. No. 12, and Belle Isle; pris. about 4 mos. Eng. Antietam, Petersburg, Ogdensburg. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, Montreal, P. Q. Can.
- CHILDS, ALPHONZO F. Age 21. Springfield. M. Aug. 30, 1862. Pris. May 11, 1864, on Sheridan's Raid. Died Aug. 20, 1864, Andersonville.
- CHURCH, WILLIAM H. Age 19. Boston. M. Sept. 29, 1862. Pris. Nov. 29, 1863. Parker's Store; at Belle Isle, Dec. 1, 1863, then taken to Andersonville, where he died, June 17, 1864.
- CLAREY, JAMES W. Age 22. Stockbridge. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Pris. Deep Bottom. Died Oct. 6, 1864, Andersonville.
- CLARK, WALLACE S. Age 21. Northampton. M. Aug. 25, 1864. Exp. May 8, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- \*CLOUGHLIN, ROBERT. Age 24. Southwick. M. Jan. 9, 1865. Exp. June 26, 1865.
- COCHRAN, ROBERT J. Age 22. Holyoke. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Orderly under Gen. Hooker, 1864. Practically in all eng. of Co. to exp., Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, Tower City, No. Dakota.
- COLE, DANIEL D. Age 21. Barre. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, Barre, Mass.
- COLTON, EDGAR S. Age 25. Longmeadow. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Wounded in right shoulder, and missing, June 17, 1863, Aldie. Transferred to Invalid C. Mar. 4, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- COOMES, JAMES M. Age 38. Longmeadow. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Paroled July 21 - Aug. 13, 1863. Pris. Nov. 29, 1863, Parker's Store; at Belle Isle Dec. 1, 1863; in Andersonville, spring of 1864, where he died, May 4, 1864.
- COOLEY, JOHN M. Age 22. Springfield. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Wounded in action Aug. 1, 1863. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, —.



- COOK, WILLIAM O. Age 21. Leyden. M. Jan. 22, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- CRANE, DAVID. Age 20. Rehoboth. M. Aug. 26, 1864. Exp. May 8, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- CRONIN, PATRICK. Age 29. Chicopee. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- CROSBY, WILLIAM B. Age 47. Springfield. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis.  
Sept. 1, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- CURRAN, CORNELIUS. Age 29. Springfield. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Disch. for dis.  
Jan. 8, 1863.  
Residence, —.
- \*CURLEY, EDWARD. Age 18. Cambridge. M. Dec. 15, 1863. Exp. June 26,  
1865.
- CURTIS, WILLIAM P. Age 26. S. Danvers. M. Feb. 8, 1864. Exp. June 26,  
1865.  
Residence, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.
- DAY, HENRY F. Age 19. Boston. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Disch. for dis. Sept. 1,  
1862.  
Residence, —.
- DEGENING, JACOB. Age 21. Boston. M. Mar. 12, 1864. Exp. July 17, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- DOHERTY, PATRICK. Age 35. Cambridge. M. Dec. 11, 1863. Exp. June 8,  
1865.  
Residence, —.
- DONOVAN, DENNIS. Age 18. Springfield. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Exp. Nov. 7,  
1864.  
Residence, —.
- \*DULY, MELVILLE. Age 41. Chicopee. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.
- EASTON, RALPH. Age 24. Westfield. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- EDWARDS, SAMUEL W. Age 38. Westhampton. M. Sept. 3, 1864. Exp. May 8,  
1865.  
Residence, —.
- ERHART, JOHN G. Age 23. Springfield. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Disch. for dis. June  
3, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- EVANS, HENRY A. Age 27. Dorchester. M. Oct. 23, 1861. Died Oct. 14, 1862,  
Mt. Pleasant hosp., Washington, D. C.
- FOWLER, EDWIN F. Age 25. Deerfield. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, Greenfield, Mass.
- FULLER, WILLIAM S. Age 24. Springfield. M. Aug. 19, 1862. Died Jan. 10,  
1863, Annapolis, Md.
- GALLOWAY, HENRY H. Age 19. Easthampton. M. July 28, 1864. Exp. June  
26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- GALENCIA, PERLEY. Age 22. S. Danvers. M. Feb. 8, 1864. Wounded through  
neck (minie-ball) June 28, 1864, near Malvern Hill. On detached ser. at Cav.  
Corral winter of 1864-65 under Lieut. Stone. In eng. of Co. till wounded.  
Exp. June 26, 1865. Enlisted 17th Regt. M. V. I. July 22, 1861. Disch. for  
dis. July 11, 1862. 5th Regt. M. V. I. Sept. 16, 1862. Exp. July 2, 1863.  
Residence, So. Peabody, Mass.
- \*GARDNER, JAMES. Age 26. Cambridge. M. Dec. 10, 1863. Disch. for dis. Aug.  
10, 1865.
- \*GARVIN, WILLIAM. Age 30. Springfield. M. Sept. 30, 1862. Wounded June  
17, 1863, Aldie. Transferred to V. R. C.

- GATES, HORACE. Age 30. Ludlow. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 8, 1863.  
Residence, —.
- GOODMAN, CHARLES S. Age 19. Springfield. M. Aug. 18, 1862. Reënlisted Feb. 12, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- GOUCH, GEORGE. Age 39. Springfield. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 20, 1863.  
Residence, —.
- GOVE, CHARLES F. Age 27. Concord. M. Oct. 27, 1863. Exp. July 14, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- GOVE, FREDERICK H. Age 25. Springfield. M. Jan. 22, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- \*GRAVES, CHARLES F. Age 24. Springfield. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- GRAY, HIRAM A. Age 25. Conway. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Detailed in band. Pris. May 2, 1863, Ely's Ford; at Belle Isle two weeks. In principal eng. of Co. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, New Haven, Conn.
- HACKETT, JEREMIAH. Age 35. Lawrence. M. July 6, 1864. Disch. for dis. June 15, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- HALL, ELIPHALET L. Age 18. Conway. M. Aug. 15, 1862. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- \*HARDING, BAXTER. Age 27. Conway. M. Aug. 15, 1862. Detailed in band. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.
- HARDING, TYLER. Age 21. Conway. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Orderly June, 1862, Beaufort, S. C., under Gen. Brennan. Clerk at Brig. Commissary's Jan. to June, 1863. Clerk for Regtl. Q. M. Jan. to Apr., 1864. Clerk at Div. Hdqrs. to Exp. Nov. 7, 1864. In principal eng. of Co.  
Residence, Des Moines, Iowa.
- HASELTON, HOLLIS B. Age 21. Roxbury. M. Mar. 31, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- HERMAN, JOHN MARTIN. Age 21. Buckland. M. Jan. 30, 1864. Exp. July 17, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- HIGGINS, JOHN. Age 27. Springfield. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Eng. Poolesville, Antietam. Disch. for dis. Nov. 17, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- HINES, PATRICK H. Age 19. Holyoke. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Pris. May 3, 1863, Ely's Ford; at Belle Isle. Paroled June 10, 1863. Wounded through chest, Nov. 27, 1863, Mine Run. Practically in all eng. of Co. to exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, Walpole, Mass.
- HOGAN, THOMAS. Age 28. Northampton. M. Sept. 1, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie; paroled July 21–Aug. 13. Transferred to V. R. C. Mar. 7, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- HOLLE, GOTTLIEB. Age 26. Deerfield. M. Jan. 27, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, New Britain, Conn.
- HORRIGAN, ARTHUR. Age 31. Southwick. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Killed Sept. 14, 1863, Rapidan Station.
- HOWE, EDWARD R. Age 42. Beverly. M. July 21, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- HUBBARD, SHERMAN W. Age 30. Boston. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Disch. for dis. Oct. 2, 1862.  
Residence, Springfield, Mass.

JETTER, WILLIAM. Age 20. Greenfield. M. Jan. 28, 1864. Sent to front on observation, May 9, 1864, never seen after.

KIBBE, CURTIS L. Age 28. Otis. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Died July 10, 1863, on furlough from hosp.

KIBBE, HARLOW B. Age 39. Palmer. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. Feb. 14, 1864.

Residence, —.

\*KIDDER, GEORGE H. Age 27. Saugus. M. Oct. 23, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.

\*KING, FRANCIS E. Age 21. Springfield. M. Aug. 7, 1862. Wounded in left hand and thigh (rifle-ball), July 10, 1863, Jones' Cross Roads. Eng. Aldie, Gettysburg. Transferred to V. R. C. Apr. 24, 1864.

KNATT, CHRISTIAN. Age 25. Greenfield. M. Jan. 30, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865. Residence, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

LANE, WILLIAM. Age 27. Springfield. M. Sept. 17, 1864. Exp. June 8, 1865. Residence, —.

LINCOLN, SHERLOCK H. Age 43. Warren. M. Dec. 9, 1861. Eng. with Co. till disch. for dis. Nov. 19, 1862.

Residence, Plainfield, Mass.

LITTLEHALE, JOHN D. Age 18. Tyngsboro. M. Feb. 20, 1864. Wounded through left shoulder (rifle-ball) May 11, 1864, Ashland, Va. Eng. Wilderness, Sheridan's Raid to Richmond. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, Fitchburg, Mass.

LOCKLING, JOEL M. Age 28. Lowell. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Pris. Nov. 29, 1863, Parker's Store; at Belle Isle, Dec. 1, 1863; in spring of 1864 taken to Andersonville, where he died May 17, 1864.

LYON, CHARLES H. Age 21. Danvers. M. Oct. 26, 1863. Killed May 11, 1864, Ashland Va.

MARKLE, BALTHAS. Age 23. Deerfield. M. Jan. 27, 1864. Wounded in leg, Sept. 16, 1864, Jerusalem Plank Road. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

MASON, ANDREW A. Age 44. Boston. M. Aug. 1, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 29, 1863. Killed May 11, 1864, Ashland, Va.

MCGRAY, Eugene T. Age 24. Springfield. M. Aug. 4, 1862. Wounded (toe amputated) July 10, 1863, Jones' Cross Roads, Va. Transferred to V. R. C. April 24, 1864.

Residence, —.

MCCOLLESTER, NELSON. Age 32. Holyoke. M. Sept. 18, 1862. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864. Residence, Holyoke, Mass.

\*MCGOWEN, DANIEL. Age 35. Pawtucket, R. I. M. Oct. 2, 1861. Disch. for dis. April 4, 1864, from Augur Gen. Hosp.

MCGRAIL, JOHN. Age 23. Boston. M. Oct. 13, 1861. Disch. for dis. Jan. 5, 1864.

Residence, —.

MCMAMARA, THOMAS. Age 19. Brighton. M. Oct. 13, 1861. Disch. for dis. Sept. 17, 1862.

Residence, Allston, Mass.

MELENFY, JOHN. Age 25. Warehouse Pt., Conn. M. Sept. 18, 1862. Severely wounded in right hip (rifle-ball) Jan. 8, 1863, Fredericksburg. In all eng. of Co. to exp., Nov. 7, 1864. (Known in Co. as "The Bold Dragoon.")

Residence, Collinsville, Mass.

MERTON, HENRY. Age 20. Springfield. M. Jan. 2, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865. Residence, —.

\*MILLER, WILLIAM. Age 39. Chicopee. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.

MILLER, DANIEL G. Age 31. Chicopee. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864. Residence, —.



- MILES, ROGER. Age 39. Boston. M. Oct. 13, 1861. Disch. for dis. Oct. 3, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- MONTAGUE, THOMAS A. Age 21. Buckland. M. Feb. 10, 1864. Co. Clerk Feb. 15, 1864. Regtl. Clerk Nov. 1864, to exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, Worcester, Mass.
- MORSE, AMASA C. Age —. Springfield. M. Aug. 20, 1862. Wounded in left side and prisoner June 17, 1863, Aldie; at Winchester four weeks. Eng. Stevensburg, Aldie. Disch. for dis. Oct. 27, 1863.  
Residence, Springfield, Mass.
- \*NEARY, PATRICK. Age 23. Lowell. M. Nov. 30, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.
- OWENS, PATRICK. Age 21. Palmer. M. Oct. 6, 1861. Wounded accidentally April 24, 1863. Exp. Oct. 5, 1864.  
Residence, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.
- PAGE, CHARLES K. Age 31. Lowell. M. Oct. 19, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- PARKER, HENRY H. Age 20. Southampton. M. Feb. 24, 1864. Deserted July 26, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- \*PASHO, GARDNER. Age 18. Billerica. M. Dec. 9, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.
- PERKINS, JOSEPH. Age 32. Waltham. M. Jan. 18, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- PHELPS, CHARLES S. Age 34. Chicopee. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Disch. for dis. Jan. 5, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- \*PICKINS, SILAS D. Age 32. Lakeville. M. Aug. 19, 1862. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.
- PIERCE, HENRY N. Age 30. Lowell. M. Sept. 3, 1864. Disch. for dis. Mar. 8, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- PINKNEY, ASBERRY C. Age 37. Springfield. M. Jan. 22, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- PURCELL, PHILIP. Age 25. Northampton. M. Oct. 31, 1861. On detached ser. as Pro. Gd. under Capt. Ford. Pris. Dec. 12, 1863, while on detail as Ord. for Engineers; at Richmond, Belle Isle, Andersonville, 16 mos. Paroled April 1, 1865. All eng. of Co. except while pris. Exp. May 22, 1865.  
Residence, Providence, R. I.
- PUTNAM, CHARLES H. Age 25. Springfield. M. Oct. 23, 1861. Died July 3, 1863, Springfield, Mass.
- PUTNAM, CHARLES H. Age 30. S. Danvers. M. Jan. 28, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, Lynnfield, Mass.
- QUIRK, MARTIN J. Age 18. Boston. M. Jan. 13, 1864. Pris. May 11, 1864, Ashland. Died Mar. 21, 1865, Andersonville.
- RAGEN, CORNELIUS. Age 18. Weymouth. M. Nov. 4, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, Dedham, Mass.
- RAYMOND, FREDERICK M. Age 19. W. Springfield. M. Feb. 29, 1864. Pris. May 11, 1864, Ashland. Died Mar. 5, 1865, Millen, Ga.
- REMBINGTON, ORIN D. Age 24. Conway. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- REMMINGTON, ROBERT A. Age 29. Springfield. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Pris. Nov. 29, 1863, Parker's Store; at Belle Isle Dec. 1, 1863; in spring of 1864 taken to Andersonville, where he died July 26, 1864.
- RICHARDS, MARSHALL N. Age 22. Greenwich. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie; escaped same night. Reënlisted Dec. 29, 1863. Detailed to go with Pres. Lincoln to Richmond and Petersburg. In principal eng. of Co. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, Hardwick, Mass.



ROACH, PATRICK. Age 21. Cambridge. M. Jan. 19, 1864. Wounded in side and leg July 28, 1864, New Market. Disch. for dis. Dec. 28, 1864.

Residence, —.

SAMPSON, ROBERT. Age 35. Dennis. M. Jan. 18, 1864. Transferred to Navy April 23, 1864.

Residence, —.

SCOTT, HENRY E. Age 22. Springfield. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Scout to Gen. Averell in 1862. Pris. Dec. 20, 1862, near Warrenton; in Libby; paroled Jan. 6, 1863. Disch. for dis. (caused by injury received when captured) Feb. 17, 1863.

Residence, Worcester, Mass.

SEARLE, GEORGE E. Age 32. Westfield. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

SEARLES, JAMES H. Age 21. Andover. M. Nov. 20, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

SHAW, JARIUS H. Age 41. Lakeville. M. Aug. 19, 1862. Pris. Nov. 29, 1863, Parker's Store; escaped by taking pris. the captor. Reënlisted Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, Middleboro, Mass.

SHELDON, JAMES H. Age 25. Deerfield. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, Deerfield, Mass.

SHEEHAN, JOHN. Age 24. Greenfield. M. Mar. 15, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

SIZER, JUDSON S. Age 18. Blandford. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Wounded in thigh Oct. 12, 1863, Sulphur Sp. Exp. Oct. 14, 1864.

Residence, Kearney, Neb.

SKINNER, GUSTAVUS F. D. Age 36. S. Reading. M. Feb. 29, 1864. Exp. July 5, 1865.

Residence, —.

\*SLEEPER, GEORGE W. Age 18. Winchendon. M. June 25, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

SMALL, JOSEPH W. Age 39. Monson. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Rejected Oct. 24, 1861.

Residence, —.

SMITH, LEWIS. Age 36. Springfield. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Disch. for dis. Mar. 6, 1863.

Residence, —.

SMITH, LUCIUS. Age 36. Springfield. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Disch. for dis. Jan. 29, 1863.

Residence, —.

SMYTHE, MATTHEW W. Age 44. Waltham. M. Dec. 31, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

SOUTHWICK, FARNHUM. Age 22. Springfield. M. Aug. 16, 1862. On Provost duty, Gen. Gregg and Davies' hdqrs. Jan., 1864, to exp. Nov. 7, 1864.

Residence, Springfield, Mass.

SPEAR, JOSEPH F. Age 30. Shutesbury. M. Dec. 26, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 28, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

STEARNS, HENRY A. Age 25. Conway. M. Aug. 11, 1862. In all eng. of Co. to exp. Nov. 7, 1864.

Residence, Conway, Mass.

STEINHART, JOHN W. Age 20. Charlestown. M. Oct. 23, 1861. Pris. Nov. 29, 1863, Parker's Store; at Belle Isle Dec. 1, 1863, taken to Andersonville in spring of 1864; died at Florence, S. C., Oct. 27, 1864.



ROBERT BELLEW



CALEB F. ABBOTT



MARCUS BUTLER



CORPL. CHARLES M. SMITH



JAMES W. CARPENTER



FRANKLIN CHASE



ALPHONZO F. CHILDS



SULLIVAN, JOHN. Age 19. Charlestown. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Disch. for dis. Oct. 20, 1862.

Residence, Santa Cruz, Cal.

SUMNER, E. OTIS. Age 40. Dorchester. M. Oct. 15, 1861. Severely wounded in chest May 28, 1864, near Chickahominy Riv., Sheridan's Raid. Died of wounds May 31, 1864.

\*SWEETSER, JOHN E. Age 22. S. Reading. M. Oct. 23, 1861. Disch. for dis. Mar. 25, 1863.

THAYER, HOSEA L. Age 20. Plainfield. M. Dec. 16, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 29, 1863. Practically in all eng. of Co. Exp. June 29, 1865.

Residence, Roxbury, Mass.

TILTON, GEORGE F. Age 21. Conway. M. Aug. 5, 1862. Wounded in hip Nov. 29, 1863, Parker's Store. Died of wounds Dec. 21, 1863, Alexandria.

TILLINGAST, WILLIAM H. Age 37. Dedham. M. Dec. 11, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded in abdomen July 28, 1864, New Market. Died of wounds Aug. 31, 1864.

TWISS, CHARLES H. Age 18. S. Scituate. M. Sept. 2, 1864. Exp. May 8, 1865.

Residence, Beverly Mass.

\*VIAL, EDWARD W. Age 33. Pawtucket, R. I. M. Oct. 3, 1861. Transferred to Indt. Batt. Sept. 12, 1862, as Hosp. Steward. Thrown from horse at Olustee, causing internal injuries. Exp. Oct. 5, 1864, as Hosp. Steward of 4th Mass. Cav.

VOETSCH, AMUNDUS. Age 25. Greenfield. M. Jan. 27, 1864. Wounded in neck Sept. 16, 1864, Jerusalem Plank Road. Exp. June 28, 1865.

Residence, Turner's Falls, Mass.

WEBSTER, LUTHER. Age 32. Springfield. M. Jan. 21, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

WELLS, HENRY H. Age 19. Greenfield. M. Mar. 15, 1864. Wounded May 5, 1864, Todd's Tav. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —

WHITTEMORE, THOMAS. Age 43. Chelsea. M. Oct. 23, 1861. Disch. for dis. Mar. 4, 1863.

Residence, —

WILEY, ALBERT S. Age 28. S. Reading. M. Oct. 23, 1861. Wounded through right lung and pris. Sept. 5, 1862, Poolesville; paroled on field. Disch. for dis. Nov. 19, 1862. Reënlisted Feb. 29, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, Wakefield, Mass.

WILDER, HENRY J. Age 21. Conway. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded in left breast July 30, 1864, Lee's Mills. Died of wounds July 31, 1864.

WILTON, WILLIAM B. Age 18. S. Scituate. M. Sept. 2, 1864. Exp. May 8, 1865.

Residence, —.

WORTHINGTON, RANSFORD, JR. Age 34. Agawam. M. Oct. 4, 1861. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.

Residence, Agawam, Mass.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM. Age 20. Saugus. M. Dec. 9, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.



## COMPANY F.

- SMITH, WILLIAM H. 1st Sergt. Age 22. Holyoke. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Wounded in arm and breast (rifle-ball) Oct. 1, 1864, Vaughn R., Va. In all eng. of Co. Exp. June 26, 1865, as 1st Sergt. in Co. E.  
Residence, St. Armand, P. Q. Canada.
- ROSS, JAMES C. 1st Sergt. Age 26. Boston. M. Oct. 5, 1861 (reduced to ranks). Transferred to Co. H. and pro. 1st Sergt.
- \*\*GLEASON, DANIEL H. L. 1st Sergt. Transferred from Co. G.
- \*\*CLARK, DUETT C. 1st Sergt.
- PEASE, VASHNI H. Q. M. Sergt. Age 27. Springfield. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Com. Sergt. Oct. 10, 1861. Q. M. Sergt. Mar., 1863. Reënlisted Dec. 28, 1863. Regtl. Q. M. Sergt. June 19, 1865. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, Sixteen Acres, Mass.
- HYDE, EDWIN O. Com. Sergt. Age 23. Southampton. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Corp. Nov. 1, 1861; Sergt. Nov. 4, 1861; Com. Sergt. Sept. 15, 1862. Wounded slightly in right shoulder, Aug. 19, 1864, Deep Bottom. Wounded severely in right thigh Aug. 23, 1864, Weldon R. R. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Practically in all eng. of Co. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. E. as Com. Sergt.  
Residence, Charlestown, Mass.
- LLOYD, FRANCIS M. Sergt. Age 21. Boston. M. Oct. 12, 1861. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864, as absent sick.  
Residence, —.
- LLOYD, JAMES F. Sergt. Age 25. Springfield. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. E.  
Residence, —.
- \*\*LOMBARD, FRANCIS O. Sergt.
- NEVINS, JOSEPH. Sergt. Age 26. Monson. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Reënlisted Dec. 27, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. E. as Sergt.  
Residence, —.
- NEWALL, BERNARD. Sergt. Age 27. Greenfield. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Killed July 28, 1864, Newmarket.
- PRESCOTT, CY R. Sergt. Age 21. Chicopee. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Wounded in thigh May (5 to 14), 1864, Wilderness. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. E. as Sergt.  
Residence, —.
- BROOKS, PRESTON V. B. Corp. Age 21. Chicopee. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. E. as Corp.  
Residence, Cuttingsville, Vt.
- SAMPSON, ICHABOD. Corp. Age 31. Medford. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Wounded in right leg (rifle-ball) May 11, 1864, Ashland. In all eng. of Co. till wounded. Exp. Oct. 16, 1864.  
Residence, Pembroke, Me.
- ROWE, JACOB F. Corp. Age 30. Springfield. M. Aug. 4, 1862. Reënlisted Feb. 6, 1864. Fracture of fibula, Sept. 16, 1864, Jerusalem Plank Road. Exp. June 17, 1865, as Corp. in Co. E.  
Residence, —.
- ROUSE, JOHN D. Corp. Age 19. Pittsfield. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Exp. Sept. 18, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- WOODBURY, GEORGE E. Corp. Age 28. Boston. M. Nov. 1, 1861. Orderly in Sept., 1862, under Gen. H. B. Sargent. Wounded in abdomen Nov. 29, 1863, Parker's Store. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. In all eng. of Co. till transferred to U. S. Signal Corps, Apr., 1864.  
Residence, Brockton, Mass.

- HANSON, JOHN G. Bugl. Age 22. Boston. Transferred from Co. G. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- SISSON, WILLIAM H. Bugl. Age 22. Holyoke. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Slightly wounded in left arm by piece of shell, Sept. 14, 1863, Rapidan. Oct., 1863, severely injured by fall from horse (never recovered). Sent to Hosp. Giesboro Pt. Clerk of Court Mar. winter of 1862–63, Warrenton. In all eng. of Co. from Fredericksburg to Auburn (inclusive). Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, Cornish Flat, N. H.
- WENTWORTH, WATSON L. Bugl. Age 18. Chicopee. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. E. as Bugl.  
Residence, —.
- \*WESTON, FRANK J. Bugl. Age 19. Chicopee. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Exp. Sept. 18, 1864.
- \*GIRARD, JAMES S. Blacksmith. Age 41. Boston. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. E. as Blacksmith.
- COUCH, DANIEL B. Sad. Age 18. Conway. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Severely wounded in abdomen, June 17, 1863, Aldie; also sabre cut on head and shoulder. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. On detached ser. at Dismounted Camp, City Point, under Maj. Tucker, June, 1864, to Mar., 1865. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. E. as Sad.  
Residence, Concordia, Kan.
- MCGREGOR, ALEXANDER M. Sad. Age 30. Boston. M. Oct. 22, 1861. Exp. Jan. 2, 1864, to reënlist. (See Co. G.)
- FOLSOM, STEPHEN G. Wag. Age 40. Chicopee. M. Oct. 31, 1861. Reënlisted. Dec. 20, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. E. as Wag.  
Residence, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.
- \*ABBEY, ABNER M. Age 21. Chicopee. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.
- ABELL, GEORGE A. Age 23. Conway. M. Aug. 1, 1862. On detached ser. as teamster, July, 1863, to Jan., 1864. Pris. Oct. 24, 1863, near Bealton Station; escaped at midnight, Oct. 26; severely injured by kick of horse Oct. 9, 1864. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864 (on detached service in Band).  
Residence, Meriden, Conn.
- ALLEN, LOUIS S. Age 22. Blandford. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- \*ARMITAGE, JAMES W. Age 21. Chicopee. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Transferred to V. R. C. Apr. 1, 1863.
- BABCOCK, ADDISON M. Age 28. Chicopee. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- BABCOCK, LIVINGSTON. Age 26. Springfield. M. Aug. 20, 1862. Missing in action in 1863.  
Residence, —.
- \*BANNISTER, WILLIAM. Age 22. Lowell. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Disch. for dis. Nov. 28, 1862.
- BARDEN, JOEL. Age 43. Chicopee. M. Aug. 14, 1862. Transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 1, 1863.  
Residence, Diamond Hill, R. I.
- BEALS, JOSEPH. Conway. M. Aug. 8, 1862. On detached ser. as baker under Dr. J. L. Panerass, Nov. 1, 1863. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, Goshen, Mass.
- BEMENT, EMORY H. Age 21. Conway. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- BICKFORD, THOMAS. Age 23. Boston. M. Oct. 12, 1861. Deserted Dec. 3, 1861.  
Residence, —.
- BLAKE, JOSEPH W. Age 27. Lee. M. Oct. 10, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 27, 1863. Transferred to U. S. Stmr. Sabine, Apr. 28, 1864. Exp. Sept. 21, 1865.  
Residence, Monterey, Mass.

BLANCHARD, ISAAC C. Age 37. Huntington. M. Oct. 23, 1861. Disch. for dis. Sept. 13, 1862.

Residence, —.

BUSH, AARON V. Age 28. Lincoln, Vt. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Wounded in arm and body Oct. 12, 1863, Sulphur Sp. Died of wounds Nov. 21, 1863.

BUSHEE, FRANCIS A. Age 21. Chicopee. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Acting Corp. Wounded, pris., and died in prison, May 11, 1864, Ashland, Va.

CANNON, FRANKLIN L. Age 23. Springfield. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Wounded in arm (sabre), 1862. On detached ser., Convalescent Camp, Va., till disch. Feb. 13, 1863. Reënlisted Dec. 22, 1863, in Co. L 2d II. A. Exp. Sept. 3, 1865.

Residence, Blandford, Mass.

CHAPMAN, CHARLES T. Age 21. Pittsfield. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Died Aug. 28, 1863, Annapolis.

COLLINS, HORACE R. R. Age 33. Belchertown. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Disch. for dis. Feb. 4, 1863.

Residence, West Mansfield, Mass.

CONNATR, GEORGE W. Age 42. Boston. M. Dec. 23, 1863. Exp. May 26, 1865. (See Co. G.)

Residence, —.

COOLEY, LYMAN A. Age 21. Palmer. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Deserted Dec. 25, 1861.

Residence, —.

COPELAND, CHARLES R. Age 40. Huntington. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. Feb. 13, 1863.

Residence, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.

COWLES, JOHN S. Age 21. Chicopee. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. E.

Residence, Hartford, Conn.

CRAFTS, PRESTON C. Age 27. Charlestown. M. Aug. 7, 1862. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864. Residence, Charlestown, Mass.

DAVENPORT, BENJAMIN F. Age 27. Holyoke. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Received spinal and internal injuries, by fall of horse, May 11, 1864. In hosp., Washington, May 25, 1864, till disch. Feb. 3, 1865. Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 10, 1865.

Residence, South Hadley Falls, Mass.

DAY, EBEN. Age 44. Cambridge. M. Nov. 27, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

DOHERTY, NEAL. Age 23. Boston. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Killed Aug. 18, 1864, Malvern Hill.

DUNHAM, JOHN M. Age 19. Springfield. M. Aug. 18, 1862. Pris. Oct. 14, 1863, Auburn, Va. Oct. 1867, no further record in Washington.

Residence, —.

EASTERBROOKS, JAMES E. Age 39. Worcester. M. Oct. 10, 1861. Wounded May 11, 1864, Ashland. Died of wounds, July 21, 1864, in hosp. Point Lookout.

FELCH, JOSEPH E. Age 27. Springfield. M. Aug. 13, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Wounded in right knee (rifle-ball), and left leg broken (in a charge), May 11, 1864, Ashland. Sent to hosp. Point Lookout; sick with black measles while there. All eng. of Co. to time of wounds. Exp. July 18, 1865, in Co. E.

Residence, Epping, N. H.

FERRY, CHARLES H. Age 23. Huntington. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.

Residence, —.

FILLEY, WILLIAM A. Age 30. Huntington. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Disch. for dis. Jan. 13, 1863.

Residence, —.

FILLEY, GEORGE W. Age 29. Dedham. M. Oct. 10, 1861. Detailed in regtl. band, Nov. 21, 1861. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864, in Co. H.

Residence, Waterville, Kan.





SANFORD W. LASOR



BUGLER WILLIAM H. SISSON



CHARLES LYNDE



JOSEPH E. STACKPOLE



WILLIAM E. STEWART

F COMPANY





FINN, JOHN. Age 22. Winthrop. M. Mar. 21, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

\*FISKE, JOHN M. Age 26. Holliston. M. Aug. 19, 1862. Severely wounded in spine Oct. 20, 1862, Washington; also May 27, 1864, Emmon's Church. Detailed in band April, 1863. In principal eng. of regt. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864. (Entirely helpless for years from diseases contracted in service.)

FLYNN, DENNIS. Age 18. Roxbury. M. Mar. 24, 1864. Exp. June 9, 1865.

Residence, —.

FORD, STEPHEN. Age 23. Greenfield. M. Feb. 29, 1864. Wounded in arm Aug. 14, 1864, Malvern Hill. Transferred to V. R. C.

Residence, —.

FROST, DANIEL W. Age 39. Springfield. M. Aug. 5, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. E.

Residence, Springfield, Mass.

GAMWELL, HERBERT. Age 26. Chicopee. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Deserted, Dec. 15, 1861, Readville.

Residence, —.

GARDINER, CHARLES H. Age 21. Huntington. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. April 11, 1863.

Residence, —.

GARDINER, SEYMOUR. Age 18. Dalton. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864. Residence, St. Louis, Mo.

GARY, JAMES H. Age 25. Gill. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. April 11, 1863.

Residence, —.

\*GILLMAN, CALEB G. Age 38. Peru, Penn. M. Oct. 10, 1861. Disch. for dis. Mar. 24, 1863.

GOODALE, JOHN. Age 28. Springfield. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Disch. for dis. June 15, 1864.

Residence, Hartford, Conn.

\*\*GORHAM, GEORGE W. Age 43. Holyoke.

GORDON, THOMAS A. Age 37. Medford. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.

Residence, —.

Goss, ELISHA W. Age 22. Longmeadow. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Disch. for dis. Feb. 5, 1863.

Residence, —.

HART, DANIEL C. Age 28. Springfield. M. Aug. 4, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. In principal eng. of regt. till exp., June 26, 1865, in Co. E.

Residence, Springfield, Mass.

HAYDEN, JAMES M. Age 21. Boston. M. Mar. 7, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

\*HAYES, MICHAEL. Age 30. Springfield. M. Aug. 2, 1864. Disch. for dis. May 6, 1865.

HENRY, MICHAEL. Age 23. Salem. M. July 14, 1864. Disch. for dis. June 5, 1865.

Residence, —.

HILLERY, WILLIAM C. Age 30. Dedham. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Disch. for dis. Jan. 13, 1863.

Residence, —.

HOUSE, EDWIN J. Age 21. Boston. M. Mar. 7, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

HOYT, FRANKLIN R. Age 25. Moire, N. Y. M. Oct. 10, 1861. Exp. Oct. 10, 1864.

Residence, —.

HUBBARD, ALBION F. Age 18. Conway. M. Aug. 15, 1862. Died June 20, 1863, Washington, D. C.

HULL, WILLIAM H. Age 21. Pittsfield. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. E.

Residence, —.

HUNT, ALFRED J. Age 31. Lee. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. Feb. 11, 1863.

Residence, Great Barrington, Mass.

HUNT, ANDREW J. Age 26. Chicopee. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Acting Corp. On detached ser. as Ord., 1862, under Col. Morrow, Beaufort, S. C., and Genls. Humphrey, Tyler, Hooker, Army of Potomac. In eng. of regt. to Wilderness, when sent to hosp. Harper's Ferry. Afterward Ward-master in hosp., Baltimore, till exp. Sept. 14, 1864.

Residence, Claremont, N. H.

INGRAHAM, HENRY B. Age 21. Conway. M. Aug. 14, 1861. Wounded in head and right arm, and pris. May 11, 1864, Ashland; in rebel hosp., Richmond, till Aug. 22, 1864, when paroled and sent to Annapolis. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.

Residence, Holyoke, Mass.

JACKSON, JOHN W. Age 23. Conway. M. Aug. 1, 1862. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.

Residence, Buchanan, Mich.

KEAN, HENRY. Age 18. Taunton. M. Nov. 1, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, Woburn, Mass.

KIRKLAND, JOHN. Age 25. Springfield. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Died Dec. 23, 1862, Baltimore.

KNEELAND, EDWARD S. Age 22. Springfield. M. Aug. 20, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, Springfield, Mass.

LAMPHIER, JOHN. Age 19. Chester, Vt. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Deserted Dec. 15, 1861, Readville.

Residence, —.

LANE, JULIUS M. Age 33. Chicopee. M. Aug. 9, 1862. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864, as absent.

Residence, Chicopee, Mass.

\*LASOR, SANFORD W. Age 28. Lowell. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 13, 1863; Corp. Co. 57, 2d Batt. Disch. Sept. 13, 1864.

\*LEE, JOSEPH. Age 26. Chicopee. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Exp. June 17, 1865.

LOOMIS, CHESTER C. Age 23. Springfield. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864, as absent.

Residence, —.

LUCAS, STEPHEN. Age 29. Palmer. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Exp. Sept. 13, 1864.

Residence, —.

\*LYNDE, CHARLES. Age 31. Templeton. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.

LYONS, JAMES. Age 24. Newton. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.

Residence, —.

MALONEY, JOHN. Age 18. Boston. M. Oct. 10, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, as absent.

Residence, Fitchburg, Mass.

MASON, GEORGE. Age 40. Northfield. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.

Residence, —.

MASSEY, RICHARD A. (See Co. H.)

McFARLAND, DANIEL W. Age 27. Gardner. M. Oct. 10, 1861. Disch. for dis. Sept. 11, 1862.

Residence, Norfolk, Mass.

MILLER, JOHN T. Age 27. Boston. M. Mar. 22, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

MINEHAN, JOHN. Age 21. Holyoke. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Died Feb. 26, 1864, Washington, D. C.

MORRIS, KYHN. Age 30. Dedham. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Deserted Nov. 24, 1861, Readville.

Residence, —.

- NEWTON, JOHN O. H. Age 25. Springfield. M. Aug. 12, 1862. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864, as absent sick.  
Residence, —.
- OBER, JOHN P. Age 26. Pittsfield. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Killed June 17, 1863, Aldie.
- PALMER, LEONIDAS. Age 23. Boston. M. Oct. 23, 1861. Deserted Nov. 6, 1861, Readville.  
Residence, —.
- PECK, CHAUNCEY E. Age 18. Longmeadow. M. Sept. 25, 1861. In principal eng. of regt. to exp. Sept. 12, 1864.  
Residence, N. Wilbraham, Mass.
- PIERCE, DAVID D. Age 23. N. Braintree. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Disch. for dis. June 30, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- PIERCE, LYMAN L. Age 21. Leverett. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 26, 1863.  
Residence, —.
- \*PRIEST, TILLY L. Age 30. Springfield. M. Sept. 30, 1862. Transferred to V. R. C. Mar. 16, 1864.
- PROUTY, ISAAC H. Age 41. Brookfield. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- RATHBURNE, HENRY H. Age 22. Pittsfield. M. Nov. 1, 1861. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, Pittsfield, Mass.
- RICE, AUGUSTUS M. Age 36. Fitchburg. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Deserted Dec. 28, 1861, Readville.  
Residence, —.
- RICH, CHAUNCEY E. Age 18. Springfield. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864, as absent sick.  
Residence, Allston, Mass.
- ROBERTS, SMITH M. Age 37. Medford. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Disch. for dis. Mar. 18, 1863.  
Residence, —.
- ROODY, ISAAC. Age 40. Springfield. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864, as absent sick.  
Residence, —.
- SAWIN, OTIS W. Age 22. Westminster. M. Oct. 10, 1861. Disch. for dis. Aug. 9, 1862.  
Residence, Westminster, Mass.
- SCOTT, HENRY R. Age 36. Gill. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- SEARLE, WILLIAM H. Age 25. Chicopee. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- SHOVE, JOHN J. Age 21. Chicopee. M. Aug. 9, 1862. Pris. Oct. 14, 1863, Auburn. Died Aug. 23, 1864, Andersonville.
- SMITH, ALBION G. Age 18. Sutton. M. Oct. 10, 1861. Killed June 3, 1863, Sulphur Spr., Va., on patrol.
- SMITH, EDWIN F. Age 31. Springfield. M. Aug. 5, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. E.  
Residence, Belchertown, Mass.
- SMITH, WILLIAM H., JR. Age 18. Springfield. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Disch. for dis. Nov. 15, 1861.  
Residence, N. Grafton, Mass.
- SMITH, WILLIAM L. Age 34. Springfield. M. Aug. 7, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. E.  
Residence, —.



- STACKPOLE, JOSEPH. Age 26. Chicopee. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, Lathrop, Cal.
- STEVENS, JOSEPH L. Age 34. Springfield. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Disch. for dis.  
Residence, —.
- STETSON, AMASA. Age 18. Shutesbury. M. Oct. 10, 1861. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- STEWART, WILLIAM E. Age 23. Springfield. M. Aug. 12, 1862. Severely wounded in left lung (rifle-ball) June 17, 1863, Aldie; 2 mos. in St. Paul's Church Hosp. Disch. for dis. Aug. 17, 1863.  
Residence, Ware, Mass.
- STRONG, ASA G. Age 29. Easthampton. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Transferred to V. R. C. Feb. 18, 1864.  
Residence, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.
- SULLIVAN, DANIEL. Age 37. Bellingham. M. Aug. 30, 1864. Exp. June 4, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- SULLIVAN, DANIEL L. Age 19. Springfield. M. Sept. 15, 1861. (See Co. G.)
- SWEENEY, CORNELIUS. Age 20. Waltham. M. July 21, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- TAYLOR, FREDERICK. Age 33. Huntington. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Killed July 28, 1864, New Market, Va.
- TOWNLEY, JOHN J. Age 20. Boston. M. Nov. 5, 1863. Pris. May [5-6,] 1864. Died Sept. 30, 1864, Andersonville.
- TULLAR, JOHN F. Age 18. Stockbridge. M. Dec. 15, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- UNDERWOOD, JOSEPH. Age 40. Huntington. M. Oct. 10, 1861. Disch. for dis. Jan. 18, 1863.  
Residence, —.
- VAN BRAMER, WILLIAM P. Age 21. Chicopee. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- WARD, JOHN C. Age 18. Roxbury. M. Mar. 24, 1864. Exp. Nov. 16, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- WARDWELL, HARLAN P. Age 21. Springfield. M. Aug. 14, 1862. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, Nashua, N. H.
- \*WARE, JOHN. Age 22. Deerfield. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. E.
- WHITE, BENJAMIN F. Age 24. Williamsburg. M. Oct. 12, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Missing in action May [5 to 14], Wilderness. Reported killed.

## COMPANY G.

- GUILD, WILLIAM H. 1st Sergt. Age 32. Boston. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Sergt. Nov. 1, 1861. In eng. of regt. to exp. Oct. 16, 1864.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- \*\*\*STEVENS, CHARLES H. 1st Sergt. Transferred from Co. B.
- \*\*GLEASON, DANIEL H. L. Com. Sergt. Transferred to Co. F as 1st Sergt.
- \*HURLEY, JOHN. Com. Sergt. Age 24. Charlestown. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.
- KEITH, CHARLES A. Sergt. Age 21. Boston. M. Oct. 5, 1861. 1st Lieut. 4th Mass. Cav., Aug. 5, 1863; Capt. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. July 5, 1865.  
Residence, Savannah, Ga.

- †SHERMAN ALBERT A. Sergt. Age 24. Uxbridge. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Corp., Sergt. Wounded (slight) Sept. 17, 1862, Antietam. Wounded (slight) June 18, 1863, Middleburg. Wounded in head, Nov. 27, 1863, New Hope Church. Re-enlisted Jan. 31, 1864. Transferred to Co. F at consol. of regt. Oct. 1864. Sergt. of Pioneers Dec. 18, 1864. Pro. 1st Serg. and transferred to Co. H Apr. 7, 1865. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, Lexington, Mass.
- MULLIGAN, JAMES E. Sergt. Age 25. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Wounded June 9, 1863, Stevensburg. Re-enlisted Dec. 26, 1863. 2d Lieut. 4th Mass. Cav. Jan. 19, 1864. 1st Lieut. July 27, 1864. Capt. Apr. 23, 1865. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, Seymour, Ind.
- BALL, JOSIAH WARREN. Sergt. Age 20. Holden. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Corp. In principal eng. of Co. to Dec. 19, 1862, when pro. 2d Lieut. 2d Mass. Cav. On detached ser. Act'g Pro. Mar. at Edward's Ferry. Post Adj., Q. M., and Com. Severely injured Dec. 19, 1863, Langley, Va. Exp. Apr. 13, 1865. In 3d Batt. Rifles R. M. V. I., May 19 to Aug. 3, 1861.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- STANYAN, IRA. Sergt. Age 33. Medford. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Re-enlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, Salem, Mass.
- PEELER, ALBERT. Sergt. Age 21. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Re-enlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, Charlestown, Mass.
- \*RICE, CALVIN. Sergt. Age 20. Boston. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.
- SMITH, ARTEMUS C. Sergt. Age 19. Holden. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. (Escaped same day.) Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.  
Residence, Oakdale, Mass.
- \*HILL, RICHARD. Sergt. Age 21. Somerville. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Severely wounded in right leg June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.
- HARRIS, ORRIN W. Sergt. Age 27. Attleboro. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Corp. Sept. 1861. Sergt. Dec. 1861. On recruiting ser. in Boston, 1862. Wounded Feb. 1863, Rappahannock Bridge. Wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie. Pris. Aug. 16, 1863, Orleans, Va. In all eng. of regt. till pris. Exp. Dec. 6, 1864.  
Residence, Cochituate, Mass.
- \*\*DYER, CHARLES W. Sergt.
- GLASS, MICHAEL H. Sergt. Age 23. Boston. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Pris. June 9, 1863, Stevensburg. Re-enlisted Feb. 1, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, East Boston, Mass.
- ATHERTON, CHARLES P. Corp. Age 25. Springfield. M. Aug. 8, 1862. Re-enlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, Harvard, Mass.
- CROCKER, FREDERICK O. Corp. Age 28. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Re-enlisted Feb. 1, 1864. Wounded in neck Oct. 27, 1864, Gravel Creek, Boynton Road. In principal eng. of regt. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F as Sergt.  
Residence, Duxbury, Mass.
- GREEN, ROBERT. Corp. Age 21. Reading. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Corp. Jan. 1, 1864. Re-enlisted Feb. 1, 1864. Received sunstroke May 25, 1864, near Hanover Court House. In nearly all eng. of regt. to exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
- HERSEY, HENRY W. Corp. Age 26. Springfield. M. Aug. 5, 1862. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Recaptured same day. Re-enlisted Dec. 25, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, Still River, Mass.
- \*GOOD, JOHN A. Corp. Age 21. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Oct. 4, 1864.

LOMBARD, GEORGE H. Corp. Age 21. Boston. M. Sept. 52, 1861. Corp. in 1862. Wounded in left thigh (rifle-ball) June 17, 1863, Aldie. Sent to hosp., then on detached ser. with 1st N. H. Cav. In principal eng. of Co. to exp. Oct. 31, 1864.

Residence, Lewiston, Me.

LYNDE, SHERMAN. Corp. Age 23. Melrose. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Pris. Aug. 16, 1863, Carter's Run. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.

Residence, Melrose, Mass.

RYAN, WILLIAM. Corp. Age 24. Amesbury. M. Oct. 5, 1861. On detached ser. under Gen. Benham, at James Island. Wounded in right leg (rifle-ball) June 9, 1863. Eng. of regt. till wounded. Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 15, 1864, pro. Sergt.

Residence, Southington, Conn.

WHIDDEN, SAMUEL C. Corp. Age 23. Stoughton. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Pris. Aug. 16, 1863, Carter's Run. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.

Residence, —.

VINTON, HARVEY L. Corp. Age 37. Newton. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Severely wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie. Reënlisted Feb. 1, 1864. Pris. May 9, 1864, Sheridan's Raid. Died Oct. 31, 1864, Andersonville.

\*HARRIS, WILLIAM A. Corp. Age 24. Wrentham. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Wounded Nov. 3, 1862, Snicker's Gap. Disch. for dis. Jan. 14, 1863.

DAVENPORT, SAMUEL N. Bugl. Age 21. Brighton. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Detailed in band July 12, 1862, to exp. Oct. 31, 1864.

Residence, Brighton, Mass.

\*RICE, WILLIAM H. Bugl. Age 23. Brighton. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Detailed in band. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.

\*ROBINSON, THOMAS M. Bugl. Age 23. Framingham. M. Oct. 12, 1861. Wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.

ROBINSON, JAMES L. Bugl. Age 18. East Bridgewater. M. Dec. 12, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.

Residence, Bridgewater, Mass.

BURNS, WILLIAM M. Far. Age 27. Lawrence. M. Oct. 23, 1861. Left foot injured June, 1862, Hilton Head. Eng. James Island, Antietam, Stevensburg. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.

Residence, Guthenburg, Neb.

MCGREGOR, ALEXANDER M. Sad. M. Jan. 3, 1864. Regtl. Sad. Sergt. Exp. June 26, 1865. [See Co. F.]

Residence, Salem, Mass.

\*ATHERTON, GEORGE R. Sad. Age 24. Springfield. M. Aug. 8, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Exp. June 10, 1865, in Co. F.

Residence, —.

\*LINCOLN, EDWARD M. Sad. Age 23. Watertown. M. Jan. 13, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.

HABERLIN, JAMES. Blacksmith. Age 23. Cambridge. M. Jan. 26, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F as Far.

Residence, San Francisco, Cal.

ADAMS, CHARLES S. Age 28. New York. M. Sept. 25, 1861. On detached ser. with Div. Q. M., Nov., 1863. In eng. of regt. from James Island to exp. Oct. 31, 1864.

Residence, Lynn, Mass.

ALDRICH, GEORGE W. Age 22. Uxbridge. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Wounded (severely) June 17, 1863, Aldie. Transferred to V. R. C. Feb. 15, 1864.

Residence, —.

ALDRICH, JAMES G. Age 20. Uxbridge. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Reënlisted Feb. 1, 1864. Deserted May 3, 1864.

Residence, —.

\*APPLEBY, MARK H. Age 30. Cambridge. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Exp. Sept. 29, 1864.





JOSEPH BEALS



FRANKLIN L. CANNON



COM. SERGT. EDWIN O. HYDE



CHAUNCEY E. PECK



SAD., DANIEL B. COUCH.



BENJAMIN F. DAVENPORT





- ATHERTON, JAMES O. Age 27. Springfield. M. Aug. 22, 1862. Disch. for dis. Sept. 21, 1864.  
Residence, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
- \*ATHERTON, WILLIAM H. Age 21. Springfield. M. Aug. 8, 1862. Disch. for dis. Jan. 15, 1863.
- BAILEY, THOMAS. Age 27. Needham. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Pris. Oct. 14, 1863, Auburn. Exp. Jan. 27, 1865.  
Residence, Highlandville, Mass.
- BARTON, JAMES H. Age 39. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. Nov. 18, 1861.  
Residence, —.
- \*BELCHER, GEORGE W. Age 33. Newton. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Leg broken by kick of horse, Feb., 1863. Disch. for dis. April 27, 1863.
- \*BINGAY, EDWARD B. Age 24. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Transferred to Co. F at consol. of regt., and pro. Sergt.
- \*BOUTELLE, JAMES E. Age 40. Nashua, N. H. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. April 27, 1863.
- BIGGS, HENRY. Age 25. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Deserted Jan. 7, 1862.  
Residence, Springfield, Mass.
- \*BRIGGS, THOMAS H. Age 38. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Pris. May 9, 1864, Sheridan's Raid. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.
- BROWN, THOMAS E. Age 18. Lynnfield. M. Sept. 1, 1864. Exp. June 5, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- BROWN, WILLIAM S. Age 39. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Reënlisted Feb. 1, 1864. Pris. May 9, 1864. Died Aug. 25, 1864, Andersonville.
- \*BRUCE, ROBERT W. Age 26. Brookline. M. Aug. 19, 1862. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.
- CARMICHAEL, JAMES. Age 35. Springfield. M. Aug. 12, 1862. Reënlisted Feb. 1, 1864. Exp. June 25, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- \*CHANDLER, ROSWELL W. Age 34. Melrose. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. Oct. 31, 1862.
- CHENEY, EBEN M. Age 39. Charlestown. M. Aug. 9, 1862. Wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie. Transferred to V. R. C. Feb. 9, 1864.  
Residence, Govt. Ins. Hosp., Washington.
- \*CHENEY, IRVING R. Age 18. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Reënlisted Feb. 1, 1864. Wounded and pris. May, 1864, Sheridan's Raid. Detailed as clerk in Washington, fall of 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.
- \*CLARKE, JAMES M. Age 22. Walpole. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Exp. Oct. 4, 1864.
- \*CLIFFORD, JOSEPH W. Age 24. Concord, N. H. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Died July 19, 1862, of typhoid fever, Beaufort, S. C.
- COLEMAN, JOHN. Age 21. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Deserted Oct. 25, 1861.  
Residence, —.
- COLE, NATHAN. Age 21. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. Nov. 19, 1861.  
Residence, —.
- CONNOR, JOHN. Age 19. Boston. M. Sept. 30, 1862. Missing June 17, 1863, Aldie. Reënlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Deserted April, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- COOK, DANIEL P. Age 33. Lynnfield. M. Aug. 31, 1864. Exp. June 5, 1865.  
Residence, Lynnfield Centre, Mass.
- CONNAIR, GEORGE W. Age 42. Boston. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Exp. Dec. 23, 1863. [See Co. F.]
- \*COOLEY, LIVINGSTON E. Age 26. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Wounded and pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Paroled July 21-Aug. 13, 1863. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.
- COOMBS, JOHN B. Age 28. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. Nov. 8, 1862.  
Residence, —.

- \*COOMBS, WILLIAM H. Age 20. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.  
 COOPER, WILLIAM R. Age 29. Charlestown. M. Aug. 7, 1862. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.  
 Residence, Greenwood, Mass.
- COURTNEY, JOHN H. Age 21. Springfield. M. Aug. 16, 1862. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.  
 Residence, —.
- CURTIN, JEREMIAH. Age 30. Malden. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Reënlisted Feb. 1, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
 Residence, Lower Stewiacke, N. S.
- DALEY, JAMES H. Age 21. South Carolina. M. May 7, 1862. Disch. for dis. July 29, 1862.  
 Residence, —.
- DENNIS, THEODORE C. Age 19. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.  
 Residence, Boston, Mass.
- DOWNING, OLIVER. Age 18. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. On detached ser. as Ord., fall and winter 1862-63, under Gen. Sykes. Wounded severely, right leg (rifle-ball), July 10, 1863, Jones's Cross Roads. Reënlisted Feb. 1, 1864. Practically in all eng. of regt. to exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F. as Sergt.  
 Residence, Boston, Mass.
- DOYLE, JOHN. Age 24. Taunton. M. Jan. 29, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
 Residence, —.
- DILWORTH, PETER. Age 21. Adams. M. Jan. 26, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
 Residence, North Adams, Mass.
- DOHERTY, WILLIAM. Age 29. Boston. M. Dec. 26, 1863. Wounded May (4 to 14, 1864), Wilderness. Disch. for dis. Dec. 18, 1864, in Co. F.  
 Residence, Soldiers Home, Togus, Me.
- DRESSER, JOHN T. Age 21. Stockbridge. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Pris. at Auburn, Oct. 14, 1863; paroled at Richmond Dec. 27, 1863. M. out with detachmt. of Co. Nov. 7, 1864.  
 Residence, —.
- EAGER, FREDERICK C. Age 18. Enfield. M. Nov. 13, 1863. Disch. for dis. Sept. 24, 1864.  
 Residence, —.
- EMERSON, JUSTIS W. Age 23. Lynnfield. M. Sept. 1, 1864. Exp. June 5, 1865.  
 Residence, —.
- FISHER, MARTIN L. Age 21. Walpole. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Disch. for dis. Aug. 8, 1862.  
 Residence, —.
- FISH, NATHANIEL H. Age 36. Sandwich. M. Sept. 25, 1861. On detached ser. in Medical Dept. Reënlisted Dec. 26, 1863. In principal eng. of regt. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
 Residence, Cataumet, Mass.
- FOSTER, EDWARD L. Age 25. Chicopee. M. Nov. 1, 1863. In all eng. of regt. from Jan. 1864 to exp., June 26, 1865, in Co. F., as Corp.  
 Residence, —.
- FULLAR, JOHN F. M. Dec. 15, 1863. Never did duty. Sick, sent to hosp.  
 Residence, —.
- FALL, ISAAC C. Age 24. Lebanon, N. H. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Killed in action June 17, 1863, Aldie.
- GAY, ERASTUS L. Age 30. Charlestown. M. Aug. 7, 1862. Dec. 16, 1862, to June 1, 1863, detailed as Wagon-master. Slightly wounded June 9, 1863, Stevensburg; Aug. to Oct. 1863, detailed as private Ord., Brig. Hdqrs., Gen. McIntosh; Mar. 4, 1864, detailed by Sec. of War for special duty under Sec. of Treas. (Special O. W. D. 103, Extract 34.) Exp. Jan. 21, 1865.  
 Residence, Alamota, Kan.

- GOODWIN, HORACE H. Age 27. Brookline. M. Aug. 16, 1862. Died Feb. 3, 1864, Howard Hosp., Washington, D. C.
- GODSOE, RICHARD F. Age 34. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. Dec. 6, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- GROSBECK, CHARLES H. Age 19. Lee. M. Jan. 4, 1864. Wounded in hip, Oct. 27, 1864, Gravel Creek, Boynton Road. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- GREYSON, GEORGE H. Age 21. Boston. Transferred from Co. A, June 27, 1863. On detached ser. Ordn. Dept., Washington, Aug. 31, 1864. Exp. Nov. 8, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- GREEN, ALEXANDER. Age 21. Malden. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- HANSON, JOHN G. Age 22. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Transferred to Co. F. as bugler.
- HARVEY, LEWIS E. Age 19. Taunton. M. Aug. 8, 1862. Wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie; pris. Aug. 16, 1863, Carter's Run. Pris. Oct. 27, 1864, Boynton Plank Road. Exp. June 2, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- \*HARRIS, WILLIAM H. Age 21. Mansfield. M. Aug. 7, 1862. Exp. Sept. 15, 1864.
- HIXON, ROBERT T. Age 21. Cambridge. M. Dec. 11, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, Cambridge, Mass.
- HAYES, LEVI W. Age 25. Farmington, N. H. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- HIBBARD, CHARLES W. Age 18. Dorchester. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Exp. Oct. 4, 1864.  
Residence, Roxbury, Mass.
- HODGKINS, FREDERICK. Age 28. Lynn. M. July 23, 1864. Died of wounds Nov. 22, 1864, Howard Hosp., Washington.
- JANDRO, WILLIAM. Age 21. Adams. M. Jan. 18, 1864. Transferred to V. R. C. from Co. F.  
Residence, Hinsdale, Mass.
- \*KEATING, CORNELIUS. Age 21. Chicopee. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.
- KEEFE, PHILIP. Age 28. Boston. M. Jan. 21, 1864. Died Nov. 29, 1864, Readville, Mass.
- KIMBALL, JOHN F. Age 40. Dorchester. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Disch. for dis. (caused by injuries received by horse falling on him on drill) May 31, 1862, Edisto Isl.  
Residence, South Boston, Mass.
- KINGSLEY, JOSEPH. Age 22. Blandford. M. Nov. 6, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- KINGSLEY, CHARLES O. Age 20. Becket. M. Oct. 25, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- LARKIN, THOMAS. Age 19. Dedham. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Termin. of ser. Dec. 4, 1861, by civil authority.  
Residence, —.
- LAYTON, JACOB. Age 25. Erving. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Pris. June 9, 1863, Stevensburg. Dropped, 1864, from Mar. and Apr. rolls by order of Adj., not being heard from for over six months. Investigation fails to elicit further information (Mar., 1890).



LINCOLN, NATHAN P. Age 21. Boston. M. Oct. 10, 1861. Exp. May. 25, 1865, in Co. F.

Residence, —.

LINN, WALTER F. Age 22. Lawrence. M. Oct. 15, 1861. In all eng. of Co. to exp. Oct. 31, 1864.

Residence, Gothenburg, Neb.

LITTLEFIELD, ELLIOT. Age 38. Newton. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Pris. Sept. 14, 1863, Rapidan Sta. Died winter of 1863-1864, Andersonville.

LORD, EDWIN. Age 35. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. Nov. 28, 1861.

Residence, —.

MARTIN, THOMAS. Age 22. Charlestown. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Died June 10, of wounds received in action June 9, 1863, Stevensburg.

MARTIN, WILLIAM H. Age 21. Perry, Me. M. Oct. 10, 1861. Pris. Aug. 16, 1863, Carter's Run. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.

Residence, —.

\*MARSH, WILLIAM. Age 21. Chicopee. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Dropped from the rolls April 30, 1864, by order of Adjt., not having been heard from for over six months. Investigation at War Dept., Feb. 10, 1891, fails to elicit further information.

MITCHELL, THOMAS. Age 22. Worcester. M. Jan. 5, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F., absent sick.

Residence, —.

McLAUGHLIN, THOMAS. Age 21. Charlestown. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.

Residence, —.

MELVILLE, THOMAS R. Age 28. Boston. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Reënlisted Feb. 1, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.

Residence, Brighton, Mass.

MINER, HENRY E. Age 21. Springfield. M. Nov. 17, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.

Residence, Springfield, Mass.

MOORE, CHARLES H. Age 23. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. May 30, 1862.

Residence, —.

MORRILL, DAVID B. Age 18. Brighton. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.

Residence, Allston, Mass.

MCDONALD, DANIEL. Age 36. Adams. M. Jan. 26, 1864. Wounded in shoulder July 28, 1864, Newmarket. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.

Residence, —.

\*MORRISON, JAMES W. Age 27. Mansfield. M. Aug. 7, 1862. Disch. for dis. Feb. 10, 1863.

NEWTON, JAMES H. Age 21. Springfield. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Reënlisted Feb. 1, 1864. Deserted May 3, 1864.

Residence, —.

PERKINS, GEORGE W. Age 21. Charlestown. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Wounded in left knee June 9, 1863, Stevensburg. Wounded Nov. 27, 1863, New Hope Church. Died of wounds July 1, 1864, Washington, D. C.

PLANKINGTON, JAMES H. Age 24. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. Nov. 1861.

Residence, —.

\*PRATT, CHARLES M. Age 21. Boston. M. Oct. 12, 1861. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.

PRATT, DANIEL. Age 21. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.

Residence, Malden, Mass.

QUINN, MORRIS. Age 19. Boston. M. Sept. 30, 1862. Reënlisted Feb. 1, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.

Residence, Holyoke, Mass.

- \*QUILTY, THOMAS. Age 21. Springfield. M. Aug. 8, 1862. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.
- RESTERICK, RICHARD. Age 20. Charlestown. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Wounded accidentally June 25, 1863. Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 15, 1864.  
Residence, Dorchester, Mass.
- RIDER, JAMES. Age 25. Uxbridge. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Deserted Nov. 1, 1861.  
Residence, —.
- ROBINSON, CHARLES A. Age 21. Lowell. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Wounded Nov. 3, 1862, Snicker's Ferry. Disch. for dis. Feb. 6, 1863.  
Residence, Lowell, Mass.
- RATHBUN, CHARLES. Age 22. Pittsfield. M. Jan. 5, 1864. On detached ser. with Battery A, 2d U. S. Artillery one mo. in 1864. In principal eng. of Co. from Jan., 1864, to exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, Millington, Mich.
- RYAN, MATTHEW. Age 22. Chicopee. M. Aug. 8, 1862. Wounded May 5, 1864, Wilderness. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.  
Residence, Chicopee, Mass.
- SCOTT, JOSHUA H. Age 37. Andover. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie. Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 15, 1864.  
Residence, Andover, Mass.
- SHAPLEIGH, GEORGE D. Age 23. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Died Aug. 7, 1862.
- SKELTON, ROBERT P. Age 20. Boston. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Wounded severely in ankle, July 10, 1863, Jones Cross Road. Disch. for dis. May 10, 1864.  
Residence, South Boston, Mass.
- SMITH, CHARLES S. Age 23. Medford. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.  
Residence, Medford, Mass.
- SMITH, HENRY D. Age 21. Springfield. M. Aug. 8, 1862. In eng. with Co. to 1864. On detached ser., Brig. Hdqrs. Jan. 5 to Oct. 25, 1864. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.  
Residence, Salida, Col.
- SMITH, BYRON. Age 21. Boston. M. Jan. 20, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- SMITH, HIRAM. Age 27. Boston. M. Jan. 20, 1864. Exp. June 9, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- SPACH, HENRY F. Age 22. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- STEVENS, JAMES H. Age 24. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Killed in action Nov. 27, 1863, New Hope Church.
- STEVENS, SIDNEY F. Age 29. Springfield. M. Aug. 15, 1862. Reënlisted Feb. 1, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, Indian Orchard, Mass.
- SULLIVAN, DANIEL L. Age 19. Springfield. Transferred from Co. F. Severely wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.  
Residence, Kansas City, Mo.
- \*SULLIVAN, DENNIS. Age 23. Chicopee. M. Aug. 9, 1862. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.
- STERRIT, WILLIAM R. Age 25. Lenox. M. Jan. 19, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- \*SWAN, FRANK F. Age 23. Worcester. M. Jan. 9, 1864. Pris. May 9, 1864, Chilesburg (Sheridan's Raid). Transferred to Co. F. Exp. June 26, 1865. Served in Co. D. 51st Mass. Inf'y. M. Sept. 30, 1862. Exp. July 27, 1863.
- THACKWELL, Henry. Age 20. Dedham. M. Jan. 2, 1862. Wounded Apr. 27, 1863, Dumbfries. Disch. for dis. Oct. 21, 1863.  
Residence, —.
- VEAZIE, CHARLES H. Age 20. Roxbury. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie. Wounded and died Nov. 27, 1863, New Hope Church.

- WALKER, DANIEL N. Age 24. Boston. M. Oct. 10, 1861. Deserted Feb. 13, 1863, while on duty as Orderly to Gen. Buchanan.  
Residence, —.
- WARREN, JOHN F. Age 21. Brighton. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.  
Residence, Newton Corner, Mass.
- WELLS, JOSEPH. Age 28. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. Dec. 4, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- WENTWORTH, NATHANIEL. Age 18. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Disch. for dis. Nov. 18, 1861.  
Residence, Hudson Centre, N. H.
- WHITE, IRA A. Age 19. Taunton. M. Aug. 8, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, absent sick, in hosp.  
Residence, —.
- WHITE, ADDISON R. Age 25. Uxbridge. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Pris. Oct. 14, 1863, Auburn. Died May 21, 1864, Annapolis Junction, Md.
- WHIDDEN, GEORGE W. Age 23. Concord. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie; escaped same day. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- WHIDDEN, JOHN C. Age 29. Concord. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- WASHBURN, GEORGE F. Age 21. Boston. M. Nov. 18, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- WHITNEY, THEODORE P. Age 30. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Pris. May 9, 1864, Sheridan's Raid. Died in rebel pris. Aug. 26, 1864.
- WOODWARD, WEBSTER B. Age 26. West Springfield. M. Jan. 12, 1864. Died July 7, 1864, Mt. Pleasant Hosp., Washington, D. C.
- WRIGHT, ROSCOE G. G. Age 23. Worcester. M. Jan. 5, 1864. Transferred to Navy Apr. 7, 1864.  
Residence, —.

## COMPANY H.

- SHERMAN, ALBERT A. 1st Sergt. (See Co. G.)
- CLARK, OLIVER H. 1st Sergt. Age 28. Manchester. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Wounded in knee (leg amputated) Nov. 29, 1863, Parker's Store. Disch. for dis. Oct. 4, 1864.  
Residence, Philadelphia, Penn.
- DURRELL, STILLMAN R. 1st Sergt. Age 24. Lowell. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Reënlisted Feb. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- ROSS, JAMES C. 1st Sergt. Transferred from Co. F. (again reduced to ranks). Disch. for dis. Dec. 20, 1862.  
Residence, Dayton, Ohio.
- \*\*MARTIN, JOHN W. 1st Sergt.
- HARRINGTON, WARREN. 1st Sergt. Age 21. Boston. Transferred from Co. A. Purposely surrendered to enemy Sept. 28, 1862, near Shepardstown. Deserted Jan. 10, 1863, Annapolis.  
Residence, —.
- HACKETT, THOMAS. Q. M. Sergt. Age 28. Boston. M. Aug. 13, 1862. Reënlisted Feb. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- LADD, DANIEL W. Q. M. Sergt. Age 27. Salem. M. Oct. 5, 1861. In eng. of regt. to exp. Nov. 11, 1864.  
Residence, Salem, Mass.
- \*KELLY, EDWARD. Com. Sergt. Age 28. Salem. M. Oct. 9, 1861. Pris. Sept. 5, 1862, Poolesville. Reënlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.





JOSEPH E. FELCH



JOHN M. FISKE



CORPL. ICHABOD SAMPSON



CORPL. GEORGE E. WOODBURY



SEYMOUR GARDINER



ANDREW J. HUNT





KELLIHER, JAMES. Com. Sergt. Age 17. Salem. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.

Residence, —.

BARTLETT, SAMUEL W. Sergt. Age 26. Roxbury. M. Aug. 14, 1862. Corp. Dec. 4, 1862. Sergt. Mar. 1, 1864. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie; at Libby and Belle Isle. Treatment: "While in charge of guard detailed from the army in our front, fair, though poorly fed. The Richmond guards seemed to vie with each other in making our lot miserable. Libby was devilish. From there to Belle Isle was out of the fry-pan into the fire!" Practically in all eng. of regt. to exp. Nov. 11, 1864.

Residence, Springfield, Mass.

\*\*DUCHESNEY, LAWRENCE N. Sergt.

\*HAYES, WILLIAM. Sergt. Age 18. Lawrence. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Pris. July 28, 1864, New Market. In Belle Isle and Salisbury; escaped Oct. 19, 1864; recaptured; escaped second time; recaptured. Exchanged Mar. 2, 1865, Wilmington, N. C. Died Mar. 13, 1865, Lawrence, Mass.

HOUGHTON, EDWIN A. Sergt. Age 23. Natick. M. Sept. 28, 1861. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.

Residence, Milton, Mass.

LYONS, JOHN. Sergt. Age 26. Marblehead. M. Oct. 28, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 15, 1864.

Residence, Marblehead, Mass.

\*\*MARTIN, GEORGE W. Sergt.

NAMAR, ARNOLD. Sergt. Age 29. Scituate. M. Dec. 7, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

O'BRIEN, HUGH. Sergt. Age 27. Medway. M. Dec. 3, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, Cambridgeport, Mass.

O'ROURKE, THOMAS. Sergt. Age 22. Medway. M. Dec. 3, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

AYLWARD, RICHARD. Corp. Age 28. Milford. M. Aug. 5, 1862. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.

Residence, Milford, Mass.

BATEMAN, CHARLES. Corp. Age 18. Salem. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Killed Sept. 14, 1863, Rapidan Station.

CAVERLY, ALONZO H. Corp. Age 19. Sterling. M. Dec. 8, 1864. Returned Apr., 1865, to 18th N. H. Vol. as deserter. (Dropped from rolls. S. O. 97, Hdqrs. A. of P.)

Residence, —.

\*DEVINE, TIMOTHY. Corp. Age 38. Milford. M. Aug. 18, 1862. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Reënlisted Dec. 28, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.

GAY, CHARLES A. Corp. Age 15. Marlboro. M. Sept. 29, 1864 (in Co. M. new Batt.) Eng. Weldon R. R., Bellefield, Petersburg, Stony Creek. Exp. May 8, 1865. First enlisted in Co. A, 47th M. V. I., Sept. 19, 1862. Exp. Sept. 1, 1863.

Residence, Cambridgeport, Mass.

GEAR, LUMAN C. Corp. Age 34. Peru. M. Dec. 21, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

GREELISH, MICHAEL. Corp. Age 23. Milford. M. Aug. 5, 1862. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.

Residence, Avon, Mass.

Goss, WILLIAM. Corp. Age 28. Marblehead. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Transferred to navy Apr. 23, 1864.

Residence, —.

JOHNSON, HARRISON G. O. Corp. Age 18. Newburyport. M. Dec. 5, 1864.  
Exp. June 22, 1865.

Residence, —.

MASON, JOHN L. Corp. Age 30. Boston. M. Nov. 29, 1861. Killed Aug. 16, 1864, Malvern Hill, Va.

LINEHAN, DENNIS. Corp. Age 20. Salem. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.

Residence, —.

LEOPOLD, HENRY A. Corp. Age 24. Cambridge. M. Sept. 4, 1862. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.

Residence, —.

LEWIS, NATHANIEL S. Corp. Age 28. Springfield. M. Nov. 30, 1864. On detached ser. City Point, winter of 1864, under Maj. Tucker. Eng. Petersburg, Richmond, Hatcher's Run. Exp. June 30, 1865.

Residence, Norwich Town, Conn.

ROWE, MATTHEW. Corp. Age 18. West Cambridge. M. Dec. 17, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 25, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.

Residence, Arlington, Mass.

WOOD, ISAAC O. Corp. Age 39. Acton. M. Nov. 28, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

BARTLETT, HENRY T. Bugl. Age 23. Holliston. M. Aug. 18, 1862. Detailed musician in band Apr. 2, 1863, to Jan. 12, 1864. Reënlisted Dec. 22, 1863. Hdqrs. Bugl. 1st Cav. Brig. (Gen. Davies) June 14, 1864, to Mar. 28, 1865. In charge of Cav. Corps Mail, June 1, 1865. Practically in all eng. of regt. to exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F, on furlough.

Residence, New York City.

BARKER, WILLIAM. Bugl. Age —. Springfield. M. Aug. 14, 1862. Practically in all eng. of regt. to exp. Nov. 11, 1864.

Residence, Providence, R. I.

\*DAVIS, PETER R. Bugl. Age 37. Cambridge. M. Aug. 15, 1862. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.

HOBART, WILEY E. (real name Wm. Eaton). Bugl. Age 18. Amherst. M. Dec. 27, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, Sherburne, N. Y.

\*UFFORD, ANDREW J. Bugler. Age 18. Amherst. M. Dec. 27, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

MCLOON, GILBERT. Bugler. Age 23. Lowell. M. Oct. 9, 1861. Wounded Nov. 29, 1863, Parker's Store. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.

Residence, —.

HILTON, EDWARD W. Far. Age 31. Charlestown. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.

Residence, Beverly, Mass.

RICHARDS, JEFFERSON H. Far. Age 33. Brookfield. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Died of wounds June 25, 1864, St. Mary's Church, Va.

MORGAN, MARK. Wagoner. Age 33. Beverly. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.

Residence, —.

MURRAY, EDWARD. Saddler. Age 37. Boston. M. Aug. 12, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 22, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.

Residence, —.

AINSLEY, CHARLES M. Age 25. Boston. M. Sept. 9, 1861. Disch. for dis. July 28, 1862.

Residence, —.

ARAGA, ALFRED. Age 28. Scituate. M. Dec. 7, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

ATKINS, JOSEPH. Age 31. Boston. M. Oct. 9, 1861. Died July 8, 1863, Taylorsville, Md.

- BAKER, GEORGE. Age 21. Southwick. M. Feb. 3, 1864. Absent sick, 1865, from Co. F. "No evidence of death or discharge."  
Residence, —.
- BARNARD, JOHN M. Age 41. Marblehead. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Sept. 15, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- BEALS, JAMES H. Age 19. Haverhill. M. Dec. 31, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, Kingston, N. H.
- BELONIES, CHARLES. Age 36. Franklin. M. Dec. 7, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, as absent sick.  
Residence, —.
- BIGUIT, LOUIS. Age 24. Scituate. M. Dec. 7, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- BODEN, ELISHA C. Age 21. Springfield. M. Aug. 18, 1862. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.  
Residence, South Windham, Conn.
- BOYLE, JAMES. Age 35. Lowell. M. Aug. 23, 1864. Deserted June 2, 1865, Cloud's Mills, Va.  
Residence, —.
- BURNHAM, EBENEZER A. Age 29. Conway. M. Aug. 15, 1862. Practically in all eng. of regt. to exp. Nov. 11, 1864.  
Residence, Conway, Mass.
- BUTMAN, JOSEPH W. Age 22. Marblehead. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Disch. for dis. Jan. 20, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- CALLAHAN, JOHN O. Age 32. Marblehead. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Pris. Sept. 5, 1862, Poolesville. Exp. Oct. 21, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- CANNON, MICHAEL. Age 23. Oakham. M. Jan. 3, 1865. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- CALDICOTT, GEORGE W. Age 28. Milford. M. Nov. 1, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- CHAMERIER, HEPOLITE. Age 23. Barre. M. Dec. 31, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- CHADBOURNE, JOHN. Age 45. Boston. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Deserted Dec. 13, 1861.  
Residence, —.
- COLBY, RICHARD. Age 42. Franklin. M. Dec. 2, 1864. Disch. for dis. April 25, 1865, from hosp., G. O. 77, A. G. O.  
Residence, —.
- COLLINS, WILLIAM. Age 22. Chicopee. M. Aug. 8, 1862. Died Sept. 19, 1864, Washington, D. C.
- COMERFORD, THOMAS. Age 19. Marlboro. M. Dec. 19, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- CONNOR, JEREMIAH. Age 17. Lawrence. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- CONNORS, PATRICK. Age 32. Springfield. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- COSTE, HENRY. Age 28. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 20, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, Plattsburg, N. Y.
- COURMAN, DANIEL. Age 28. Boston. M. Mar. 21, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, as absent sick.  
Residence, —.
- COUGHLIN, JAMES. Age 31. Milford. M. Aug. 7, 1862. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.  
Residence, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Maine.



COX, WILLIAM W. Age 35. Swampscott. M. Oct. 28, 1861. Disch. for dis. July 15, 1862.

Residence, Lowell, Mass.

CRAIGUE, JOHN N. Age 26. Boston. M. Oct. 28, 1861. Disch. for dis. Dec. 22, 1862.

Residence, —

CROWLEY, JAMES. Age 18. Lowell. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Disch. for dis. Oct. 10, 1861.

Residence, —

CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM. Age 19. Waltham. M. Oct. 28, 1861. Disch. for dis. Feb. 11, 1863.

Residence, —

DAVIS, THOMAS B. Age 18. Lawrence. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Pris. July 14, 1863, Dumfries. Died May 31, 1864, Andersonville.

DESMOND, RICHARD. Age 25. Springfield. M. Dec. 9, 1864. May 26, 1865, absent sick in hosp.

Residence, —

DINKEL, LEONARD. Age 38. Springfield. M. Jan. 22, 1864. Died in hosp. Nov. 16, 1864.

DOUGLASS, WILLIAM H. Age 22. Brookline. M. Aug. 16, 1862. Disch. for dis. Jan. 25, 1863.

Residence, Boston, Mass.

DOW, LEVI. Age 40. North Hampton, N. H. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Disch. for dis. Dec. 15, 1861.

Residence, —

DROLLETT, PETER A. Age 22. Braintree. M. Oct. 12, 1861. Exp. Oct. 8, 1864.

Residence, —

DUBOIS, EDMUND. Age 24. Provincetown. M. Dec. 2, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —

DUFFY, WILLIAM. Age 18. Plymouth. M. Oct. 9, 1861. Pris. Sept. 29, 1862, Duffield Sta. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Transf. to Navy April 23, 1864.

Residence, —

EGNG, (EQUIT) LOUIS. Age 25. Scituate. M. Dec. 7, 1864. Exp. May 30, 1865.

Residence, —

FARRELL, WILLIAM. Age 25. South Danvers. M. Mar. 5, 1864. Wounded in foot May (5 to 14), 1864, Wilderness. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F., as absent sick.

Residence, —

FERGUSON, James. Age 30. West Cambridge. M. Dec. 17, 1861. Died Nov. 19, 1863, of wounds received near Whitehall Church.

\*FERGUSON, JOSEPH. Age 22. Boston. M. Aug. 20, 1862. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.

FERRIN, LEVI E. Age 25. Natick. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Pris. Duffield Sta., Sept. 1862. Pris. five days. Deserted from Annapolis, 1862.

Residence, Natick, Mass.

FINN, JOHN. Age 30. West Roxbury. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Disch. for dis. Dec. 30, 1863.

Residence, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.

FINTON, TIMOTHY. Age 27. Milford. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Nov. 8, 1864.

Residence, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.

FISK, HOWARD O. Age 27. Chicopee. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Killed June 17, 1863, Aldie.

FLANDERS, GEORGE F. Age 18. Lawrence. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Deserted Oct. 10, 1861.

Residence —

FOX, JAMES. Age 20. Boston. M. Jan. 4, 1864. Disch. for dis. Feb. 18, 1865, in Co. F.

Residence, —



GEO. H. LOMBARD



BUGLER JAMES T. WALSH



SERGT. J. WARREN BALL  
*Lieut. 2nd Cav.*



SERGT. ALBERT A. SHERMAN  
*1st Sergt. Co. H*

G COMPANY



- FREEMAN, BARTLETT B. Age 36. Marblehead. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Reënlisted Feb. 6, 1864. Exp. June 13, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- FRENCH, MATHIAS. Age 18. Mansfield. M. Nov. 10, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- FULLER, NATHANIEL F. Age 21. Wrentham. M. Aug. 15, 1862. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- GATELY, THOMAS. Age 21. Pittsfield. M. Feb. 4, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F as absent, sick.  
Residence, Marlboro, Mass.
- GALLAGHER, PATRICK. Age 25. Williamstown. M. Jan. 19, 1864. Transferred to Co. F. Transferred to V. R. C. Mar. 13, 1865.  
Residence, Leominster, Mass.
- GALLAGHER, JOHN. Age 21. Waltham. M. Oct. 28, 1861. Deserted Dec. 11, 1861, Readville.  
Residence, —.
- GILMORE, THOMAS. Age 26. Marlboro. M. Dec. 20, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- GLEESON, DAVID. Age 21. Chicopee. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Exp. Oct. 31, 1864.  
Residence, Chicopee, Mass.
- GOUD, CLARKSON. Age 21. Worcester. M. Jan. 3, 1865. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- GRAHAM, CHARLES. Age 16. Lowell. M. Oct. 5, 1864. Pris. Sept. 29, 1862, near Duffield Station. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- GRAY, HENRY. Age 29. Berlin. M. Nov. 9, 1864. Deserted Apr. 10, 1865, Germantown, Pa.  
Residence, —.
- GREEN, JOHN. Age 21. Boylston. M. Dec. 24, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- GRUMHOSE, CHARLES. Age 21. Springfield. M. Dec. 31, 1864. Deserted Apr. 4, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- GUILFOYLE, MICHAEL E. Age 22. Athol. M. Dec. 28, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- HALPIN, PATRICK. Age 23. Ashfield. M. July 7, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, as absent sick.  
Residence, —.
- HANS, JOSEPH. Age 27. Springfield. M. Dec. 31, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- HANNAFORD, WALTER. Age 21. Boston. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Disch. for dis. Aug. 18, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- HARDY, CHARLES A. Age 19. Springfield. M. Sept. 17, 1864. Disch. June 5, 1865, G. O. 83, A. G. O.  
Residence, —.
- HARDING, JOHN. Age 21. Holland. M. July 12, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, as absent sick.  
Residence, —.
- HARRIS, THOMAS. Age 23. Winthrop. M. Mar. 21, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, as absent sick.  
Residence, —.
- HATCH, LEWIS. Age 40. Marblehead. M. Sept. 13, 1861. Practically in all eng. of Co. to disch. for dis., Dec. 30, 1863.  
Residence, Wells Depot, Me.



- HAYES, PATRICK. Age 30. Lawrence. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Killed June 15, 1862, John's Island, S. C.
- HENTSCHEL, FRANK. Age 37. Roxbury. M. Oct. 11, 1861. Died of wounds Sept. 15, 1863, Rapidan Station.
- HENVILLE, WILLIAM W. Age 40. Salem. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Disch. for dis. Dec. 24, 1861.  
Residence, —.
- HEWES, ROBERT. Age 17. Lawrence. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- HILL, JOHN. Age 37. Boston. M. Apr. 18, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, as absent sick.  
Residence, —.
- HOERNER, CHARLES. Age 28. Springfield. M. Dec. 31, 1864. Exp. May 31, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- HOFFMAN, WILLIAM. Age 22. Sterling. M. July 26, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, as absent sick.  
Residence, —.
- HOPPS, JOSEPH. Age 35. Springfield. M. Dec. 31, 1864. Deserted Apr. 4, 1865, City Point, Va.  
Residence, —.
- IVERS, WILLIAM. Age 19. Salem. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Wounded June 16, 1862, James Island. Disch. for dis. Sept. 11, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- JAMES, WILLIAM H. Age 21. Worcester. M. Jan. 3, 1865. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- JOHNSON, ALBERT B. Age 22. Marblehead. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Deserted Nov. 21, 1862, Washington.  
Residence, —.
- JONES, LEWIS. Age 29. Natick. M. Oct. 15, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Detailed, Pioneer Corps, 1864. In eng. of regt. to exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, Natick, Mass.
- JORDAN, EDWIN A. Age 24. Franklin. M. Oct. 28, 1861. Slightly wounded June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- JORDAN, HENRY A. Age 24. Wrentham. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Detailed on hosp. duty 5 weeks, Jan. 1862, Beaufort; then sick in hosp. till June. Disch. for dis. July 8, 1862, Hilton Head. Enlisted Dec. 17, 1863, Co. D, 3d Mass. Cav. Mar. 10, 1865, disch. for dis. caused by wounds received in action.  
Residence, Dubuque, Iowa.
- JORDAN, HORATIO A. Age 22. Wrentham. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 27, 1863. In all eng. with regt. till Jan. 1, 1865, when transferred to V. R. C.  
Residence, Medfield, Mass.
- JACKSON, ALVIN. Age 34. Braintree. M. Oct. 12, 1861. Disch. Jan. 10, 1863.  
Residence, —.
- KEHOE, WILLIAM. Age 28. Marblehead. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Exp. Oct. 4, 1864.  
Residence, San Diego, Cal.
- KELLY, JAMES. Age 19. Mansfield. M. Nov. 10, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- KENT, JAMES. Age 42. Marblehead. M. Oct. 29, 1863. Transferred to navy Apr. 23, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- KIHLGREEN, CHARLES A. Age 38. Boston. M. Aug. 9, 1862. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- KIMBALL, WILLIAM L. Age 28. Salem. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. Sept. 27, 1862.  
Residence, —.

- KING, THOMAS. Age 19. Belmont. M. Aug. 18, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Deserted Mar. 22, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- LA MOOR, JOSEPH. Age 28. Springfield. M. Dec. 31, 1864. Exp. June 2, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- LAUNDRY, JOSEPH. Age 19. Bellingham. M. Jan. 28, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F, as absent sick.  
Residence, —.
- LINDOLF, WILLIAM B. Age 32. Milford. M. Aug. 15, 1862. Disch. for dis. June 10, 1863.  
Residence, —.
- MAGUIRE, MATHIAS. Age 26. Wenham. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Deserted May 2, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- MALONEY, MICHAEL. Age 20. Williamstown. M. Jan. 19, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F, as absent sick.  
Residence, North Adams, Mass.
- MASSEY, RICHARD. Age 42. Boston. Transferred from Co. B, 1861. Transferred to Co. F, 1862. On detached ser. Q. M. Dept., Washington. Disch. Nov. 11, 1864. Reënlisted Dec. 28, 1864, in Co. H. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- \*MATTHEWS, ALBERT E. Age 28. Milford. M. Aug. 7, 1862. Wounded Nov. 29, 1863, Parker's Store. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.
- MCDOWELL, JOHN. Age 21. Williamstown. M. Jan. 19, 1864. In all eng. of regt. till wounded in left foot (rifle-ball) July 28, 1864, New Market. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
- MCDUFFEE, HUGH. Age 27. Salem. M. Sept. 28, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, as absent sick, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- MCGEE, SANFORD. Age 34. M. Jan. 5, 1864. Exp. June 23, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- MCGRATH, THOMAS. Age 20. Dedham. M. Nov. 19, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- MENAB, WILLIAM. Age 42. Cambridge. M. Sept. 28, 1861. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- MEIRS, JOHN, JR. Age 21. Newton. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Pris. Nov. 29, 1863, Parker's Store. Died Aug. 20, 1864, Andersonville.
- MEIRS, JOHN. Age 31. Newton. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Disch. for dis. Jan. 25, 1863.  
Residence, Worcester, Mass.
- MELLEN, CHARLES. Age 28. Franklin. M. Dec. 1, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, Newton, Mass.
- \*MELVILLE, GEORGE. Age 44. Boston. M. Sept. 15, 1861. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.
- \*MESSENGER, DANIEL E. Age 36. Milford. M. Aug. 15, 1862. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.
- METCALF, GEORGE W. Age 19. Salem. M. Oct. 12, 1861. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- MILTON, B. SYLVESTER S. Age 32. Boston. M. Dec. 28, 1863. Wounded in head and right leg May 11, 1864, Ashland; at 9th Corps hosp., City Point, in June. Eng. Wilderness and skirmishes. Disch. Sept. 21, 1864, for dis. caused by injury to spine and fracture of three ribs.  
Residence, Salem, Mass.
- MOORE, MARTIN. Age 29. Lynn. M. July 22, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, as absent sick.  
Residence, —.

- MORSE, WILLIAM. Age 27. Pittsfield. M. Jan. 9, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- MORGAN, JOHN F. Age 19. Beverly. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.  
Residence, Beverly, Mass.
- MCGUIRE, JOHN. Age 21. Springfield. M. Nov. 30, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- MUNN, CURTIS E. Age 26. Dedham. M. Jan. 12, 1862. Hosp. Steward, July 15, 1862. Asst. Surg. 27th Inf. July 5, 1863. Surg. 2d Inf. Dec. 5, 1864. Exp. July 14, 1865.  
Residence, Fort Canby, Wash.
- MUNSELL, THOMAS L. Age 25. Ashfield. M. Aug. 14, 1862. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.  
Residence, Norfolk, Mass.
- NENNERY, MICHAEL. Age 28. Dennis. M. Nov. 30, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.
- \*NEWHALL, ALFRED P. Age 21. Lynn. M. Aug. 6, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 20, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.
- O'BRIEN, JAMES A. Age 18. Cheshire. M. Dec. 17, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- O'BRIEN, MICHAEL. Age 19. Dorchester. M. Nov. 15, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, Readville, Mass.
- O'NEIL, PATRICK. Age 19. Dennis. M. Dec. 3, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- PARKER, EDWIN A. Age 19. Dedham. M. Aug. 5, 1862. Wounded in head June 17, 1863, Aldie. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- PATTERSON, CHARLES. Age 23. Somerville. M. Mar. 21, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, as absent sick.  
Residence, —.
- PAUL, THEODORE. Age 23. Newburyport. (No record.)  
Residence, —.
- PEART, GEORGE H. Age 19. South Danvers. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Died July 15, 1862, Beaufort, S. C.
- PASPARTOUT, ELOIS. Age 23. Dennis. M. Dec. 7, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- PEARSON, WILLIAM F. Age 21. Newburyport. M. Dec. 5, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, Newburyport, Mass.
- PRAY, BENJAMIN C. Age 26. Boston. Transferred from Co. B. Deserted Feb. 14, 1863, Potomac Creek.  
Residence, —.
- PUTNAM, AUGUSTUS. Age 45. South Danvers. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Discharged Jan. 10, 1863.  
Residence, —.
- QUINN, JOHN. Age 24. Salem. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Wounded June 16, 1862. James Island. Disch. for dis. Sept. 13, 1862.  
Residence, Salem, Mass.
- RHODES, ISAAC M. Age 29. Lynn. M. Oct. 26, 1861. Reënlisted Feb. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- REGAN, DENNIS. Age 42. Holliston. M. June 5, 1864. Exp. June 17, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- RICHARDSON, THOMAS, JR. Age 25. Belmont. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.  
Residence, Belmont, Mass.



- ROBERT, JOSEPH E. Age 24. Topsfield. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Deserted Dec. 9, 1861, Readville.  
Residence, —.
- ROBINSON, JOHN T. Age 27. Boston. (No record.)  
Residence, —.
- ROMAIN, ALEXANDER. Age 29. Ashfield. M. July 7, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, as absent sick.  
Residence, —.
- ROONEY, JAMES. Age 25. Lowell. M. Oct. 9, 1861. Deserted Dec. 1, 1861, Readville.  
Residence, —.
- ROOT, JOSEPH. Age 19. Hadley. M. Dec. 23, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- ROSS, DANIEL M. Age 27. Salem. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.  
Residence, Lobster, Oregon.
- ROWE, WILLIAM P. Age 24. Lynn. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Reënlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Transf. to navy, Apr. 23, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- SHAW, BARTLETT. Age 25. Swampscott. M. Oct. 9, 1863. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.  
Residence, Sacoxie, Kansas.
- SHATTUCK, GEORGE W. Age 18. Amherst. M. Dec. 27, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- SHERMAN, GEORGE W. Age 18. Lawrence. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Pris. Sept. 5, 1862, Poolesville. Reënlisted Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded in foot July 28, 1864, New Market. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, Lawrence, Mass.
- SHULTZ, WILLIAM. Age 27. Springfield. M. Nov. 23, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- SLADE, GEORGE. Age 28. Longmeadow. M. Nov. 15, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- SMALL, JOSEPH L. Age 26. Charlestown. M. Aug. 4, 1862. Transferred to Co. G, 1st V. R. C. Nov. 30, 1863. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- SMITH, BARNA. Age 43. Spencer. M. Oct 5, 1861. Pris. June 17, 1863, Aldie. Discharged while on furlough from Camp Stoneman, Va., Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Thorndyke, Mass.
- SMITH, EDWARD. Age 26. Wrentham. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Deserted (as saddler) Nov. 21, 1862, Washington, D. C.  
Residence, —.
- SMITH, JOSIAH [JOSEPH]. Age 22. Hamilton. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Deserted Nov. 21, 1862, Washington, D. C.  
Residence, —.
- SPENCER, HIRAM B. Age 33. Salem. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- \*STRICKNER, JOHN B. Age 37. Roxbury. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Wounded in hand and leg Aug. 21, 1864, Reams Station. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.
- TANNETT, GEORGE S. Age 39. Leominster. M. Jan. 3, 1865. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- \*TAYLOR, THOMAS. Age 24. Salem. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.
- \*THAYER, CHARLES G. Age 35. Natick. M. Sept. 28, 1861. Wounded in thigh, Nov. 27, 1863, New Hope Church. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.
- THORP, ALFRED M. Age 27. West Cambridge. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Deserted as Corp. Jan. 10, 1863, Annapolis.  
Residence, —.



TIERNEY, MATTHEW. Age 26. Worcester. M. Dec. 1, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

UNDERWOOD, MYRON H. Age 24. Chicopee. M. Aug. 14, 1862. Eng. Fredericksburg. Disch. for dis. Mar. 7, 1863.

Residence, Hudson, Wisconsin.

WALKER, GERRY R. Age 21. Springfield. M. Aug. 16, 1862. Detailed in band. Pris. Nov. 29, 1863, Parker's Store. Exp. Nov. 7, 1864.

Residence, Chicago, Ill.

WALKER, JOSEPH. Age 23. Worcester. M. Jan. 3, 1865. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

WARD, JOHN. Age 28. Springfield. M. Nov. 23, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

WARE, SAMUEL. Age 27. Conway. M. Aug. 15, 1862. Pris. Nov. 29, 1863, Parker's Store. Died Aug. 10, 1864, Andersonville.

WELCH, MAURICE. Age 32. Boston. M. Aug. 12, 1862. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.

Residence, —.

WELLS, LEWIS. Age 26. Boston. M. Jan. 25, 1864. Wounded in arm, May (5 to 14), 1864, Wilderness. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.

Residence, —.

WEYMOUTH, WILLIAM W. M. —. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

WEST, CHARLES E. (real name William S. Sampson). Age 20. Lawrence. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Bugler 1863-64, Warrenton. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.

Residence, Lawrence, Mass.

WIGGIN, JOSEPH A. Age 21. Lawrence. M. Nov. 26, 1861. Pris. Sept. 5, 1862, Poolesville. Reënlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Deserted, on Vet. furlough, from Co. F.

Residence, —.

WESTON, CHARLES H. Age 21. Lawrence. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Deserted Nov. 21, 1862, as Bugler.

Residence, —.

WHITTEMORE, NATHAN W. Age 38. Worcester. M. Jan. 3, 1865. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, Chelsea, Mass.

\*WHITNEY, SAMUEL B. A. Age 27. Natick. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.

WIDGER, WILLIAM. Age 37. Swampscott. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Died Dec. 20, 1863. Potomac Creek.

WILKINS, EDWARD L. Age 25. Boston. Transf. from Co. B. Disch. for dis. Apr. 24, 1863.

Residence, —.

WILLIAMS, JOHN H. Age 36. Newburyport. M. Oct. 12, 1861. Disch. for dis. Dec. 30, 1863.

Residence, —.

WILLIAMS, JOHN. Age 21. South Hadley. M. Nov. 12, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.

Residence, —.

WOOD, GEORGE D. Age 23. Beverly. M. July 16, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, as absent sick.

Residence, —.

WOOD, JOSIAH D. G. Age 21. Wrentham. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Wounded near White Hall Church, Nov. 19, 1863. Wounded in head Nov. 27, 1863, New Hope Church. Wounded severely July 28, 1864, New Market. Died Dec. 4, 1864.



IRVING R. CHENEY



NATHANIEL H. FISH



SERGT. FREDERICK O. CROCKER



SERGT. ORRIN W. HARRIS



ROBERT P. SKELTON

G COMPANY



## COMPANY I (OLD).

\*CAPEN, ROBERT S. 1st Sergt. Age 32. Middleboro. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Sergt.-Maj. (4th Cav.) Aug. 23, 1864; 2d Lieut. and 1st Lieut. May 8, 1865. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865, as 2d Lieut.

EDSON, GEORGE A. 1st Sergt. Age 21. East Bridgewater. M. Nov. 19, 1861. Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864. 2d Lieut. (4th Cav.), July 13, 1865. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865, as 1st Sergt.

Residence, South Abington, Mass.

\*LEACH, GEORGE W. 1st Sergt. Aged 30. North Bridgewater. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864. 2d Lieut. (4th Cav.) Dec. 10, 1864. 1st Lieut. Apr. 6, 1865. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.

\*PACKARD, CHARLES M. 1st Sergt. Age 22. Stoughton. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864. 2d Lieut. (4th Cav.) May 13, 1865. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.

CARPENTER, AUGUSTUS W. Q. M. Sergt. Age 24. Rehoboth. M. Dec. 14, 1861. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.

Residence, Stoughton Centre, Mass.

WILLIS, RUFUS H. Q. M. Sergt. Age 23. Bridgewater. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Sergt.-Maj. (4th Cav.) Dec. 27, 1864. 2d Lieut. Jan. 5, 1865. Resigned June 13, 1865. In command of party who collected rebel battle flags at Appomattox.

Residence, New Bedford, Mass.

WALKER, JOHN H. Q. M. Sergt. Age 30. North Bridgewater. M. Sept. 14, 1861. In principal eng. of Co. Thrown from his horse and injured left hip, while making post grand rounds, Sept. 1863, Hilton Head. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.

Residence, Boston, Mass.

GEORGE, EDWARD T. Com. Sergt. Age 19. Mansfield. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.

Residence, —

CHANDLER, SAMUEL A. Sergt. Age 25. Duxbury. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.

Residence, Bridgewater, Mass.

\*COLBURN, AUGUSTINE A. Sergt. Age 32. Dedham. M. Sept. 14, 1861. In principal eng. of Co. to exp. Sept. 24, 1864.

ELLIS, ELIHU T. Sergt. Age 21. East Bridgewater. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864. 2d Lieut. (4th Cav.) Aug. 16, 1865. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865, as Sergt.

Residence, —.

FRENCH, WILLIAM H. Sergt. Age 19. East Bridgewater. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.

Residence, East Bridgewater, Mass.

HOLMES, GEORGE N. Sergt. Age 32. North Bridgewater. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Disch. for dis. April 23, 1864, Hilton Head.

Residence, —.

KIMBALL, WILLIAM H. S. Sergt. Age 21. Malden. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Fall of 1864 on detached ser. Hdqrs. 10th Army Corps, as Special Order clerk. 1st Lieut. 8th U. S. C. T., Dec. 6, 1864. Returned to regt. Mar. 6, 1865, Special Ord. No. 64, "At his own request." Regtl. Q. M. Sergt. 2d Lieut. (4th Cav.) May 8, 1865 (not M). Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.

Residence, West Lynn, Mass.

KNIGHT, BENJAMIN, JR. Sergt. Age 24. Mansfield. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Disch. for dis. May 12, 1863, Beaufort. Eng. Pocotaligo.

Residence, Santa Cruz, Cal.

LINCOLN, MATTHEW W. Sergt. Age 24. Bridgewater. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864. In principal eng. of Co. till April 2, 1864, when taken pris. Exchanged from Florence Prison, Mar. 9, 1865. Exp. June 1, 1865.

Residence, —.



LOVELL, SAMUEL C. Sergt. Age 22. Mansfield. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Transf. as 1st Sergt. Co. K (4th Cav.) Aug. 23, 1864. Regtl. Com. Sergt. Sept. 12, 1864. 2d Lieut. Nov. 15, 1864. 1st Lieut. July 16, 1865. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.

Residence, Mansfield, Mass.

\*RICHARDSON, AMANDUS E. Serg. Age 31. Stoughton. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865, absent sick. Died Dec. 1865, Richmond, Va.

TILDEN, EDWARD. Sergt. Age 19. North Bridgewater. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.

Residence, —.

BLISS, FRANCIS A. Corp. Age 24. Rehoboth. M. Oct. 15, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Transf. to Co. F 4th Cav. Aug. 12, 1864, as Q. M. Sergt. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.

Residence, —.

BARTLETT, ANDREW W. Corp. Age 24. Dover. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Severely wounded Feb. 10, 1864, Barber's Ford, Fla. Died Feb. 28, 1864, Beaufort, S. C.

DUDLEY, JOEL D. Corp. Age 21. Brighton. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Killed in action Apr. 5, 1865, High Bridge, Va.

JORDAN, HUBBARD E. Corp. Age 18. Dedham. M. Nov. 26, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.

Residence, Stoneham, Mass.

LEONARD, JOHN H. Corp. Age 31. Bridgewater. M. Sept. 14, 1861. In principal eng. of Co. to exp. Sept. 24, 1864.

Residence, Marlboro, Mass.

\*LINEHAN, DANIEL. Corp. Age 19. Charlestown. M. Oct. 31, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.

MOULTON, STEPHEN C. Corp. Age 24. Rehoboth. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.

Residence, —.

STEVENS, JOSEPH T. Corp. Age 28. Dedham. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Died Mar. 1, 1862, Hilton Head, S. C.

TURNBULL, JOSHUA. Corp. Age 27. Boston. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Disch. for dis. Jan. 19, 1863.

Residence, —.

WOOD, NATHAN C. Corp. Age 18. Mansfield. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.

Residence, —.

\*DAGGETT, HENRY T. Bugler. Age 24. Weymouth. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Detained in band. Chief Bugler 4th Cav. May 17, 1864, Newport News. Exp. Sept. 23, 1864.

JEWETT, JOHN. Bugler. Age 28. Hanson. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Transf. to Co. K, 4th Cav., Dec. 23, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 16, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.

Residence, —.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM W. Bugler. Age 23. Mansfield. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.

Residence, —.

\*COLE, JOSEPH E. Saddler. Age 31. Wrentham. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Sergt. Sad. 4th Cav. Sept. 1, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.

DRURY, EDWARD. Saddler. Age 19. Natick. M. Oct. 31, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.

Residence, —.

WORTHINGTON, ALFRED. Farrier. Age 23. East Bridgewater. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.

Residence, North Attleboro, Mass.

- BAINES, JAMES. Farrier. Age 28. Boston. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- ALEXANDER, GILES R. Age 34. Bridgewater. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Practically in all eng. of Co. Pris. High Bridge, Va.; held two days. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, Cambridgeport, Mass.
- BADGER, CALEB. Age 44. North Bridgewater. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Eng. Pocomtaligo. Disch. for dis. July 9, 1863.  
Residence, —.
- BAILEY, AL J. Age 24. Natick. M. Oct. 31, 1861. Exp. Oct. 30, 1864.  
Residence, Bridgewater, Mass.
- BISBEE, JOSEPH P. Age 22. Stoughton. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Died July 14, 1862, Hilton Head, S. C.
- \*BLAISDELL, VIRGIL F. (Virgil Marcellus). Age 18. Madison, N. H. M. Oct. 31, 1861. Disch. for dis. April 8, 1862. Died in Madison, N. H., Aug. 11, 1862.
- \*BROWN, EZEKIEL N. Age 32. Lynn. M. Oct. 31, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.
- COX, ISAAC. Age 22. Stoughton. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Eng. Morris Island, S. C.; between Petersburg and Ft. Darling, Va., May 9 to 16, 1864. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Milford, Mass.
- CUNNINGHAM, RICHARD. Age 23. Somerville. M. Dec. 4, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, Lynn, Mass.
- DARLING, JOHN D. Age 34. Douglas. M. Nov. 11, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Chief Bugler 4th Cav. Sept. 25, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, Maunchaug, Mass.
- DEAN, THOMAS F. C. Age 19. Stoughton. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Killed in action Feb. 10, 1864, Barber's Ford, Fla.
- DARDEN, JONAS. Age 33. Beaufort, S. C. Col'd Cook. M. Sept. 28, 1863. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- EAGAN, MARTIN. Age 29. Bridgewater. M. Oct. 9, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. July 2, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- \*ESTES, JOSEPH C. Age 36. N. Bridgewater. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. Aug. 15, 1865.
- FAXON, EBENEZER K. Age 42. Stoughton. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Apr. 22, 1863, Beaufort.  
Residence, Stoughton, Mass.
- FARNSWORTH, CHARLES P. Age 33. Stoughton. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- FITZPATRICK, JAMES. Age 24. Somerville. M. Dec. 4, 1861. Transf. to V. R. C. July 15, 1863.  
Residence, Somerville, Mass.
- FRENCH, TOLMAN. Age 43. E. Bridgewater. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Disch. for dis. May 4, 1864, Portsmouth Grove Hosp.  
Residence, —.
- GAYNOR, ISAAC P. Age 23. Stoughton. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Wagoner. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, Brockton, Mass.
- HARLOW, FRANCIS O. Age 30. Middleboro. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- HOLMES, HENRY P. Age 21. North Bridgewater. M. Oct. 9, 1861. Exp. Oct. 8, 1864.  
Residence, Brockton, Mass.

\*HOWLAND, FREEMAN P. Age 24. Hanson. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. Feb. 6, 1865.

HOWLAND, JAMES H. Age 21. Hanson. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Disch. for dis. Apr. 8, 1862.

Residence, Whitman, Mass.

\*HOWE, HIRAM F. Age 35. Waltham. M. Oct. 31, 1861. Exp. Oct. 30, 1864.

HUNT, GEORGE W. Age 33. Randolph. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Eng. Pocotaligo ; Morris Island, S. C. ; between Petersburg and Ft. Darling, Va., May 9 to 16, 1864. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.

Residence, —.

HUNTINGTON, WILLIAM S. Age 32. North Bridgewater. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Ord. to Gen. comdg. Dept. of South, Apr., 1862. In principal eng. of Co. from Morris Island, S. C., to exp. Sept. 24, 1864.

Residence, South Boston, Mass.

JACOBS, DANIEL W. Age 27. Abington. M. Sept. 14, 1861. In eng. of Co. to exp. Sept. 24, 1864.

Residence, —.

JOSSELYN, CALEB H. Age 31. Bridgewater. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.

Residence, Foxboro, Mass.

\*KEENE, ANDREW J. Age 23. New York. M. Jan. 2, 1862. Disch. for dis. Apr. 22, 1863. Beaufort.

KNIGHT, NOAH M. Age 27. Douglas. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. Aug. 10, 1865.

Residence, Tie Siding, Wyoming.

\*KNIGHT, THOMAS W. D. Age 20. Taunton. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.

\*LEAVITT, JEREMIAH. Age 36. North Bridgewater. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Hosp. Steward 1st Mass. Cav. June 10, 1862. Reënlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865.

LYON, ELLIS V. Age 21. North Bridgewater. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Eng. between Petersburg and Ft. Darling, Va., May 9 to 16, 1864. Died Sept. 24, 1864, in hosp. at Petersburg.

LUNT, EDWARD A. Age 24. Stoughton. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Disch. for dis. July 9, 1863, Beaufort.

Residence, Stoughton, Mass.

MORSE, ANDREW. Age 22. Livermore, Me. M. Oct. 31, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.

Residence, —.

MUZZY, GEORGE B. Age 25. Dedham. M. Nov. 23, 1861. Regtl. Q. M. Sergt. 1st Mass. Cav. Apr. 9, 1862. Exp. Nov. 16, 1862.

Residence, —.

ORR, WILSON. Age 24. North Bridgewater. M. Oct. 31, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.

Residence, —.

PATTERSON, SAMUEL M. Age 29. Stoughton. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Acting Hosp. Steward, Aug. to Dec., 1862, with Asst. Surg. Oscar C. DeWolf. Pris. Mar. 5, 1864, Camp Finnegan, while on scout ; in Andersonville till Sept. 1864, then in Charleston (Fair Grounds) 4 weeks ; escaped and was recaptured ; then confined in Florence, S. C., and Goldsboro, N. C., until paroled Mar. 7, 1865. (Sick with swamp fever when paroled.) Disch. from Parole Camp June 14, 1865.

Residence, Spencer, Mass.

PETERSON, JOHN T. Age 33. North Bridgewater. M. Sept. 14, 1861. In principal eng. of Co. to exp. Sept. 24, 1864.

Residence, —.

POOLE, HORACE F. Age 27. Easton. M. Dec. 11, 1861. Pris. in Fla., exchanged at Florence, S. C., Mar. 9, 1865 ; died on the way home.





MICHAEL NENNERY



DANIEL M. ROSS



BUGLER HENRY T. BARTLETT



BUGLER WILLIAM S. SAMPSON

*alias Charles E. West*



BARTLETT SHAW

H COMPANY





- PORTER, ISAAC R. Age 29. East Bridgewater. M. Sept. 14, 1861. In principal eng. of Co. to exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- READ, GEORGE H. Age 20. Medway. M. Oct. 31, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- \*RICHARDSON, FRANCIS A. Age 26. Stoughton. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Disch. for dis. Jan. 1, 1864, Hilton Head.
- RICHARDS, GEORGE S. Age 23. Boston. M. Apr. 5, 1862. Exp. Oct. 14, 1864.  
Residence, Charlestown, Mass.
- \*RICHARDSON, GILBERT R. Age 21. Stoughton. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Feb. 7, 1862, Hilton Head.
- SMITH, WILLIAM A. Age 31. Middleboro. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Disch. for dis. Apr. 8, 1862, Hilton Hd.  
Residence, —.
- STACY, MOODY K. Age 24. Haverhill. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Injured in hip by fall of horse, Oct., 1864, Johnston House. Eng. Pocoligo ; Strawberry Plains ; Capture of Ft. Harrison. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- STONE, JOSEPH C. Age 23. Holbrook, Ct. M. Dec. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. Aug. 9, 1862, Genl. Hosp. Bedloe's Island, N. Y. harbor  
Residence, —.
- STUDLEY, JOHN A. Age 20. Abington. M. Sept. 14, 1861 [Corp. 4th Cav.]. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. Nov. 7, 1865.  
Residence, Rockland, Mass.
- SYLVESTER, JOHN. Age 31. Plymouth. M. Dec. 4, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Died in pris., Andersonville, Dec. 1864.
- TUCKER, JAMES H. Age 29. Abington. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Died Apr. 30, 1862, Hilton Head.
- TUCKER, ROSCOE. Age 23. Bridgewater. M. Oct. 23, 1861. Orderly for Gen. Heckman, Apr. 1863. Died in pris., Florence, Jan. 29, 1865.
- VINING, WILLIAM A. Age 21. Weymouth. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Wounded at Olustee. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, Hingham, Mass.
- WARE, JOSEPH. Age 32. Boston. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Exp. Oct. 18, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- WHEELER, HIRAM M. Age 23. Bridgewater. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Disch. for dis. Nov. 1862, Boston.  
Residence, —.
- WHITEHOUSE, EUGENE W. Age 22. Vassalboro, Me. M. Nov. 14, 1861. Exp. Nov. 13, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- WORTMAN, FREDERICK M. Age 19. Randolph. M. Oct. 9, 1861. Fell from U. S. steamer Rebecca Clyde and drowned, Port Royal Harbor, Feb. 6, 1864.

## COMPANY I (NEW.)

- LAZELLE, E. JOSHUA. 1st Sergt. Age 23. Enfield. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Com. Sergt., eng. Wilderness, Vaughn Plank Road. Severely injured (by horse falling on him) May 6, 1864, Wilderness. Exp. July 17, 1865, Co. C, sick in Finley Hosp.  
Residence, Springfield, Mass.
- \*WARREN, ROBERT J. 1st Sergt. Age 36. Lowell. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. 1st Sergt. July 1, 1864. Commissioned 2d Lieut. Nov. 13, 1864. Com. revoked. Exp. July 18, 1865, in Co. H.
- \*\*SMITH, WILLIAM F. Act'g 1st Sergt.

- \*\*DAVIS, GEORGE B.** Q. M. Sergt. Age 22. Boston. Vet. Regtl. Q. M. Sergt. Nov. 1, 1864.
- LINCOLN, CHARLES S.** Q. M. Sergt. Age 27. Chelsea. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Q. M. Sergt. Nov. 1, 1864. Injured in right leg (kicked by horse), July 28, 1864, near Deep Bottom, Va. In eng. of Co. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, Cambridgeport, Mass.
- MCDONALD, DUGALD M.** Com. Sergt. Age 29. Waltham. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Corp. July 1, 1864. Sergt. Nov. 17, 1864. Act'g Regtl. Ordnance Sergt. Dec. 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C, as Com. Sergt.  
Residence, —.
- SWIFT, JOSEPH B.** Com. Sergt. Age 23. Boston. Vet. [See Co. A.] M. Dec. 5, 1863. Com. Sergt. July 1, 1864; 1st Sergt. Co. G; 1st Sergt. Co. L Nov. 30, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A (Sergt.).  
Residence, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.
- BLOOD, CLARK D.** Com. Sergt. Age 22. Pittsfield. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Corp. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C as Corp.  
Residence, —.
- ALDEN, PRESTON D.** Sergt. Age 22. Springfield. M. Dec. 5, 1863. At dismounted camp, Dec. 1, 1864. Deserted Jan. 12, 1865 (Co. C).  
Residence, —.
- COLBY, DAVID H.** Sergt. Age 36. Boston. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Sergt. July 1, 1864. Orderly at Gen. Meade's Hdqrs. In principal eng. of Co. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.
- GREENLEAF, JOHN.** Sergt. Age 25. Boston. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Corp. July 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C as Corp.  
Residence, —.
- \*PELTON, TIMOTHY.** Sergt. Age 19. Great Barrington. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Corp. Exp. June 18, 1865, in Co. C. 2d Lieut. 5th Mass. Cav. May 26, 1865. Exp. Oct. 31, 1865. Musician Co. B 37th M. V. I. M. Aug. 30, 1862. Disch. for dis. Apr. 2, 1863.
- \*REGAN, TIMOTHY.** Sergt. Age 24. Lowell. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Corp. Missing in action Aug. 16, 1864. Exp. May 28, 1865, in Co. C.
- BELCHER, CHARLES B.** Corp. Age 19. Chelsea. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Corp. July 1, 1864. In all eng. of Co. On escort duty, Gen. Meade's Hdqrs. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- BRUCE, HENRY C.** Corp. Age 36. Lowell. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- \*COLE, JAMES M.** Corp. Age 29. Williamstown. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Detailed Regtl. Com. Dept. Dec. 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C.
- GODDARD, HENRY M.** Corp. Age 33. South Hadley. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Detailed Wag. Q. M. Dept. (at own request) Dec. 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- GOODELL, WILLIAM.** Corp. Age 30. Pittsfield. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Disch. for dis. Dec. 12, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- HARVEY, HENRY E.** Corp. Age 25. Boston. Vet. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- HATCH, WILLIAM T.** Corp. Age 22. Lowell. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C as Corp.  
Residence, —.
- HAZLETT, JOHN.** Corp. Age 38. Adams. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Corp. July 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C as Corp.  
Residence, —.

- JONES, CHARLES H. Corp. Age 31. Boston. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- MCARDLE, JAMES. Corp. Age 22. Pittsfield. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Far. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C, as blacksmith.  
Residence, —.
- MURPHY, JOHN. Corp. Age 17. Lowell. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- OTIS, LEMUEL T. Corp. Age 21. Boston. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Transferred to 6th N. Y. Battery, Apr. 7, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- WILSON, NORMAN. Corp. Age 18. Chelsea. Vet. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Corp. July 1, 1864. Wounded May, 1864. Killed Oct. 1, 1864, Vaughan R., Va.
- BOOTH, DANIEL B. Bugl. Age 18. Lowell. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865, as Bugl. in Co. C.  
Residence, Nashua, N. H.
- HAGAN, FRANK. Bugl. Age 18. Somerville. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Wounded June 15, 1864. Wounded and sick in hosp. Dec. 1, 1864. Deserted Mar. 5, 1865, from Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- MERRILL, JOSEPH O. Bugl. Age 37. Natick. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Died Nov. 17, 1864, in hosp. Lowell, Mass.
- DAVIS, PATRICK. Far. Age 37. Williamstown. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Transferred to Co. L, Oct. 9, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- LYNCH, LAWRENCE. Far. Age 38. Cambridge. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- ATWATER, BENONI W. Sad. Age 23. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- DOWNING, LEWIS H. Sad. Age 30. Enfield. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 10, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- MILLIARD, DAVID. Wag. Age 44. Springfield. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Died Dec. 16, 1864, Springfield, Mass. (Co. C).
- STEVENS, JOSEPH L. Wag. Age 36. Springfield. Vet. [See Co. F.] M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- ABBOTT, EDWIN E. Age 30. Stoughton. M. Aug. 12, 1864. Exp. June 4, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- ADAMS, FRANCIS. Age 21. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- ADAMS, SAMUEL M. Age 18. Chelsea. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865, Co. C, as absent sick.  
Residence, Chelsea, Mass.
- \*\*ALLEN, NEWELL B. Vet.**
- ALLEN, STANTON P. Age —. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 5, 1863. In eng. of Co. With Co. C on Meade's body guard; carried despatches during assault on Petersburg and chase of Lee to Appomattox. With Gen. Meade when he called on Lee, inside of rebel lines, and his private orderly at grand review, Washington, 1865. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C. First enlisted in 21st N. Y. Cav. Aug. 2, 1863. (Age 14 yrs. 5 mos.) Discharged Aug. 31, 1863, habeas corpus (application of father).  
Residence, Troy, N. Y.



- ANDREWS, CHARLES E. Age 23. Pittsfield. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. May 24, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- BARNES, FRANCIS. Age 18. Fall River. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- BASSETT, LUCIUS. Age 18. Boston. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Disch. for dis. June 2, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- BENOIT, RICHARD. Age 35. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 27, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- BLISS, HENRY J. Age 36. Lee. Vet. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Disch. for dis. Sept. 3, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- \*BOWEN, NELSON O. Age 18. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Prov. Guard Dec. 1, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C.
- \*BOYD, WILLIAM A. Age 41. Lowell. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C.
- BRODERICK, MICHAEL. Age 26. Athol. M. Aug. 29, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C. First enlisted Co. B, 11th Regt. M. V. I. June 13, 1861. Exp. June 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- CANNING, EUGENE. Age 28. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Wounded in action May 5, 1864, Wilderness. Disch. for dis. June 13, 1865, York Hosp.  
Residence, —.
- CARTER, NELSON. Age 23. Hadley. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Wounded and pris. May 5, 1864, Wilderness. Died Dec. 12, 1864, of starvation, Andersonville. (Co. C.)
- CLARK, WILLIAM C. Age 22. Springfield. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- CLEMENTS, LAWRENCE. Age 27. Boston. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Wounded (sabre cut) in scalp. In hosp. Washington, Feb. 1864. Deserted Mar. 12, 1864, from Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- COFFRAIN, HENRY P. Age 18. Chelsea. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, Milwaukee, Wis.
- COOTS, GEORGE W. Age 18. Boston. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Transferred to Co. L (new).
- CUMMINGS, CHARLES W. Age 21. Springfield. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Missing June 24, 1864, St. Mary's Church. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- DAVIS, CHARLES A. Age 26. Lowell. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Deserted Feb. 18, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- DAY, ALBERT J. Age 23. Chelsea. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- DENNIS, EDWARD. Age 23. Pittsfield. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- DOLAN, JAMES. Age 28. Boston. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Pris. May 9, 1864, near Beaver Dam Station. Died, Sept. 23, 1864, Andersonville.
- DONOVAN, WILLIAM. Age 38. Lowell. M. Dec. 5, 1863. No record of Exp. in Washington, June, 1890.  
Residence, —.

- FAGAN, BARTLETT. Age 36. Pittsfield. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- FAIRBANKS, CHARLES F. Age 17. Boston. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, Blue Island, Ill.
- FALVEY, JOHN E. Age 17. Westfield. M. Dec. 5, 1863. No record of Exp.  
Residence, —.
- FEENEY, MARTIN. Age 18. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- FINNEY, WILLIAM. Age 26. W. Roxbury. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Slightly wounded, pris. May 6, 1864, Wilderness. In Andersonville 7 mos. Exp. June 6, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, Brookline, Mass.
- FORD, WESLEY. Age 18. Great Barrington. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Wounded in action May 5, 1864. In hosp. Dec. 1, 1864. No record of Exp.  
Residence, —.
- GERRY, ELBRIDGE. Age 42. Milford. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Transf. to 239 Co. 1st Batt. V. R. C. Exp. July 5, 1865.  
Residence, West Upton, Mass.
- GODING, GILBERT H. Age 26. Chelsea. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Sick in hosp. Dec. 1, 1864. Deserted Jan. 12, 1865, from Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- GRAFFAN, CHARLES. Age 29. Lowell. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, —.
- GRAVES, HENRY D. Age 29. Northampton. Vet. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Sick in hosp. Dec. 1, 1864. Disch. for dis. Apr. 8, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- HARDING, GEORGE A. Age 26. Boston. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Transf. to V. R. C. Nov. 10, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- HARTSON, GEORGE F. Age 18. Boston. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Detailed Regtl. Hdqrs. Dec. 1, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, Soldiers' Home, Chelsea, Mass.
- HASSON, WILLIAM. Age 20. Great Barrington. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Died in hosp. July 12, 1864.
- HATCH, MOSES. Age 18. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Died of wounds June 10, 1864.
- HOM, THEODORE C. Age 18. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- HOMERSLOUGH, EDWARD. Age 33. Boston. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Slightly wounded in shoulder Aug. 18, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- HOMER, JOSEPH O. Age 21. Boston. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Killed (accidentally) Mar. 15, 1864.
- HOWE, CHARLES. Age 26. Boston. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Sick in hosp. Dec. 1, 1864. Deserted Mar. 5, 1865, from Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- JANSEN, EILART. Age 39. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 5, 1863. No record of Exp.  
Residence, —.
- JANVRAIN, HERBERT S. Age 28. Boston. M. July 7, 1864. Died Oct. 31, 1864, City Point, Va.
- JONES, JERRY. Age 24. Boston. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Deserted Feb. 17, 1864.  
Residence, —.

- KEARNEY, JAMES W. Age 21. Springfield. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Killed Oct. 1, 1864, Vaughan Road, Va.
- KIRBY, JAMES L. Age 21. Cambridge. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, Ashland, Me.
- LA FOUNTAINE, LOUIS. Age 22. South Hadley. M. Feb. 29, 1864. Disch. for dis. Jan. 13, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- LATOUR, JOSEPH. Age 25. Chelsea. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Deserted Feb. 17, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- LAZELLE, NATHAN E. Age 23. Lowell. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Transf. to V. R. C.  
Residence, —.
- LOVEJOY, FRANK. Age 22. Fall River. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Deserted Jan. 28, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- LOVELL, OLIVER. Age 29. Yarmouth. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- MALLORY, EDWARD J. Age 35. Great Barrington. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. At dismounted camp Dec. 1, 1864. Deserted Jan. 12, 1865, from Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- MALLORY, GEORGE. Age 18. Great Barrington. M. Dec. 5, 1863. At dismounted camp Dec. 1, 1864. Deserted Jan. 12, 1865, from Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- MANNING, BRYAN. Age 22. Somerset. M. Apr. 8, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- \*MC CARROLL, JOHN. Age 29. Lowell. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Disch. for dis. May 28, 1865, in Co. C.
- MCQUADE, ARTHUR. Age 21. Lowell. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.  
Residence, Lowell, Mass.
- MELLENDAY, ELLIS. Age 21. Cambridge. M. Aug. 5, 1864. Exp. May 17, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- MERRILL, PERRY O. Age 21. Springfield. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Pris. Aug. 19, 1864. Died of starvation, Florence, N. C. (Co. C).
- O'CONNELL, JOHN. Age 35. Boston. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Deserted Mar. 26, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- O'HARRA, TIMOTHY. Age 21. Boston. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- \*OWENS, SAMUEL. Age 18. North Adams. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. F.
- PINSENAULT, JACOB (PINSENO). Age 23. Springfield. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Pris. Aug. 19, 1864. Died Nov. 2, 1864, of starvation, Andersonville (Co. C).
- SANDS, GEORGE H. Age 31. Chelsea. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. 2d Lieut. 1st U. S. C. T., Sept. 30, 1864. 1st Lieut. do. Nov. 18, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- SEELEY, SAMUEL W. Age 18. Chelsea. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- SHANNON, DANIEL. Age 21. Pittsfield. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Disch. for dis. Mar. 30, 1865.  
Residence, —.





BUGLER WILLIAM BARKER



E. A. BURNHAM



SERGT. SAML. W. BARTLETT



LEWIS JONES



CHARLES A. KIHLGREEN





- STEELE, WILLIAM. Age 24. Great Barrington. Vet. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Deserted Feb. 18, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- SULLIVAN, JAMES. Age 17. Chester. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- TAYLOR, GILES. Age 21. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Wounded July 28, 1864, New Market. Died of wounds July 30, 1864.
- \*THORNTON, OWEN. Age 21. Boston. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Pris. May 9, 1864, near Beaver Dam Station. Exp. June 10, 1865, in Co. A.
- TOOL, THOMAS. Age 31. Lowell. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 12, 1865, in Co. C.  
Residence, Lowell, Mass.
- VOSE, FREDERICK A. Age 18. Chelsea. M. Dec. 5, 1863. At dismounted camp Dec. 1, 1864. Deserted Jan. 12, 1865, from Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- VINING, HENRY A. Age 21. Plainfield. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 29, 1865 (on furlough), in Co. C.  
Residence, —.
- WATERMAN, IRVING. Age 21. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. H.  
Residence, Troy, N. Y.
- WILSON, CHARLES. Age 18. Fall River. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Deserted Feb. 7, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- WILDER, FREDERICK A. Age 18. Cambridge. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Disch. for dis. May 3, 1865, from hosp., G. O. 77, A. G. O. (Co. H).  
Residence, Dorchester, Mass.
- WOODWARD, JOEL S. Age 41. Lowell. M. Dec. 5, 1863. Disch. for dis. May 11, 1865, from hosp., G. O. 77, A. G. O. (Co. H).  
Residence, —.

## COMPANY K (OLD).

- BELCHER, ALLEN F. 1st Sergt. Age 19. Foxboro. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Com. Sergt. 4th Cav. July 6, 1864; 2d Lieut. July 27, 1864, 1st Lieut. Feb. 1, 1865. Exp. June 6, 1865, as Bvt. Capt.  
Residence, Foxboro, Mass.
- HAZELWOOD, ROBERT B. 1st Sergt. Age 24. Boston. M. Oct. 23, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. Commissioned 2d Lieut. (4th Cav.) June 6, 1865 (not M.). Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- \*TIRRELL, ALBERT H. 1st Sergt. Age 22. Weymouth. M. Sept. 14, 1861. 2d Lieut. U. S. C. T., May 5, 1863.
- TRIPP, JOSEPH. Q. M. Sergt. Age 19. Fairhaven. M. Oct. 9, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, San Francisco, Cal.
- DUPEE, HORACE E. Com. Sergt. Age 28. Foxboro. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. In principal eng. of Co. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, Norwood, Mass.
- BACON, CHARLES D. Com. Sergt. Age 21. Foxboro. M. Dec. 4, 1864. Exp. Dec. 3, 1864.  
Residence, Marlboro, Mass.
- BLAISDELL, FRANK A. Sergt. Age 34. Boston. M. Jan. 2, 1862. Corp. Aug., 1862; Sergt. Nov., 1862. Reënlisted Jan., 1864. Practically in all eng. of Co. Severely wounded, head (rifle ball), Feb. 14, 1864, Barber's Ford; wounded, arm, slight, Petersburg; wounded, arm, left leg, Richmond. On detached ser. Grant's Hdqrs., Petersburg; Terry's and Weitzel's Hdqrs. Richmond; Butler's Hdqrs. Deep Bottom. Exp. Dec. 2, 1865.  
Residence, Medford, Mass.

- \*BULLOCK, PRESERVED. Sergt. Age 25. New Bedford. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Regtl. Com. Sergt. Oct. 15, 1862; 1st Lieut. (4th Cav.) Jan. 19, 1864. Exp. Jan. 23, 1865.
- HAWES, WILLIAM H. Sergt. Age 23. Wrentham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- HOLLIS, LAROCY S. Sergt. Age 26. Weymouth. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 16, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, Randolph, Mass.
- HOOBAN, MICHAEL. Sergt. Age 19. Dorchester. M. Jan. 20, 1862. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, St. Francis, Cal.
- HORNE, LORING R. Sergt. Age 26. Charlestown. M. Feb. 14, 1862. Exp. Oct. 14, 1864.  
Residence, Elizabeth (Elbert Co.), Colorado.
- PHINNEY, WILLIAM W. Sergt. Age 21. Sandwich. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Pris. Mar. 5, 1864, Camp Finnegan, while scouting; in Andersonville till Sept., 1864; then sent to Charleston (Fair Grounds); escaped and was recaptured; confined in Florence, S. C., and Goldsboro, N. C. Died, spring of 1865, Fortress Monroe, while being exchanged.
- \*RICKETSON, JOSEPH R. Sergt. Age 25. Fall River. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. Disch. for dis. Jan. 15, 1865.
- \*SOULE, WILLIAM T. Sergt. Age 25. New Bedford. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Reënlisted Feb. 4, 1864; 2d Lieut. 4th Cav. Jan. 19, 1864; 1st Lieut. Dec. 10, 1864; Capt. July 5, 1865 (not M.). Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.
- \*TINKHAM, HENRY B. Sergt. Age 21. Taunton. M. Oct. 5, 1861. 2d Lieut. 2d S. C. Vols. June 1, 1863.
- SHAW, ALBERT F. Sergt. Age 27. New Bedford. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Corp. Feb., 1863. Sergt. Aug., 1863. On detached ser. as Sergt. of Patrol Sept., 1863, to Feb., 1864, Beaufort. In principal eng. of Co. to Exp. Oct. 8, 1864.  
Residence, Taunton, Mass.
- WHITCOMB, JOHN M. Sergt. Age 21. Weymouth. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Disch. for dis. Jan. 7, 1862.  
Residence, East Weymouth, Mass.
- BARTEL, LEOPOLD. Corp. Age 22. New Bedford. M. Dec. 26, 1861. Corp. Oct. 15, 1862. Wounded in left shoulder while on duty as jailer, July 16, 1863, Beaufort. In all eng. with Co. to Exp. Dec. 3, 1864.  
Residence, New Bedford, Mass.
- RICHMOND, CYRUS A. Corp. Age 28. New Bedford. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Disch. for dis. Oct. 5, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- \*TIERNEY, JAMES. Corp. Age 26. Newton. M. Dec. 4, 1861. Exp. Dec. 3, 1864.
- \*DEBANK, MARK A. Corp. Age 28. Boston. M. Feb. 10, 1862. Reënlisted Apr. 16, 1864. Dishon. disch. Nov. 29, 1865, by O. W. D. (4th Cav.)
- DAGGETT, WILLIAM A. Bugl. Age 19. Braintree. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Exp. Sept. 21, 1864.  
Residence, Hingham, Mass.
- KROUSE, HERMAN. Bugl. Age 19. Boston. M. Mar. 5, 1862. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, Peabody, Mass.
- \*BAKER, REUBEN L. Blacksmith. Age 24. Abington. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.
- \*ALLEN, RUFUS C. Age 21. Dartmouth. M. Oct. 9, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.
- \*ATHERTON, FRANCIS M. Age 25. Boston. M. Feb. 11, 1862. Disch. for dis. Apr. 23, 1863.

- \*BACON, NEWTON W. Age 18. Foxboro. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Exp. Oct. 16, 1864.
- BAKER, CHARLES G. Age 26. New Bedford. M. Oct. 9, 1861. Disch. for dis. July 8, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- BASSETT, ORVILLE. Age 21. New Bedford. M. Oct. 5, 1861. 3d Asst. Engr. in Navy, Jan. 22, 1863. On U. S. steamers Sacramento and Ticonderoga. Eng. Fort Fisher. Disch. Aug. 9, 1865.  
Residence, Windsor, Conn.
- BELCHER, ALFRED C. Age 19. Weymouth. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- \*BRENNAN, GERALD. Age 31. Dedham. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Detailed in 1st Band. Disch. for dis. July 30, 1862.
- BRYANT, EDWIN. Age 19. New Bedford. M. Oct. 15, 1861. Exp. Oct. 14, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- BURDETT, JAMES F. Age 30. Lynn. M. Nov. 11, 1861. Disch. for dis. Apr. 22, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- CAHILL, THOMAS. Age 21. Weymouth. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Died Feb. 10, 1864, from wound received in thigh, Barber's Ford, Fla.
- CASWELL, WASHINGTON I. Age 28. Dedham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Detailed in band. Died Aug. 24, 1863.
- CHAPLAIN, MOSES. Colored Cook. Age 21. Beaufort, S. C. M. Aug. 19, 1863. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- COLSON, FREDERICK B. Age 21. Weymouth. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1863. Exp. Nov. 7, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- COPELAND, AMBROSE. Age 33. Marlboro. M. Mar. 18, 1862. Exp. Oct. 14, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- CROCKETT, EDMUND. Age 41. North Bridgewater. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Disch. for dis. Sept. 25, 1862.  
Residence, Campello, Mass.
- DAM, JOSEPH. Age 45. Dedham. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Rejected (over age). M. out Oct. 24, 1861.  
Residence, —.
- DORAN, THOMAS. Age 24. Middleboro. M. Nov. 11, 1861. Exp. Nov. 10, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- \*EATON, WILLIAM T. Age 27. Randolph. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.
- EDWARDS, HENRY D. Age 25. New Bedford. M. Oct. 23, 1861. Disch. for dis. Dec. 27, 1861.  
Residence, —.
- FARRINGTON, ELLERY O. Age 23. Mansfield. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, Lynn, Mass.
- FELTIS, WILLIAM H. Age 18. Quincy. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- FENNARD, GEORGE A. Age 21. Middleboro. M. Mar. 17, 1862. Wounded in thigh Feb. 10, 1864, Barber's Ford. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, —.



FIELD, WALDO. Age 40. North Bridgewater. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.

Residence, Brockton, Mass.

\*FRASIER, JAMES B. Age 19. Braintree. M. Nov. 26, 1861. Pris. Barnwell Island. Exp. Jan. 4, 1865.

GILMAN, CALEB K. Age 38. Abington. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Dec. 2, 1862.

Residence, Gilmanton, N. H.

GRAY, LORING. Age 34. Dartmouth. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Disch. for dis. June 23, 1862.

Residence, —.

GREEN, JAMES B. Age 21. Boston. M. Feb. 16, 1862. Exp. Oct. 14, 1864.

Residence, —.

\*GREEN, THOMAS. Age 21. Roxbury. M. Mar. 1, 1862. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.

HALL, AMASA B. Age 28. Boston. M. Feb. 18, 1862. Exp. Oct. 14, 1864.

Residence, —.

HALL, JOHN A. Age 22. Plymouth. M. Dec. 18, 1861. Disch. for dis. Apr. 22, 1862.

Residence, Brockton, Mass.

HAWES, BRADFORD. Age 17. Weymouth. M. Nov. 11, 1861. Nurse in hosp. Sept., 1863, to May, 1864. Acting hosp. steward, 2d Batt. at Olustee and before Petersburg. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.

Residence, East Weymouth, Mass.

HAYWARD, LEWIS B. Age 34. Bridgewater. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.

Residence, —.

HOBART, HENRY A. Age 20. Braintree. M. Nov. 26, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. Corps Sergt. 4th Cav. Exp. Aug. 9, 1865.

Residence, Los Angeles, Cal.

HUTCHINSON, MATTHEW. Age 34. Milford. M. Jan. 14, 1862. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. Died Aug. 23, 1864, Hatcher's Run.

IDE, SMITH M. Age 25. New Bedford. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Exp. Oct. 8, 1864.

Residence, New Bedford, Mass.

KING, CHARLES. Age 25. Boston. M. Nov. 26, 1861. Exp. Nov. 25, 1864.

Residence, Lynn, Mass.

KINGSBURY, HENRY D. Age 21. Franklin. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Exp. Oct. 8, 1864.

Residence, —.

LAMONT, JOHN C. Age 26. Chelsea. M. Jan. 29, 1862. Killed Mar. 1, 1864, McGurth's Creek, Fla.

LAMSON, JOHN H. Age 20. Quincy. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Wounded right foot (gun-shot) and pris. Feb. 10, 1864, Olustee. Eleven months at Tallahassee and Andersonville. "Weight at capture, 165 lbs.; at escape (from Andersonville), 65 lbs." Exp. Jan. 24, 1865. Enlisted 4th Regt. Inf. M. V. M. Apr. 22, 1861. Exp. July 22, 1861.

Residence, Cambridgeport, Mass.

LEAR, CHARLES B. Age 22. Lynn. M. Dec. 11, 1861. Exp. Dec. 10, 1864.

Residence, —.

LLOYD, THOMAS W. Age 26. New York. M. Jan. 4, 1862. Exp. Oct. 14, 1864.

Residence, —.

MERROW, WILLIAM O. Age 27. Uxbridge. M. Mar. 7, 1862. Disch. for dis. Nov. 18, 1862.

Residence, New Sharon, Me.

MINIER, BARNEY. Age 32. New Bedford. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Deserted Dec. 25, 1861.

Residence, —.

- NOBLE, JOSEPH A. Age 33. Dedham. M. Dec. 22, 1861. Deserted June 12, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- OLIVER, WILLIAM. Age 18. Natick. M. Oct. 23, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. Deserted July 28, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- O'MALLEY, JAMES. Age 22. Roxbury. M. Feb. 18, 1862. Exp. Oct. 14, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- PARKER, CHARLES D. Age 26. Readville. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Disch. for dis. July 8, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- PARKER, JOHN, JR. Age 21. Quincy. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. Lieut. U. S. C. T. Aug. 15, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- PARTRIDGE, GEORGE V. Age 19. Medway. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Wounded and died May 2, 1864, Beaufort, S. C.
- PENNIMAN, GEORGE F. Age 24. Braintree. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- \*PERKINS, ABRAHAM F. Age 20. Meredith, N. H. M. Dec. 4, 1861. Exp. Dec. 3, 1864.
- \*PERKINS, OSCAR. Age 24. Meredith, N. H. M. Oct. 23, 1861. Exp. Oct. 21, 1864.
- POND, CHARLES H. Age 19. Foxboro. M. Sept. 19, 1861. In all eng. with Co. Corp. 4th Cav. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Attleboro, Mass.
- PRATT, CHESTER D., 2d. Age 23. Weymouth. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Disch. for dis. Nov. 17, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- ROBERTSON, JOSEPH W. Age 22. New Bedford. M. Dec. 11, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, New Bedford, Mass.
- ROGERS, FRANK M. Age 26. New Bedford. M. Feb. 4, 1862. Reënlisted Apr. 16, 1864. Deserted Aug. 14, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- \*ROOCK, CHARLES C. Age 45. New Bedford. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Disch. for dis. June 23, 1862.
- SHAW, ALONZO M. Age 19. Mansfield. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Thrown from horse (arm broken) Mar. 3, 1863, Barnwell's Plantation, Beaufort. Disch. for dis. (caused by the injury) Apr. 22, 1863.  
Residence, Charlestown, Mass.
- SIMONDS, JOHN F. Age 22. North Bridgewater. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Transf. to Co. C.
- \*SKINNER, DEWITT C. Age 33. Stoughton. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.
- SMITH, ALBERT B. Age 32. Abington. M. Mar. 22, 1862. Died May 22, 1862, Hilton Head, S. C.
- SMITH, JOHN E. Age 20. Middleboro. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 20, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- SMITH, SAMUEL H. Age 40. Dartmouth. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Jan. 13, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- SNOW, AUSTIN H. Age 33. North Bridgewater. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Disch. from Band by O. W. D. Apr. 24, 1862.  
Residence, Lynn, Mass.

SOULE, BENJAMIN F. Age 27. New Bedford. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Exp. Oct. 8, 1864.

Residence, New Bedford, Mass.

STAPLES, JOB M. Age 17. Lakeville. M. Nov. 11, 1861. Exp. Nov. 11, 1864.

Residence, Middleboro, Mass.

STEELE, CHARLES H. Age 18. Worcester. M. Dec. 26, 1861. Disch. for dis. July 29, 1862.

Residence, —.

SWAIN, CHARLES B. Age 32. New Bedford. M. Oct. 23, 1861. Died Nov. 4, 1862, Beaufort, S. C.

SWAIN, FRANCIS. Age 24. Lynn. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Exp. Dec. 10, 1864.

Residence, Lynn, Mass.

\*THAYER, HIRAM. Age 35. West Bridgewater. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. for dis. Apr. 22, 1862.

TUCKER, GEORGE L. Age 18. Stoughton. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. In all eng. of Co. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.

Residence, Stoughton, Mass.

TUTTLE, REUBEN. Age 20. Franconia, N. H. M. Dec. 11, 1861. Disch. for dis. Oct. 1, 1862.

Residence, Glenwood, Mass.

\*WATSON, LEWIS. Age 30. Newton. M. Feb. 6, 1862. Disch. for dis. Oct. 2, 1862.

WELCH, WILLIAM. Age 19. West Bridgewater. M. Sept. 16, 1861. In all eng. of Co. Exp. Sept. 28, 1864.

Residence, Portland, Ore.

WHITE, LEONARD N. Age 27. Stoughton. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.

Residence, Stoughton, Mass.

WILLIAMS, JOHN. Age 41. New York. M. Aug 11, 1862. No record of exp.

Residence, —.

WOOD, HORATIO. Age 18. New Bedford. M. Dec. 24, 1861. Regtl. Q. M. Sergt. Died on Steamer Ericsson, June 23, 1862, en route from Port Royal to his home. (Disch. for dis. dated July 2, 1862.)

WOOD, JAMES H. Age 23. Quincy. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Exp. Oct. 8, 1864.

Residence, —.

#### COMPANY K (NEW).

MULLIKEN, WILLIAM. 1st Sergt. Age 24. Harvard. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded in face and leg May 5, 1864, Wilderness. Died June 3, 1864.

\*COVILLE, THOMAS H. Com. Sergt. Age 29. Cambridge. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Pris. May 6, 1864, Wilderness. Returned to regt. May 12. In all eng. of Co. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.

BATES, WILLIAM H. Sergt. Age 22. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.

Residence, —.

GREELEY, CHARLES H. Sergt. Age 24. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.

Residence, —.

HAGAR, GEORGE E. Sergt. Age 22. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Missing in action May [5-6], 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.

Residence, Dalton, Mass.

JEFFREY, GEORGE C. Sergt. Age 27. South Danvers. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded May, 1864. Disch. for dis. July 1, 1865, in Co. A.

Residence, East Saugus, Mass.

KENNEDY, SAMUEL. Sergt. Age 22. Cambridge. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Pris. May [5-14], 1864, Wilderness. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A (absent sick).

Residence, —.





COM. SERGT. EDW. T. GEORGE



VIRGIL MARCELLUS BLAISDELL



SAMUEL M. PATTERSON



Q. M. SERGT. J. H. WALKER



MOODY K. STACY



CHAS. E. GRATON  
*Enlisted as C. E. Danforth.  
Recruit 4th Cav.*



WILLIAM A. VINING





- MORGAN, CHARLES H. Sergt. Age 26. Cambridge. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, Lynn, Mass.
- HARA, JEAN O'. Sergt. Age 36. Orleans. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Hosp. Steward Dec. 24, 1864. Disch. July 18, 1865, O. W. D.  
Residence, —.
- SMITH, ARTHUR P. Sergt. Age 18. Adams. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded in neck and pris. May 11, 1864, Ashland Station. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- SULLIVAN, CORNELIUS D. Sergt. Age 21. Dedham. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Disch. for dis. Dec. 28, 1864, in Co. A.  
Residence, Greenfield, Mass.
- SCHUYLER, THEODORE. Sergt. Age 27. Cambridge. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Deserted Feb. 18, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- ADAMS, STEPHEN. Corp. Age 29. Brighton. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Transferred to Co. A Oct., 1864. Pris. May 5, 1864, Todd's Tavern. No record of parole or disch.  
Residence, —.
- CHAPIN, EDMUND E. Corp. Age 19. Hadley. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- CLARKE, SELDON Y., JR. Corp. Age 18. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- CRAWFORD, JAMES. Corp. Age 19. Salem. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded, right thigh (gunshot), Todd's Tavern, May 7, 1864. Pris. May 9, 1864, from field hosp.; recaptured in 8 days. In eng. of Co. to June 19, 1865, when disch. for dis. caused from being thrown from horse (Co. A).  
Residence, Lowell, Mass.
- DOLPHIN, MICHAEL H. Corp. Age 22. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, Pittsfield, Mass.
- FULLER, WELLINGTON. Corp. Age 21. Dalton. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- HELME, ALONZO. Corp. Age 37. Adams. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, Wellington, Kansas.
- HOLIEN, BRIEN. Corp. Age 21. Adams. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Pris. May [5-6], 1864. Died June 5, 1864, Richmond, Va.
- JOSELYN, WILMOT J. Corp. Age 27. Lanesboro. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Pris. May 9, 1864, near Beaver Dam Station. Exp. June 14, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, Syracuse, N. Y.
- MAGEE, HENRY. Corp. Age 34. Chelsea. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Transferred to Navy Apr. 27, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- SWAN, WILLIAM H. Corp. Age 18. Adams. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Deserted May 25, 1865, Alexandria, Va., in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- HALLOWELL, JOSIAH R. Bugl. Age 18. Stoughton. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- RANDALL, EDWARD F. Bugl. Age 18. Boston. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Pris. May 5, 1864, Todd's Tavern. Died Nov. 8, 1864, Millen, Ga. (Co. A).
- CARTER, ELLI. Far. Age 22. Springfield. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.

- HINES, DANIEL R. Far. Age 31. Lanesboro. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- WOOD, JOHN. Sad. Age 23. Pittsfield. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- ANDREWS, ALVIN. Age 24. Chelsea. M. Dec. 23, 1863. Pris. May 9, 1864, near Beaver Dam Station. Died July 5, 1864, Chester, Va.
- BECKWITH, JOHN H. Age 18. Sandisfield. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded in leg May 5, 1864, Wilderness. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, Camden, N. J.
- BOGART, HENRY O. Age 18. Adams. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Practically in all eng. of Co. Exp. June 21, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, Holyoke, Mass.
- BROWN, CHARLES M. Age 24. Boston. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Deserted Feb. 18, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- BRODERICK, DONALD. Age 27. Great Barrington. M. Dec. 29, 1863. No record of disch., War Dept., Aug. 23, 1887.  
Residence, —.
- BROPHY, JOSEPH B. Age 39. Boston. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- BURROWS, SAMUEL. Age 21. Adams. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Killed May 5, 1864, Wilderness.
- CARPENTER, CALVIN. Age 37. Lanesboro. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Died Sept. 26, 1864, Satterlee Hosp., Philadelphia.
- CARROLL, GEORGE. Age 18. Boston. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- CASEY, MAURICE. Age 28. Pittsfield. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Killed Sept. 16, 1864, Jerusalem Plank Road.
- CAVANAUGH, JOHN. Age 21. Boston. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded in leg May [5-14], Wilderness. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, Marlboro, Mass.
- CLARK, MICHAEL. Age 22. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded in foot May 5, 1864, Wilderness. Deserted Oct. 14, 1864, furlough from Campbell Genl. Hosp.  
Residence, —.
- CLOUGH, MARTIN. Age 35. Roxbury. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- COLLINS, WILLIAM. Age 18. Springfield. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Died Aug. 31, 1864.
- CONNORS, JOHN. Age 23. West Roxbury. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A as absent sick.  
Residence, —.
- \*CONLON, JOHN. Age 23. Springfield. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Disch. for dis. May 29, 1865, in Co. A.
- DEAN, JOHN A. Age 21. Williamstown. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Wounded in shoulder Aug. 23, 1864, Ream's Station. Died of wounds Sept. 5, 1864.
- DUSHELM, LEON. Age 22. Great Barrington. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Pris. May 9, 1864, near Beaver Dam Station. Died July 1, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.
- EMERSON, ALFRED E. Age 18. Boston. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- EVANS, HENRY M. Age 18. Lee. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Pris. of war. Died Oct. 26, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

FOOTE, NOAH. Age 21. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.

Residence, —.

GAY, CHARLES R. Age 35. Cambridge. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Pris. May 9, 1864, near Beaver Dam Station. Died Aug. 1, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

GOLDEN, THOMAS. Age 21. Boston. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.

Residence, —.

GOOD, JOHN. Age 18. Dedham. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.

Residence, —.

GRAY, HIRAM S. Age 27. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Died Aug. 17, 1864.

GUPTIL, CORNELIUS R. Age 22. Roxbury. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Horse shot May 11, 1864, near Ashland, Va.; ankle dislocated by horse falling. Sent from hosp. to Camp Stoneman for remount; with dismounted men, armed as Inf., in eng. Snicker's Gap, July 17, 1864. In all eng. of Co. except when absent injured. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.

Residence, Charlestown, Mass.

HACKETT, PETER. Age 18. Conway. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.

Residence, Conway, Mass.

HACKETT, WILLIAM. Age 29. Cambridge. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.

Residence, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.

HILLS, JOHN F. Age 28. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Killed in action Sept. 16, 1864, Jerusalem Plank Road.

HOOD, JAMES W. Age 29. Lowell. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.

Residence, —.

HOOD, JOHN. Age 20. Lowell. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.

Residence, —.

HUNTER, ROBERT. Age 29. Adams. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Killed May 5, 1864, Wilderness.

JACKLEY, JACOB. Age 22. Dalton. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Horse shot; breast bone and finger broken by horse falling. Detached six weeks in 1st N. H. Cav., at Sandy Hook, Winchester, Strasburg. In eng. of Co. when not detached. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.

Residence, Bellaire, Ohio.

JEFFERS, FRANKLIN. Age 18. Adams. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Detached with 6th N. Y. Battery.

Residence, —.

JENNINGS, WALTER D. Age 18. Adams. M. Dec. 29, 1863. In all eng. of Co. Injured by horse falling on him, spring of 1865, near Petersburg. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.

Residence, Long Lake, N. Y.

JOHNSON, PETER. Age 23. Boston. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A as absent wounded.

Residence, —.

KNIPPE, HENRY H. Age 19. Sandwich. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Pris. May 9, 1864, near Beaver Dam Station. Died Aug. 8, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

LEYMAN, JOHN. Age 19. Lanesboro. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Pris. of war. Died July 10, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

LUCAS, WILLIAM. Age 22. Springfield. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Pris. May 9, 1864, near Beaver Dam Station. Exp. May 5, 1865, in Co. A.

Residence, —.

LUTSINGER, FRANK. Age 21. Great Barrington. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Missing in action, May, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.

Residence, —.



- LUTHER, JOSEPH H. Age 22. Orleans. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- LYNCH, JEREMIAH R. Age 18. Watertown. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- MADDEN, JAMES. Age 18. Marlboro. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. July 20, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, Spencer, Mass.
- MAHER, JAMES. Age 21. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- MCDONOUGH, JOHN. Age 33. Great Barrington. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- MCINTIRE, EDWARD. Age 18. Lanesboro. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded in left arm July 28, 1864, New Market. Exp. May 25, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- MOULTON, LEWIS F. Age 26. Adams. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Transf. to V. R. C. Residence, Pownal Centre, Vt.
- OWENS, DAVID. Age 22. Lee. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Deserted Feb. 19, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- O'DAY, EDWARD. Age 18. Canton. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- POND, JOHN P. Age 25. Cambridge. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Wounded in face May [5-14], Wilderness. Exp. July 18, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- REYNOLDS, CHARLES. Age 21. Boston. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Transf. to V. R. C. Residence, —.
- ROBERTS, EDWARD V. Age 21. Pittsfield. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Pris. May, 1864. Died Sept. 21, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.
- ROHAN, PATRICK. Age 18. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, Pittsfield, Mass.
- SEE, JOHN. Age 36. Lee. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- SHAY, PATRICK. Age 28. Boston. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Deserted Feb. 19, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- SMITH, MADDISON B. Age 25. Westfield. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- SOWDEN, JOHN. Age 23. Cheshire. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 10, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- STANTON, GEORGE W. Age 20. Adams. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Deserted Feb. 16, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- SULLIVAN, THOMAS A. Age 19. Worcester. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Missing July 28, 1864, New Market. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.
- SUPPENAUGH, JOHN. Age 18. Great Barrington. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded in thigh Sept. 16, 1864, Jerusalem Plank Road. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- TERRY, REUBEN L. Age 31. Williamstown. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Deserted Nov. 1, 1864.  
Residence, —.



IRVING WATERMAN    STANTON P. ALLEN



CORP. CHAS. B. BELCHER



NELSON O. BOWEN

I COMPANY (NEW)



- THOMAS, JAMES H. Age 27. Pittsfield. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 26, 1865 in Co. A.  
Residence, Hinsdale, Mass.
- TINGAY, WILLIAM. Age 26. Cambridge. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Pris. May 9, 1864, near Beaver Dam Station. Died Aug. 10, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.
- TOZIER, HENRY A. Age 21. Dorchester. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Disch. for dis. July 11, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- TUTTLE, FRANK. Age 18. Boston. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Exp. June 12, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- WALKER, HENRY. Age 25. Cambridge. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Died July 9, 1864.
- WHELOCK, WILLIAM T. Age 24. Adams. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Transf. from Co. A. to U. S. Battery.  
Residence, —.
- WHITNEY, GEORGE W. H. H. Age 25. Adams. M. Dec. 29, 1863. Wounded in neck, Sept. 16, 1864, Jerusalem Plank Road. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- WILLIAMS, JOHN. Age 25. Boston. M. Dec. 29, 1863. No record of Exp.  
Residence, —.
- WILLSEY, JOHN V. Age 29. Cheshire. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Transf. to Navy Apr. 27, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- WOODRUFF, JOHN G. Age 27. Cheshire. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Pris. May 9, 1864, near Beaver Dam Station. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, Adams, Mass.

## COMPANY L (OLD).

- CALDWELL, JOHN A. 1st Sergt. Age 29. Lowell. M. Sept. 25, 1861. 1st Lieut. (4th Cav.) Jan. 19, 1864. Capt. Jan. 5, 1865. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865, Bvt. Maj.  
Residence, —.
- LEE, JOHN. 1st Sergt. Age —. Stow. M. Dec. 26, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. 2d Lieut. (4th Cav.) July 13, 1865. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865, as 1st Sergt.  
Residence, Lenox Furnace, Mass.
- FESSENDEN, WILLIAM H. Q. M. Sergt. Age 23. Dorchester. M. Dec. 4, 1861. Corp.; Sergt.; Q. M. Sergt. Oct. 15, 1862. Slightly wounded, finger (fragment of shell) June 16, 1862, James Island. Detailed in band, Chief Bugl., Hilton Head. In all eng. of Co. while in S. C. and Fla. Disch. for dis. (caused by exposure in eng., Pocotaligo) Apr. 22, 1863.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- WELSH, MARTIN. Com. Sergt. Age 20. Waltham. M. Oct. 12, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- CARR, ALONZO A. Sergt. Age 25. Ashby. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Orderly at post hdqrs., Beaufort. Sergt. Feb. 1, 1864. In eng. of Co. to Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Ashby, Mass.
- CHAPMAN, EDWIN. Sergt. Age 21. Boston. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Disch. for dis. May 14, 1864.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- COLLINS, JOSEPH W. Sergt. Age 36. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. Feb., 1863.  
Residence, Beaufort, S. C.
- FLANAGAN, JAMES. Sergt. Age 27. Natick. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 16, 1864. 2d Lieut. (4th Cav.) Jan. 5, 1865. 1st Lieut. July 13, 1865. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, Natick, Mass.



GOODNOW, EDGAR W. Sergt. Age 21. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. 1st Lieut. (4th Cav.) Jan. 19, 1864. Exp. Nov. 12, 1864.

Residence, —.

\*HERVEY, ALBERT G. Sergt. Age 22. Andover. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. Regtl. Com. Sergt. (4th Cav.) Dec. 2, 1864. 2d Lieut. May 17, 1865. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865, as Regtl. Com. Sergt.

HOLMES, SILAS S. Sergt. Age 22. Lowell. M. Oct. 23, 1861. Died Nov. 21, 1862, Beaufort, S. C.

KEIF, THOMAS. Sergt. Age 20. Bridgewater. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. 2d Lieut. (4th Cav.) Apr. 6, 1865. 1st Lieut. July 13, 1865. Dismissed Nov. 20, 1865.

Residence, —.

PARKER, NILES G. Sergt. Age 34. Haverhill. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Promoted Feb. 25, 1863, in 1st S. C. Colored Regt.

Residence, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

POOR, GEORGE W. Sergt. Age 22. Lawrence. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 16, 1864. Regtl. Com. Sergt. Feb. 21, 1865 (4th Cav.). 2d Lieut. Apr. 7, 1865. 1st Lieut. July 8, 1865. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865, as 2d Lieut.

Residence, Hudson, Mass.

QUALTERS, MICHAEL. Sergt. Age 24. Waltham. M. Oct. 12, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.

Residence, —.

SARGENT, ALFRED M. Sergt. Age 25. Haverhill. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. 2d Lieut. (4th Cav.) Nov. 15, 1864. Resigned May 11, 1865.

Residence, —.

STOCKBRIDGE, LINDLEY H. Sergt. Age 21. Haverhill. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Transf. to V. R. C. July 1, 1863. 1st Sergt. Co. F (V. R. C.). 2d Lieut. (4th Cav.) Feb. 1, 1865. 1st Lieut. Apr. 26, 1865. Resigned July 21, 1865.

Residence, Haverhill, Mass.

TRASK, HENRY D. Sergt. Age 19. West Cambridge. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. Disch. for promotion Nov. 29, 1864.

Residence, —.

\*WETHERBEE, EPHRAIM C. Sergt. Age 45. Concord. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Disch. for dis. Nov. 23, 1863.

BUTTERFIELD, GEORGE F. Corp. Age 20. Sudbury. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Ord. to Gen. Saxton, Beaufort, and Gen. Gilman Marston before Petersburg, Va. Corp. Sept., 1864. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.

Residence, Saxonville, Mass.

CASS, CHARLES W. Corp. Age 21. Plaistow, N. H. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Corp. after Olustee, Feb., 1864. Exp. Oct. 5, 1864.

Residence, Plaistow, N. H.

FERN, ALMOND P. Corp. Age 42. Nottingham, N. H. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Died Aug. 6, 1862, Beaufort, S. C.

PIERCE, AMOS. Corp. Age 43. Townsend. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Detailed with Asst. Surg. De Wolf, winter 1861-62. In S. C. heat and sand affected eyes, causing disch. for dis. (from Mt. Pleasant Hosp., Washington) Dec. 12, 1862. Reënlisted July 12, 1864, V. R. C. Transf. to 2d Co. Provisional Cav. Sept. 24, 1864. On President's body guard. Disch. for dis. Feb. 14, 1865.

Residence, West Townsend, Mass.

SHORT, PATRICK H. Corp. Age 21. Lowell. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.

Residence, —.

STRANG, GABRIEL. Corp. Age 33. New Salem. M. Dec. 26, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. Killed Apr. 6, 1865, High Bridge Station, Va.

WILLARD, JAMES A. Corp. Age 21. Townsend. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Disch. for dis. May 11, 1862, Beaufort.

Residence, Ashby, Mass.

- WILLIS, FRANK E. Bugl. Age 19. Sudbury. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Wounded Feb. 20, 1864, Olustee. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- WALL, WILLIAM H. H. Sad. Age 21. Augusta, Me. M. Sept. 23, 1861. In eng. of Co. Thrown from horse, injured left ankle, summer, 1863. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- GILSON, PETER. Wag. Age 40. Gardner. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- ATWOOD, CHARLES C. Age 28. Lowell. M. Oct. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Lowell, Mass.
- \*AYERS, JOHN C. Age 37. Boston. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Disch. for dis. Dec. 16, 1862.
- BAILEY, ORIN A. Age 21. Haverhill. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- \*BALENTINE, ELIJAH. Age 27. Haverhill. M. Oct. 25, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 16, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.
- BLANCHARD, TRUEMAN C. Age 33. Haverhill. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 16, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- BRANAN, MARTIN. Age 30. Waltham. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- \*BRADY, PATRICK. Age 18. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.
- BROWN, EDWARD Q. Age 22. Haverhill. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Disch. for dis. Oct. 15, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- BRUCE, LORENZO. Age 23. Townsend. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Exp. Oct. 19, 1864.  
Residence, Charlestown, Mass.
- BURNS, RICHARD. Age 29. Newark, N. J. M. Oct. 9, 1861. Killed Feb. 10, 1864, Barber's Ford, Fla.
- CARVILLE, HENRY. Age 25. Waltham. M. Oct. 23, 1861. Deserted Nov. 17, 1861, Readville.  
Residence, —.
- CARNEY, JOHN. Age 18. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Disch. for dis. Aug. 19, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- \*-\*\*CHASE, WILLIAM.
- CLANCY, JAMES C. Age 22. Roxbury. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Deserted Nov. 25, 1861.  
Residence, —.
- COBLEIGH, CHARLES C. Age 19. Townsend. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864, as Bugl.  
Residence, Cambridge, Mass.
- CODY, JAMES. Age 26. Lexington. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Disch. for dis. Nov. 16, 1861.  
Residence, —.
- \*COLBY, WILLIAM. Age 27. Haverhill. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.
- COOK, THOMAS. Age 21. Waltham. M. Oct. 12, 1861. Deserted Nov. 1, 1861, Readville.  
Residence, —.
- CONLON, JOHN. Age 19. Waltham. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, —.

COWLES, LYMAN. Age 20. Gloucester. M. Dec. 4, 1861. Orderly to Maj.-Gen. Terry. In eng. of Co. to Exp. Dec. 4, 1864.

Residence, Pomona, Cal.

COWLES, MERRICK. Age 18. Gloucester. M. Dec. 4, 1861. Wounded slightly in shoulder (rifle-ball), Feb. 10, 1864, Barber's Ford. Orderly last year of service at 10th Corps Hdqrs. and special Orderly to Gen. Marston, 18th Corps. Exp. Dec. 4, 1864.

Residence, Chicago, Ill.

CRAM, NATHANIEL W. Age 29. Gardner. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Wounded Feb. 10, 1864, Barber's Ford. Reënlisted April 21, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865, as Corp.

Residence, South Gardner, Mass.

CURRIER, WILLIAM H. M. Sept. 19, 1861. (No further record at State House.)

Residence, —.

DOW, CHARLES. Age 25. Dedham. M. Dec. 26, 1861. Disch. for dis. Jan. 16, 1863.

Residence, Boston, Mass.

\*DRAKE, JAMES B. Age 19. Northwood, N. H. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Disch. for dis. Sept. 26, 1862. Died in 1862.

FOSS, EMERY W. Age 24. Strafford, N. H. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Injured by horse Nov. 1. On special duty most of time as cook, and teamster. Exp. Oct. 5, 1864.

Residence, —.

FOSS, HENRY M. Age 19. Strafford, N. H. M. Nov. 11, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.

Residence, —.

FOSS, ISAIAH. Age 44. Boxford. M. Oct. 12, 1861. Disch. for dis. Oct. 12, 1862.

Residence, —.

GIBSON, LEMUEL. Age 37. Waltham. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Disch. for dis. Oct. 20, 1862.

Residence, Waltham, Mass.

GILCHRIST, BENJAMIN. Age 28. Dedham. M. Oct. 29, 1861. Disch. for dis. in 1863, Beaufort, S. C.

Residence, —.

GILOREUS, BENJAMIN F. Age 28. Waltham. M. Nov. 11, 1861. Disch. for dis. June 1, 1864.

Residence, —.

\*GILMAN, CHARLES P. Age 26. Haverhill. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. 1862, Beaufort, S. C.

\*HULL, HIRAM. Age 42. Boston. Transf. from Co. B, Nov. 30, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.

HANKS, HENRY J. Age 27. Dedham. M. Oct. 7, 1861. In eng. of Co. to Exp. Oct. 12, 1864.

Residence, Medfield, Mass.

HILL, GEORGE H. Age 20. Haverhill. M. Sept. 23, 1861. In eng. of Co. to Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.

Residence, Haverhill, Mass.

\*HOLMES, VARNUM E. Age 23. Haverhill. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.

\*HOOKER, CHARLES F. Age 30. Newton. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.

HOYT, WILLIAM R. Age 29. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864, as Sergt.

Residence, Lynn, Mass.

HUNKINS, GEORGE W. Age 25. Methuen. M. Nov. 26, 1861. Wounded Feb. 10, 1864, Barber's Ford. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. Disch. for dis. June 20, 1864.

Residence, —.



- HUTCHINSON, GEORGE. Age 21. Newton. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Wounded Feb. 10, 1864, Barber's Ford. Exp. Oct. 5, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- \*MANTIN, PATRICK. Age 33. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.
- McCOY, EDWARD P. Age 21. Lowell. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Deserted Dec. 27, 1861, Readville.  
Residence, —.
- MORAN, EDWARD. Age 21. Dedham. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Deserted June 6, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- MOODY, ELHANON L. Age 18. Haverhill. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. May 11, 1863, Beaufort, S. C.  
Residence, —.
- MOORE, WILLIAM H. Age 19. Rockland, Me. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- NOONAN, EDWARD J. Age 21. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 16, 1864. Deserted June 6, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- PASHA, ELISHA. Age 24. Billerica. M. Oct. 9, 1861. Wounded Feb. 10, 1864, Barber's Ford. Exp. Oct. 9, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- \*PECK, WILLIAM R. Age 22. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Hosp. Steward Jan. 4, 1864, 1st Regt. U. S. Cav.
- POPE, STEPHEN. Age 20. Marlboro. M. Oct. 23, 1861. Disch. for dis. Oct. 26, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- POWERS, EDWARD W. Age 28. Waltham. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Wounded March 1, 1864, Eight Mile Run, Fla. Exp. Oct. 5, 1864.  
Residence, Milford, Mass.
- PRATT, OLIVER D. Age 24. Chelsea. M. Nov. 11, 1861. Wounded in hand, Feb. 20, 1864, Olustee. Reënlisted Apr. 21, 1864. In all eng. of Co. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, Hingham, Mass.
- RIDLEY, SEWALL P. Age 23. Boston. M. Dec. 11, 1861. Wounded in left shoulder, and in eye Feb. 10, 1864. Practically in all eng. of Co. to Exp. Dec. 11, 1864.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- ROSWELL, JAMES. Age 33. Haverhill. M. Oct. 23, 1861. Back severely injured by horse, June 15, 1862, in S. C. Disch. for dis. (caused by the injury) Oct. 26, 1862.  
Residence, North Wolfboro, N. H.
- \*ROWE, JOHN F. Age 20. Milton. M. Oct. 23, 1861. Exp. Oct. 25, 1864.
- SANDERSON, CONVERSE F. Age 26. Waltham. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Exp. Oct. 5, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- SANDERSON, GEORGE O. Age 33. Waltham. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Exp. Oct. 5, 1864.  
Residence, Waltham, Mass.
- SEABROOK, ANSEL. (Colored Cook.) Age 18. Beaufort, S. C. M. Dec. 31, 1863. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- SHELLY, WILLIAM. Age 25. Roxbury. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Deserted Nov. 25, 1861, Readville.  
Residence, —.
- SPAULDING, GEORGE W. Age 25. Townsend. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Exp. Oct. 5, 1864.  
Residence, —.



- STEVENS, ISAAH. Age 45. Lynn. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Detailed as wagoner in Q. M. Dept. Feb., 1863. Eng. Pocotaligo. Disch. for dis. May 1, 1863.  
Residence, —.
- STORER, AMOS R. Age 21. Lowell. M. Oct. 12, 1861. Chief Orderly to Gen. R. S. Foster, 2d Div. 10th Corps, June 20, 1864, and with him in all eng. to Exp. Oct. 12, 1864.  
Residence, Dorchester, Mass.
- \*STRANG, JESSE. Age 37. New Salem. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.
- WATERS, MICHAEL. Age 26. Waltham. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Disch. for dis. June 2, 1861.  
Residence, —.
- \*WENTWORTH, HIRAM S. Age 26. Haverhill. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 25, 1864.
- WEATHERBEE, BENJAMIN H. Age 23. Marlboro. M. Nov. 11, 1861. In eng. of Co. to Exp. Nov. 11, 1864, as Sergt. 4th Cav.  
Residence, South Boston, Mass.
- WHITTIER, JOHN W. G. Age 29. Newton. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Exp. Oct. 5, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- \*WHITTIER, KIMBALL. Age 34. Haverhill. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Disch. for dis. Jan. 24, 1863.
- WING, GEORGE H. Servant. Age 18. M. Oct. 9, 1861. (No further record at State House.)  
Residence, —.
- WOOD, PRESTON. Age 23. Medford. M. Oct. 9, 1861. Died Sept. 9, 1862, at hosp. Beaufort, S. C.

## COMPANY L (New).

- \*\*LITTLEFIELD, HARRY D. 1st Sergt.
- OTIS, HORACE W. Q. M. Sergt. Age 22. Watertown. Vet. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Wounded right arm, neck, shoulder, and body, Ashland, May 11, 1864 (gun-shot). Disch. for dis. caused by wounds, July 1, 1865. (Co. G.) M. Sept. 19, 1862, Co. K, 5th M. V. I., Corp. Exp. July 2, 1863.  
Residence, Watertown, Mass.
- GILLON, JAMES. Com. Sergt. Age 25. West Roxbury. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- STURTEVANT, CHARLES W. Com. Sergt. Age 18. Roxbury. Vet. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Reduced to ranks July, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- BROWN, ARTHUR H. Sergt. Age 18. Cheshire. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- BROWN, EDWIN W. Sergt. Age 37. Cambridge. Vet. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- DANIELS, EDWIN B. Sergt. Age 20. Somerville. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Promoted from Corp. July 1, 1864. Exp. July 10, 1865, as absent sick, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- GREEN, GEORGE. Sergt. Age 21. Brewster. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- MCCRACKEN, JAMES T. Age 20. Chelsea. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- FIELDS, JOHN B. Sergt. Age 25. Pittsfield. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Pro. from Corp. July 1, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.



CORPL. L. BARTEL



ALFRED C. BELCHER



COM. SERGT. CHAS. D. BACON



SERG. FRANK A. BLAISDELL



BRADFORD HAWES



WILLIAM WELCH



- FIELD, LYMAN E. Sergt. Age 20. Adams. Vet. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Wounded May 11, 1864, Ashland. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, Zylonite, Mass.
- KAVANAUGH, WILLIAM. Sergt. Age 30. Boston. Vet. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Reduced to ranks, July 1, 1864. Pris. Sept. 16, 1864, Jerusalem Plank Road. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- LLOYD, JOHN. Sergt. Age 21. Roxbury. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Wounded May 6, 1864, Todd's Tavern. Died in hosp. May 10, 1864.
- PRIEST, MILO C. Sergt. Age 43. Brighton. Vet. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Disch. for dis. Mar. 13, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- AMMIDON, LEWIS F. Corp. Age 24. Adams. Vet. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Wounded in foot May, 1864. Wounded and pris. Oct. 27, 1864, South Side R. R. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, North Adams, Mass.
- BORVIR, WILLIAM. Corp. Age 23. Pittsfield. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, Gibson City, Ill.
- CARROLL, CHARLES J. Corp. Age 18. Cambridge. Vet. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- CATE, EDWIN D. Corp. Age 23. Somerville. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Pris. Aug. 16, 1864, Deep Bottom. Died Jan. 13, 1865, Salisbury.
- DE WYER, ANDREW. Corp. Age 18. Boston. Vet. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- FAGAN, JOHN. Corp. Age 21. Springfield. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, East Attleboro, Mass.
- HODGDON, JOSEPH W. Corp. Age 22. Lowell. M. Jan. 6, 1864. (Promoted July 1, 1864.) Exp. June 26, 1865, as absent sick, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- JAMES, WILLIAM A. Corp. Age 26. Chelsea. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Died Oct. 22, 1864, Washington, D. C.
- MORGAN, JOHN. Corp. Age 18. Adams. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, as Wag. in Co. G. Enlisted in Co. B, 34th M. V. I. Aug. 1, 1862. Disch. for dis. Dec. 27, 1862.  
Residence, Adams, Mass.
- SMITH, EDWIN B. Corp. Age 24. Hadley. Vet. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- SMITH, EDWIN A. Corp. Age 18. Chicopee. Vet. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- COOTS, GEORGE W. Bugl. Age 18. Boston. Transferred from Co. I (new). Wounded Aug. 16, 1864, Malvern Hill (knee, slight). Exp. June 29, 1865, as Bugl. in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- HUDSON, EDWARD W. Bugl. Age 18. Somerville. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, Roxbury, Mass.
- WALSH, JAMES T. Bugl. Age 21. Dedham. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Brig. Bugl. 1865. Eng. of Co. from May, 1864, to Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, New York city.
- BENSON, JEREMIAH. Far. Age 29. Wareham. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.



- FRICKE, FRANK. Sad. Age 21. Springfield. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- BAKER, JOSEPH A. Age 19. Sandwich. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. May 22, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- BARRY, EDWARD. Age 29. Springfield. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- BARNUM, JAMES H. Age 20. Adams. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Wounded Aug. 23, 1864, Ream's Station. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, Adams, Mass.
- BELKNAP, WILLIAM H. Age 18. Southbridge. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Died Dec. 27, 1864, in hosp., Hartford, Conn. (Co. G).
- BERGEN, MARTIN. Age 21. Springfield. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- BRAYMER, JOSIAH. Age 38. Pittsfield. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Detailed to Battery I, 2d Regulars, July 1, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, as absent sick, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- BRIGHT, MOSES H. Age 24. Watertown. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 19, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- BROWNWALDER, DANIEL. Age 42. Hancock. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Pris. Oct. 27, 1864, South Side R. R. (Co. G).  
Residence, —.
- CALLENDER, JAMES. Age 25. Boston. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Deserted Feb. 17, 1864, Jersey City.  
Residence, —.
- CAMPBELL, JOHN. Age 26. Chicopee. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Deserted Jan. 23, 1864, Readville.  
Residence, —.
- CHEESBOROUGH, EDWIN C. Age 18. Adams. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, Cheshire, Mass.
- COOK, MANFRED C. Age 21. Lynnfield. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- COOK, PETER. Age 21. Lee. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, Springfield, Mass.
- DARDIS, THOMAS. Age 19. Watertown. Vet. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, as absent sick, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- DAVIS, AUGUSTUS M. Age 25. Medford. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Injured May 11, 1864, Ashland. Exp. July 18, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, Andover, Mass.
- DICKSON, JAMES. Age 18. Boston. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- DOLAN, PATRICK J. Age 24. Chicopee. Vet. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- DOWNES, ELISHA. Age 24. Adams. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Died Aug. 26, 1864, in hosp., Giesboro Point.
- DUNBAR, HENRY M. Age 21. Lynn. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, Belchertown, Mass.

- FARRINGTON, ABEL. Age 21. Stoughton. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Wounded and pris. May 11, 1864, Ashland. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, Stoughton, Mass.
- FERO, FRANK. Age 21. Brewster. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Deserted Jan. 12, 1864, Readville.  
Residence, —.
- FORBES, HIRAM W. Age 25. South Hadley. Vet. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, as absent sick, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- FORD, WILLIAM. Age 18. Great Barrington. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Wounded and pris. May 11, 1864, Ashland.  
Residence, —.
- FULTON, SAMUEL. Age 27. Roxbury. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Pris. May 11, 1864, Ashland. Exp. June 26, 1865, as absent sick, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- GALLAGHER, MARTIN. Age 33. Boston. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Deserted Feb. 17, 1864, Jersey City.  
Residence, —.
- GARLAND, WINGATE. Age 25. South Reading. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Wounded and pris. May 11, 1864, Ashland. Died Feb. 10, 1865, Andersonville (Co. G).
- GLINES, JAMES. Age 28. Swampscott. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- GREEN, HORATIO D. Age 18. Palmer. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- GREGORY, ROBERT. Age 26. Chicopee. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Transf. from Co. G to 6th N. Y. Battery Apr. 18, 1864.  
Residence, Chicopee, Mass.
- GRIMES, PETER. Age 36. Stoughton. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, Lowell, Mass.
- HACKETT, SUMNER S. Age 37. Stoughton. Vet. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- HANLY, MICHAEL. Age 28. Pittsfield. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Wounded and pris. May 11, 1864, Ashland. Died Aug. 22, 1864, Andersonville.
- HARRIS, WILLIAM D. Age 22. Boston. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Deserted Feb. 17, 1864, Jersey City.  
Residence, —.
- HAVEY, ROBERT C. Age 18. Somerville. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- HEWES, RICHARD H. Age 26. Lynnfield. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Pris. May 11, 1864, Ashland (Co. G).  
Residence, —.
- HICKS, HENRY C. Age 21. Monroe. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Pris. May 11, 1864, Ashland (Co. G). No record of parole or Exp.  
Residence, —.
- KELLY, DENNIS. Age 19. Cambridge. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Wounded May 9, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, Somerville, Mass.
- KENNY, JAMES. Age 18. South Hadley. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Transferred from Co. G to V. R. C. Nov. 12, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- KERRIGAN, FRANK. Age 19. Dedham. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, San Francisco, Cal.

KING, WILLIAM G. Age 19. Springfield. Vet. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.

Residence, —.

LAY, HENRY G. Age 18. Westfield. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Died Aug. 28, 1864, Sandy Hook.

McCAFFERTY, OWEN. Age 40. Boston. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.

Residence, —.

McCABE, WILLIAM H. Age 20. Salem. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Wounded and died Aug. 16, 1864, Deep Bottom.

McINTIRE, JAMES F. Age 18. Chelsea. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.

Residence, Shenandoah Iron Works, Va.

MILLER, WILLIAM F. Age 35. Sandisfield. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Pris. Oct. 27, 1864, South Side R. R. Died Jan. 22, 1865, Richmond (Co. G).

\*MITCHELL, ROBERT W. Age 31. Roxbury. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.

MORRILL, JAMES. Age 35. Brookline. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Deserted Feb. 2, 1864, Readville.

Residence, —.

MUNSON, RUSSELL S. Age 18. Lanesboro. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Wounded June 26, 1864, St. Mary's Church. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.

Residence, —.

ORDWAY, GEORGE A. Age 20. Boston. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, as absent sick, in Co. G.

Residence, —.

OTTO, LUDWIG. Age 28. Williamsburg. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Right hand fractured Feb. 6, 1865, near Petersburg. Exp. May 31, 1865, in Co. G.

Residence, Louisville, Ky.

PERKINS, WILLIAM H. Age 18. South Danvers. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.

Residence, —.

PHELPS, EDWARD M. Age 18. Watertown. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.

Residence, —.

PIKE, JOSEPH A. Age 18. Cambridge. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.

Residence, Cambridge, Mass.

PROPER, LAFAYETTE. Age 35. Otis. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, as absent sick in Co. G.

Residence, —.

RAYMOND, WALTER L. Age 18. Andover. Vet. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Pris. Aug. 16, 1864, Deep Bottom. Died Dec. 25, 1864, Salisbury (Co. G).

\*RICHARDSON, ISAAC F. Age 41. Roxbury. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.

RICE, ORMOND E. Age 18. Adams. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.

Residence, —.

RIDICAN, PATRICK. Age 23. Springfield. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, as absent sick in Co. G.

Residence, —.

ROBERTS, GEORGE. Age 22. Waltham. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Deserted Feb. 17, 1864, Jersey City.

Residence, —.

SAMPSON, RICHARD H. Age 18. Boston. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.

Residence, —.



COM. SERGT. THOMAS H. COVILLE



JACOB JACKLEY

K COMPANY (NEW)





- STOCKING, JAMES W. Age 18. Adams. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
 Residence, Anoka, Minn.
- THOMPSON, ALBERT L. Age 23. Clarksburg. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
 Residence, —.
- WHIPPLE, EUGENE E. Age 19. Lowell. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Accidentally shot Apr. 25, 1864, Warrenton. Disch. for dis. Feb. 3, 1865, in Co. G.  
 Residence, —.
- \*WHITNEY, WILLIAM. Age 33. Cambridge. Vet. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.
- WILSON, DAVID. Age 18. Lowell. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
 Residence, Clinton, Mass.
- WILSON, JAMES. Age 21. Lowell. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
 Residence, Lowell, Mass.
- WILSON, JOHN G. Age 25. Watertown. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Deserted Jan. 21, 1864, Readville.  
 Residence, —.
- WILKINS, SAMUEL O. Age 21. Middleton. M. Jan. 6, 1864. Wounded and pris. May 11, 1864, Ashland. Died Aug. 30, 1864, Andersonville.

## COMPANY M (OLD).

- ATKINS, JOHN. 1st Sergt. Age 20. Lincoln. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 16, 1864. Wounded three times and pris. Apr. 6, 1865, High Bridge, Va. 2d Lieut. 4th Cav. (not M.) July 5, 1865. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
 Residence, Boston, Mass.
- BAXTER, ORSON A. 1st Sergt. Age 35. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. 2d Lieut. (4th Cav.) Aug. 5, 1863. 1st Lieut. Jan. 19, 1864 (not M.). Died Oct. 14, 1864, Harrison's Landing, Va.
- CLEMENT, ANDREW J. 1st Sergt. Age 23. Chelsea. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Corp.; Sergt. In all eng. of Co. to Exp. Oct. 5, 1864.  
 Residence, Philadelphia, Pa.
- MILES, THOMAS. 1st Sergt. Age 28. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. 1st Lieut. (4th Cav.), Jan. 19, 1864. Exp. Jan. 27, 1865.  
 Residence, Waltham, Mass.
- ALDEN, JAMES B. Q. M. Sergt. Age 20. Cambridge. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 22, 1864.  
 Residence, —.
- RAMSDELL, ADONIRAM J. Q. M. Sergt. Age 19. Newton. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 16, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
 Residence, Saugus, Mass.
- RIDDELL, HENRY W. Com. Sergt. Age 22. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864, as absent sick.  
 Residence, New York city.
- SHERMAN, GEORGE E. Com. Sergt. Age 21. Lincoln. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 16, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
 Residence, —.
- DARLING, CHARLES H. Sergt. Age 18. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Wounded near Harrison's Landing. Reënlisted Apr. 16, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
 Residence, Marshfield, Mass.
- FINNELL, JOHN. Sergt. Age 19. Newton. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 16, 1864. Orderly in 1864 to Col. Jackson and Gen. Birney. Wounded in head by shell, July 28, 1864, New Market (lost hearing in left ear). Pris. Apr. 6, 1865, High Bridge, Va. Paroled Apr. 9. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
 Residence, Yutan, Neb.

- KENDALL, CHARLES D. Sergt. Age 35. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Eng. James Island, Olustee. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Waltham, Mass.
- GAY, CLOTAIRE S. Sergt. Age 36. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- GLENN, ROBERT. Sergt. Age 27. Waltham. M. Oct. 9, 1861. In all eng. of Co. to Exp. Oct. 9, 1864.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- HICKEY, THOMAS. Sergt. Age 21. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 16, 1864. Slightly wounded and pris. Apr. 6, 1865, High Bridge, Va. Color Bearer. 2d Lieut. 4th Cav. Aug. 5, 1865 (not M.). Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, Hingham, Mass.
- MOONEY, THOMAS. Sergt. Age 28. Fall River. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 16, 1864. Exp. July 20, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- PARKS, JONAS L. Sergt. Age 28. Waltham. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Disch. for dis. Feb. 9, 1863.  
Residence, —.
- \*TUCKER, EBEN, JR. Sergt. Age 21. Weston. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Injured by shell Feb. 20, 1864, Olustee (causing deafness). Reënlisted Apr. 16, 1864. Corp. Nov. 1, 1864. Sergt. Mar. 1, 1865. Pris. Apr. 6, 1865, High Bridge, Va.; released when Lee surrendered. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.
- WHITCOMB, HORACE G. Sergt. Age 31. Waltham. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Reënlisted April 26, 1864. 2d Lieut. U. S. C. T. Oct. 12, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- WORMWOOD, ALBERT F. Sergt. Age 25. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- \*DENNETT, ERASTUS. Corp. Age 21. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.
- FILLEBROWN, OLIVER. Corp. Age 28. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- FROST, CHARLES L. Corp. Age 20. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- GILMAN, JOHN E. Corp. Age 21. Boston. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- HOVEY, HAMBLIN L. Corp. Age 23. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Disch. for dis. May 22, 1863.  
Residence, Waltham, Mass.
- JACKSON, EDWARD L. Corp. Age 23. Newton. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Orderly to Gens. Hunter, Gilmore, and Terry. In all eng. of Co. to Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Waltham, Mass.
- MAYNARD, FREDERICK D. Corp. Age 21. Somerville. M. Dec. 4, 1861. Detailed as Color Bearer, hdqrs. 10th Army Corps. Exp. Dec. 4, 1864.  
Residence, Somerville, Mass.
- ROGERS, JOHN F. Corp. Age 21. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 16, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- GIBSON, SAMUEL S. Bugl. Age 38. Cambridge. M. Oct. 15, 1861. Exp. Oct. 15, 1864. Reënlisted Mar. 2, 1865. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, Waltham, Mass.
- SAWYER, CHARLES H. Bugl. Age 29. Waltham. M. Oct. 23, 1861. Exp. Oct. 23, 1864.  
Residence, Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

- EIRL, JOHN A. Far. Age 22. Malden. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 16, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.  
Residence, Marysville, Cal.
- MILLS, HERMAN. Far. Age 24. Medford. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Died Apr. 9, 1864, in hosp., Beaufort, S. C. (typhoid fever).
- \*KAULBACK, WILLIAM. Sad. Age 40. Boston. M. Dec. 18, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 16, 1864. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865.
- \*INGALLS, JOHN. Wag. Age 34. Boston. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.
- ARDRIE, ROBERT, JR. Age 20. Newton. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- BACON, CLARENCE R. Age 19. Billerica. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- BLANCHARD, EDWARD R. Age 18. Waltham. M. Oct. 9, 1861. Termination of ser. Dec. 27, 1861, by civil authority.  
Residence, —.
- BLAKE, JOHN C. Age 21. North Hampton, N. H. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- BOWMAN, GEORGE F. Age 21. Boston. M. Nov. 26, 1861. Accidentally wounded June, 1862, Edisto Island; wounded Feb. 20, 1864, Olustee. Exp. Nov. 26, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- BRACKETT, GILBERT O. Age 22. Brighton. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Disch. for dis. Dec. 14, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- BRENNAN, M. J. Age 48. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Disch. Nov. 10, 1861. (Over age.)
- \*.\*\*\*BRIGHAM, JOHN L. Regtl. Com. Sergt.
- BROWN, AUGUSTINE W. Age 28. Saxonville. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- \*BROWN, EDWIN. Age 21. Lewiston, Me. M. Oct. 9, 1861. Exp. Oct. 9, 1864.
- BROWN, GEORGE W. Age 47. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Disch. for dis. Nov. 10, 1861.  
Residence, —.
- \*BRYANT, AUSTIN R. Age 30. Billerica. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Detailed in band. Transferred to Co. C.
- BRYANT, GEORGE C. Age 21. Bethel, Me. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. May 12, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- \*CAUGHEY, GEORGE H. Age 22. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 22, 1864.
- CLARK, JOHN W. Age 21. Charlestown. M. Oct. 9, 1861. Exp. Oct. 9, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- COLE, CHARLES. Age 23. Lexington. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Exp. Oct. 5, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- CORMICK, JOSEPH. Age 25. Boston. M. Oct. 23, 1861. Dropped as deserter June, 1863.  
Residence, —.
- EARLE, THOMAS H. Age 41. Lexington. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Died July 24, 1863, Hilton Head, S. C.
- ESTABROOK, LUKE. Age 34. Lexington. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- \*ESTABROOK, WILLIAM. Age 38. Lexington. M. Oct. 12, 1861. Exp. Oct. 12, 1864.



- \*FIELD, EDWARD H. Age 19. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.
- FISHER, WILMOT L. Age 24. Boston. M. Oct. 20, 1861. Deserted Nov. 2, 1861, Readville.  
Residence, —.
- FOSS, CHARLES L. Age 18. Belmont. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Disch. for dis. Apr. 29, 1862.  
Residence, —.
- GILMAN, JOHN T. Age 21. Dover. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, East Saugus, Mass.
- GOODWIN, DANIEL S. Age 19. Waltham. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. Nov. 16, 1861.  
Residence, —.
- HAMILTON, HENRY E. Age 25. Lowell. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Worcester, Mass.
- HAMILTON, JOHN A. Age 26. Reading. M. Oct. 19, 1861. Died of wounds May 24, 1864, Hampton, Va.
- \*HANSCOM, JOHN K. Age 40. Lexington. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Disch. for dis. May 29, 1863.
- HAVEY, Patrick. Age 25. Waltham. M. Dec. 4, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 16, 1864. Deserted June 6, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- HAYES, WILLIAM. Age 28. Waltham. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Died Dec. 27, 1863, Hilton Head, S. C.
- HILDRETH, JOHN. Age 22. Lexington. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 23, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- \*HOWE, WILLIAM F. Age 29. Boston. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.
- HUNT, CURTIS R. Age 25. Waltham. M. Oct. 12, 1861. Exp. Oct. 12, 1864.  
Residence, Suncook, N. H.
- JOHNSON, ALBERT N. Age 19. Lincoln. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Exp. Oct. 5, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- JOHNSON, GEORGE E. Age 22. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Wounded in neck Feb. 10, 1864, Barber's Ford. Exp. Sept. 23, 1864.  
Residence, Boston, Mass.
- JONES, HENRY M. Age 20. Lincoln. M. Oct. 9, 1861. Deserted Dec. 4, 1861, Readville.  
Residence, —.
- KENNY, MICHAEL. Age 21. Waltham. M. Sept. 28, 1861. Deserted Dec. 2, 1861, Readville.  
Residence, —.
- KIFF, ORLANDO S. Age 23. Waltham. M. Oct. 9, 1861. Eng. James Island. Exp. Nov. 14, 1865, as absent sick.  
Residence, Waltham, Mass.
- LAWLER, GEORGE D. Age 20. Boston. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.  
Residence, Winthrop, Mass.
- LUND, FRANK M. Age 19. Billerica. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Detailed in Band July, 1862, to Exp. Oct. 3, 1864, in Co. C. Thrown from horse Dec. 1862, injured back. In Sheridan's Raid, 1864.  
Residence, Lowell, Mass.
- MARROW, JAMES. Age 31. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Disch. for dis. Mar. 29, 1863.  
Residence, —.
- MARTIN, JOHN R. Age 30. Dorchester. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Exp. Oct. 5, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- MCCARTY, JEREMIAH. Age 32. Lynn. M. —. "Left the field in 1st Cav., not transferred."  
Residence, —.

MILES, FRANK. Age 23. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Regtl. Com. Sergt.  
Died Oct. 10, 1862, Hilton Hd.

MOORE, GEORGE B. Age 21. Wayland. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.

Residence, —.

MURRAY, WILLIAM. Age 23. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 23, 1864.

Residence, Waltham, Mass.

MYERS, NATHANIEL T. Age 19. Milton. M. Oct. 12, 1861. Died Feb. 15, 1863, Hilton Head, S. C.

O'BRIEN, PATRICK. Age 21. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Reënlisted Apr. 16, 1864. Deserted June 6, 1864.

Residence, —.

PERSONS, EDWARD H. Age 18. Dedham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Died Oct. 13, 1861, Readville.

PARKS, GEORGE E. Age 19. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.

Residence, —.

PITMAN, JOHN T. Age 24. Chelsea. M. Sept. 25, 1861. Disch. for dis. Apr. 29, 1862.

Residence, Canton, Mass.

QUIGG, JOHN. Age 19. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Disch. for dis. Jan. 20, 1862.

Residence, —.

RICHARDSON, CYRUS B. Age 22. Woburn. M. Oct. 12, 1861. Exp. Oct. 12, 1864.

Residence, South Boston, Mass.

ROONEY, JAMES. Age 42. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Pris. near Harrison's Landing. Reënlisted Apr. 16, 1864. Died May 31, 1865. Corp. 4th Mass. Cav.

SANDERSON, EDWIN C. Age 20. Charlestown. M. Nov. 26, 1861. Exp. Nov. 26, 1864.

Residence, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

SANDERSON, JOHN L. Age 24. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Knee put out of joint Oct. 1861, again May 1, 1863. Detailed at regtl. bakehouse, Hilton Head, 1862. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.

Residence, Waltham, Mass.

\*SAWIN, JOHN C. Age 36. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.

SMITH, LEWIS, JR. Age 19. Dover. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.

Residence, —.

SYLVESTER, JOHN E. Age 22. Belmont. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.

Residence, Somerville, Mass.

\*THOMPSON, SAMUEL. Age 44. Waltham. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Exp. Sept. 24, 1864.

TRASK, GEORGE. (Servant.) Age 18. M. Oct. 1, 1861.

Residence, —.

TYLER, DANIEL B. Age 34. Lowell. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Disch. for dis. July 13, 1862.

Residence, —.

VOSE, DAVID T. Age 19. Milton. M. Dec. 26, 1861. Died June 1, 1862, Edisto, S. C.

\*WENTWORTH, BENJAMIN. Age 18. Brighton. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Disch. for dis. Oct. 6, 1862.

## COMPANY M (NEW).

- BROWNING, CHARLES D. 1st Sergt. Age 22. Worcester. M. Jan. 14, 1864.  
Sergt.-Maj. Exp. June 26, 1865.  
Residence, —.
- FISHER, JOHN B. 1st Sergt. Age 22. Hadley. M. Dec. 25, 1863. Pris. July, 1864, Malvern Hill, escaped same day. In all eng. of Co. during term of enlistment. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, Dedham, Mass.
- \*\*HOWE, GEORGE (correct name said to be Louis Black). 1st Sergt.
- McFARLAND, WILLIAM. 1st Sergt. Age 21. Boston. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G, as Com. Sergt.  
Residence, —.
- BROWN, GEORGE LOGAN. Q. M. Sergt. Age 19. Woburn. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Corp. Practically in all eng. of Co. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, West Point, Cal.
- ELLIS, JAMES A. Com. Sergt. Age 21. Watertown. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Disch. for dis. Mar. 13, 1865, in Co. H.  
Residence, —.
- STEVENS, STEPHEN B. Com. Sergt. Age 28. Boston. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. H.  
Residence, Rockland, Mass.
- BANFIELD, PHILIP. Sergt. Age 30. Boston. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. D.  
Residence, —.
- NILES, SAMUEL. Sergt. Age 24. Holyoke. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- RAYMOND, GRANVILLE. Sergt. Age 18. Stoughton. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. H.  
Residence, Brockton, Mass.
- STODDARD, LORENZO. Sergt. Age 32. Milford. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- CLARK, GEORGE W. Corp. Age 22. Becket. M. Jan. 14, 1864. No record of Exp.  
Residence, —.
- EASTMAN, EDMUND G. Corp. Age 21. Woburn. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- FOLLETT, JAMES. Corp. Age 33. Douglas. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. D.  
Residence, —.
- GIBBS, WILLIAM H. Corp. Age 21. Ware. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- GOODING, EDMUND H. Corp. Age 18. Boston. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Practically in all eng. of Co. After Sheridan's Raid sent to Camp Stoneman for remount; July 5, 1864, with dismounted men armed as Inf., sent to Maryland Heights, Harper's Ferry, thence into Virginia. Returned Aug. 1. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, Somerville, Mass.
- GRANT, PETER. Corp. Age 22. Woburn. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.





CORPL. MOS FIERCE



CORPL. GABRIEL STRANG



SERGT. EDWIN CHAPMAN



CORPL. JAS. A. WILLARD



LORENZO BRUCE

L COMPANY (OLD)





- NICHOLS, EDMUND. Corp. Age 29. South Reading. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- ROSE, JOHN R. Corp. Age 19. Wellfleet. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. H.  
Residence, —.
- RYAN, JOHN. Corp. Age 27. Williamstown. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, Adams, Mass.
- HURLEY, JEREMIAH. Bugl. Age 16. Fall River. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Missing Aug. 16, 1864, Malvern Hill. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. H.  
Residence, —.
- SISSON, GEORGE W. Bugl. Age 18. Lynn. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.  
Residence, East Saugus, Mass.
- JESSER, JOHN. Far. Age 25. Williamsburg. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. D.  
Residence, —.
- McAVOY, CHARLES. Far. Age 47. Cambridge. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. H.  
Residence, —.
- WHITE, CHARLES W. Far. Age 19. Andover. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. H.  
Residence, Salem, Mass.
- BROWN, HORACE W. Sad. Age 23. Douglas. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. H.  
Residence, —.
- ADAMS, ALPHEUS H. Age 40. Springfield. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Accidentally wounded in foot, May [5-14], Wilderness. Deserted Aug. 21, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- ANDERSON, CHARLES B. Age 24. West Springfield. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Transf. to Navy Apr. 27, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- ANDREWS, NEWALL. Age 18. Ware. M. Jan. 14, 1864. No record of Exp.  
Residence, —.
- BARKER, STEPHEN. Age 33. Woburn. M. Jan. 5, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. H.  
Residence, —.
- BAXTER, GEORGE N. Age 29. Cheshire. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. D.  
Residence, —.
- BAXTER, WILLIAM. Age 19. Cheshire. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Died Oct. 26, 1864.
- BRYANT, WILLIAM R. Age 30. Wellfleet. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. D.  
Residence, —.
- BURBANK, HORACE P. Age 42. Springfield. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Missing Aug. 18, 1864, Malvern Hill. Exp. June 12, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- BURDETTE, LOUIS. Age 28. Hadley. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. D.  
Residence, Worcester, Mass.
- BUSKIN, WILLIAM. Age 18. Lanesboro. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. D.  
Residence, —.
- CAMPBELL, THOMAS. Age 26. Cambridge. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.

- CARROLL, JOHN. Age 18. Stoughton. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G as Corp.  
Residence, —.
- CHADBURN, JOSEPH W. Age 21. Charlestown. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- CLARK, ANDREW. Age 28. West Stockbridge. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Disch. for dis. June 21, 1865, in Co. D.  
Residence, —.
- CLARK, DAVID S. Age 32. Clarksburg. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. D.  
Residence, —.
- CLARK, JAMES. Age 27. Chelsea. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.  
Residence, Worcester, Mass.
- CLONETT, LEWIS. Age 19. Hadley. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. D.  
Residence, —.
- COHRE, HENRY. Age 32. Boston. M. Jan. 14, 1864. No record of Exp.
- COLE, PETER O. Age 22. Woburn. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Died Jan. 21, 1864, Readville, Mass.
- CRABTREE, EDWARD. Age 18. Hadley. Vet. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Practically in all eng. of Co. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. H.  
Residence, Chelsea, Mass.
- CRABTREE, GEORGE. Age 19. Hadley. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, Lawrence, Mass.
- DOYAN, CHARLES E. Age 37. Lynn. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Died Dec. 16, 1864, Lynn, Mass. Saddler in Co. H.
- DONAHUE, MICHAEL. Age 33. Stoughton. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Pris. Sept. 16, 1864, Jerusalem Plank Road. Dishonorably disch. Sept. 16, 1864.  
Residence, Randolph, Mass.
- EAGLESON, JOHN. Age 18. Cambridge. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- ELLIS, STEPHEN. Age 16. Sandisfield. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.  
Residence, —.
- FURNETT, HENRY. Age 20. Pittsfield. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- FIELDS, GEORGE W. Age 18. West Stockbridge. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. H.  
Residence, —.
- FULLERTON, JOHN B. Age 24. Woburn. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Wounded in head Aug. 21, 1864, Ream's Station. Died Sept. 6, 1864.
- GALE, JOHN. Age 19. Wales. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. H.  
Residence, —.
- GAY, CHARLES A. (See Co. H., Corp.).
- GIFFORD, EBEN. Age 18. Monroe. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Pris. Aug. 18, 1864, Malvern Hill. Died Nov. 22, 1864, Salisbury, N. C.
- \*GRIFFIN, MARSHALL D. Age 24. Somerville. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.
- GUIMAN, JAMES. Age 22. Pittsfield. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Disch. for dis. June 6, 1865, in Co. H.  
Residence, —.
- HAGERTY, JOHN. Age 23. Cambridge. M. Jan. 14, 1864. No record of Exp.  
Residence, —.

- HARDEN, BENJAMIN F. Age 18. East Bridgewater. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Died Sept. 4, 1864.
- HOLMES, GEORGE E. Age 18. South Reading. M. Jan. 14, 1864. No record of Exp.  
Residence, —.
- HUMPHREY, CHARLES L. Age 18. Boston. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. July 28, 1865, in Co. B.  
Residence, —.
- JOHNSON, GEORGE. Age 26. Cambridge. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. D.  
Residence, —.
- KELLY, MICHAEL E. Age 34. Lynn. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Killed Sept. 16, 1864, Jerusalem Plank Road, Va.
- KILCUP, JOHN W. Age 21. Boston. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Disch. for dis. Aug. 16, 1864.  
Residence, —.
- LAURIE, THOMAS B. Age 20. Hadley. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- LAW, THOMAS. Age 19. Randolph. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- LENERGAN, MICHAEL. Age 44. Cambridge. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- LINEHAN, JEREMIAH. Age 24. Cambridge. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- LOCKWOOD, CHARLES. Age 21. Springfield. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. D.  
Residence, —.
- LOUD, JOSHUA D. Age 29. Boston. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Wounded May 28, 1864, Ennon's Church. Disch. for dis. July 6, 1865, in Co. D.  
Residence, —.
- \*MASON, JOSEPH. Age 33. Boston. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. D.
- McKINNEY, WILLIAM H. Age 21. Chelsea. M. Jan. 14, 1864. No record of Exp.  
Residence, —.
- McLOUGHLIN, JOHN. Age 21. Wales. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. Sept. 25, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.
- MILLER, LENDORF W. Age 30. Springfield. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. July 28, 1865, in Co. H.  
Residence, Worcester, Mass.
- NOBLE, JOHN. Age 44. Cambridge. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. D.  
Residence, —.
- O'BRIEN, JOHN. Age 24. Fitchburg. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. B.  
Residence, Westfield, Mass.
- O'DONNELL, THOMAS. Age 40. Northampton. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, as Sergt. in Co. H.  
Residence, —.
- PARSONS, CHARLES A. Age 20. Cambridge. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Disch. for dis. Oct. 14, 1864.  
Residence, —.



- PATTEN, ISAAC B. Age 19. Watertown. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Wounded and pris. Aug. 18, 1864, Malvern Hill. Died Dec 4, 1864, Salisbury, N. C.
- PELTON, WILLIAM C. Age 20. Northampton. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Wounded in shoulder May [5-14], Wilderness. Died Sept. 11, 1864, Point Lookout, Md.
- PHELPS, JAMES A. Age 19. Monroe. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Died Aug 2, 1864, Arlington, Va.
- PHILLIPS, JOHN H. Age 21. Lynn. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Wounded in hip Aug. 16, 1864, Malvern Hill. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. D.  
Residence, —.
- PIERCE, EDWARD P. Age 22. Springfield. M. Jan. 14, 1864. No record of Exp.  
Residence, —.
- PRESTON, CHARLES B. Age 30. Reading. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Pris. Sept. 16, 1864, Jerusalem Plank Road. Died Dec. 1, 1864, Richmond, Va.
- PRINCE, LEWIS E. Age 19. Northampton. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, Wollaston, Mass.
- PRING, WILLIAM. Age 40. Springfield. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Disch. June 15, 1865, from hosp., G. O. 77, A. G. O. (Co. H).  
Residence, Nova Scotia.
- QUACKINBUSH, JOHN. Age 19. Williamstown. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. A.  
Residence, —.
- RILEY, JOHN. Age 35. Springfield. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Disch. for dis. May 31, 1865, in Co. D.  
Residence, —.
- SANDS, CHARLES W. Age 18. Cambridge. Vet. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Disch. for dis. May 6, 1865, in Co. D.  
Residence, —.
- SYMMES, JEFFERSON. Age 29. Springfield. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, in Co. D.  
Residence, —.
- \*TIDD, HORATIO O. Age 18. Woburn. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, as Sergt. in Co. H.
- TYSON, JOHN H. Age 24. West Stockbridge. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. H.  
Residence, —.
- TURNER, HENRY J. Age 20. Becket. M. Oct. 28, 1863. In eng. of Co. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, Becket, Mass.
- WATSON, GERANDO J. Age 21. Boston. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Died Dec. 16, 1864, Woburn, Mass.
- WESTCOTT, ROBERT W. Age 18. Woburn. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. H.  
Residence, —.
- WHITCOMB, NATHANIEL. Age 30. Monroe. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 29, 1865, as absent sick, in Co. D.  
Residence, —.
- WORTMAN, JACOB. Age 21. Woburn. M. Jan. 14, 1864. No record of Exp.  
Residence, —.
- YOUNG, JAMES S. Age 19. Pittsfield. M. Jan. 14, 1864. Exp. June 26, 1865, in Co. G.  
Residence, —.

## UNASSIGNED RECRUITS, FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

Name.	Date of Muster.	Expiration of Service.
Adams, Charles O.	Feb. 2, 1864.	Rejected Feb. 6, 1864.
Alevey, George.	Mar. 9, 1864.	No record in Washington.
Anderson, Charles.	July 20, 1864.	June 25, 1865. G. O. W. D.
Anderson, John W.	Sept. 23, 1863.	No record in Washington Aug. 28, 1867.
Anderson, William.	Sept. 23, 1863.	No record in Washington Sept. 4, 1867.
Appleton, William J.	Dec. 17, 1864.	No record in Washington Sept. 4, 1867.
Ashport, Lemuel.	Sept. 3, 1864.	No record in Washington Aug. 28, 1867.
Aube, Alexander (Vet. 4th U. S. Cav.).	Jan. 28, 1864.	No record in Washington Aug. 28, 1867.
Avery, Franklin M. (Vet.)	Oct. 8, 1863.	No record in Washington Sept. 4, 1867.
Baur, Charles.	June 22, 1864.	No record in Washington Sept. 4, 1867.
Bens, Charles.	Sept. 9, 1863.	No record in Washington Sept. 7, 1867.
Bent, George H.	Dec. 9, 1863.	No record in Washington Sept. 7, 1867.
Blakslee, Elson, Jr.	Jan. 5, 1864.	Rejected Feb. 1, 1864.
Blood, Alonzo M. C.	Dec. 30, 1863.	Rejected Jan. 6, 1864.
Bolio, Cephas V.	Dec. 27, 1864.	Died Jan. 27, 1865, Galloupe's I., Mass.
Bond, Benjamin.	Aug. 26, 1862.	No record in Washington Aug. 28, 1867.
Bourden, Augustine.	Feb. 29, 1864.	Rejected Mar. 3, 1864.
Boyden, John T.	Nov. 24, 1863.	No record in Washington Sept. 7, 1867.
Brick, John.	Aug. 10, 1864.	Deserted Oct. 2, 1864.
Browning, Augustus S.	Feb. 1, 1864.	Rejected Feb. 1, 1864.
Brown, Charles S.	Mar. 15, 1864.	Died Apr. 21, 1864.
Brogan, Michael.	Jan. 18, 1864.	Rejected Jan. 22, 1864.
Bryant, Joseph.	Sept. 15, 1862.	No record in Washington Aug. 28, 1867.
Burke, David.	Nov. 6, 1863.	No record in Washington Sept. 7, 1867.
Bushnell, Eli.	Dec. 7, 1863.	No record in Washington Sept. 7, 1867.
Buswell, Solon.	Feb. 12, 1864.	Rejected Feb. 13, 1864.
Caldwell (or Cardwell), Benjamin F.	Aug. 9, 1862.	Died Oct. 2, 1862.
Caldwell, Hugh.	Sept. 11, 1863.	No enlistment papers on file.
Calder, Humphrey M.	Aug. 7, 1862.	Nov. 1, 1864.
Campbell, Nicholas.	Oct. 9, 1863.	No record in Washington Aug. 29, 1867.
Clark, William.	Oct. 9, 1863.	No record in Washington Aug. 29, 1867.
Cole, James.	Sept. 8, 1863.	Deserted Sept. 9, 1863.
Conway, Anthony.	Sept. 2, 1863.	Deserted Sept. 9, 1863.
Conroy, James.	Aug. 2, 1862.	No record in Washington Aug. 16, 1867.
Corney, Israel.	Jan. 14, 1864.	No record in Washington Sept. 2, 1867.
Crounin, Patrick.	Dec. 14, 1863.	No record in Washington Aug. 29, 1867.
Cunningham, Charles.	Sept. 1, 1863.	No record in Washington Aug. 29, 1867.
Curley, James.	Oct. 7, 1864.	Disch. for dis. Oct. 27, 1864.
Daunt, William.	Aug. 15, 1862.	No record in Washington Aug. 28, 1867.
Davis, Charles.	Oct. 28, 1863.	Ret. Nov. 25, 1863, to Navy as deserter.
Devlin, John.	Dec. 29, 1863.	Rejected Jan. 5, 1864.
Dillon, William.	Dec. 10, 1863.	Rejected Dec. 17, 1863.
Donovan, Morgan.	Feb. 16, 1864.	Rejected Feb. 26, 1864.
Dougherty, William.	Aug. 8, 1862.	No record in Washington Aug. 28, 1867.
Dwier, Michael.	Sept. 30, 1862.	No record in Washington Aug. 28, 1867.
Dyer, Edward.	Aug. 7, 1862.	Deserted Oct. 1, 1862. Returned on President's Proc. May 15, 1865.
Flynn, James.	Sept. 1, 1864.	Disch. for dis. Oct. 8, 1864.

Name.	Date of Muster.	Expiration of Service.
Foster, Charles H.	Dec. 9, 1863.	No record in Washington Aug. 28, 1867.
Foster, William H.	Sept. 17, 1862.	No record in Washington Aug. 28, 1867.
Franklin, John.	July 12, 1864.	No record in Washington Aug. 28, 1867.
Gallipaux, Charles.	Jan. 9, 1864.	No record in Washington Sept. 4, 1867.
Gay, Edward.	Dec. 23, 1863.	Disch. for dis. Nov. 23, 1864.
Gengew, Lewis.	June 11, 1864.	No record in Washington Sept. 6, 1867.
Glassett, Michael.	June 6, 1864.	Died Sept. 30, 1864, City Point, Va.
Goobey, Michael.	July 30, 1862.	No record in Washington Sept. 27, 1867.
Goodrich, Preston M.	July 26, 1864.	No record in Washington Sept. 4, 1867.
Graham, Charles J.	Sept. 14, 1863.	Deserted Sept. 15, 1863.
Greenleaf, John M.	Jan. 5, 1864.	No record in Washington Sept. 7, 1867.
Green, William F.	Sept. 15, 1863.	No record in Washington Sept. 7, 1867.
Grover, Fitz Roy.	Aug. 2, 1862.	No record in Washington Aug. 28, 1867.
Guilford Darwin S.	Nov. 20, 1863.	No record in Washington Sept. 7, 1867.
Gutterson, Abner G.	July 16, 1864.	No record.
Haddock, Leonard H.	Jan. 28, 1864.	Rejected Jan. 29, 1864.
Hammill, John.	Sept. 17, 1862.	No record in Washington Aug. 28, 1867.
Harvey, Edward.	Feb. 11, 1864.	Rejected Feb. 12, 1864.
Harris, John L.	Aug. 14, 1862.	Died Feb. 13, 1863, Washington.
Harrison, William.	Jan. 21, 1864.	No record in Washington Sept. 6, 1867.
Hatzky, Fritz.	Aug. 8, 1862.	No record in Washington Oct. 28, 1867.
Hayes, Thomas.	Sept. 23, 1863.	Deserted Sept. 26, 1863.
Henno (or Hennis), William.	Sept. 14, 1863.	Deserted Sept. 15, 1863.
Higginbottom, James.	Dec. 2, 1863.	No record in Washington Sept. 7, 1867.
Houssmer (or Housmor), Frederick.	Feb. 18, 1862.	No record in Washington Sept. 7, 1867.
Hubbard, George.	Aug. 4, 1862.	No record in Washington Sept. 7, 1867.
Huntoon, John.	Dec. 29, 1863.	Rejected Jan. 6, 1864.
Hyan, John.	Mar. 10, 1864.	No record in Washington Sept. 7, 1867.
Ingalls, Stephen (Vet. First enlisted in Co. H, 24th M. V. I.)	Oct. 23, 1863.	No record in Washington Aug. 28, 1867.
Jennings, Theodore.	Oct. 28, 1861.	Disch. for dis. Apr. 23, 1863.
Johnson, Henry.	Nov. 28, 1863.	No record in Washington Sept. 7, 1867.
Johnson, James.	June 20, 1864.	No record in Washington Sept. 7, 1867.
Johnson, Lorin W.	Nov. 26, 1863.	No record in Washington Sept. 7, 1867.
Jones, William.	Aug. 19, 1862.	Disch. for dis. Nov. 17, 1863.
Jourett, Oscar.	Feb. 15, 1864.	Disch. Galloupe's Island, May 6, 1865.
Kain, John.	Feb. 10, 1862.	No record in Washington Aug. 28, 1867.
Kirk, James H. (or W.)	Oct. 24, 1863.	No record in Washington Sept. 7, 1867.
Langley, Thomas.	Sept. 6, 1864.	Disch. for dis. Feb. 4, 1865.
Looby, Michael.	Feb. 10, 1862.	No record in Washington Sept. 16, 1867.
Lovely, James A.	July 30, 1862.	No record in Washington Sept. 17, 1867.
Louch, James.	June 22, 1864.	Disch. Oct. 9, 1864.
Madden (or Madelin), James.	Dec. 12, 1863.	Transferred to Navy Apr. 23, 1864.
Mangan, John.	Oct. 31, 1863.	Served in Co. K, 5th N. Y. Cav.
Martin, Austin E.	Aug. 6, 1862.	No record in Washington Oct. 18, 1867.
Marsh, Lewis.	Feb. 17, 1864.	Disch. for dis. Dec. 31, 1864.
Marston, Walter.	Jan. 20, 1864.	Rejected Jan. 20, 1864.
Matre (or Mathi), Louis.	Aug. 14, 1862.	No record in Washington Jan. 4, 1868.
McCarthy, Thomas.	Jan. 11, 1864.	Died June 2, 1864.
	Aug. 22, 1862.	No record.





SEWALL P. RIDLEY



CORPL. A. R. STORER



SERGT. LINDLEY H. STOCKBRIDGE

*Lieut. 4th Cav.*



SADDLER, WM. H. H. WALL



PRESTON WOOD

L COMPANY (OLD)





Name.	Date of Muster.	Expiration of Service.
McKenna, John.	Dec. 17, 1863.	Rejected Dec. 19, 1863.
McMillan (or McMilan). Michael.	Feb. 23, 1864.	Died Mar. 13, 1864, Galloupe's Island.
Merrill, John W.	Sept. 18, 1863.	No record in Washington Sept. 28, 1867.
Mitchell, Hamilton.	Sept. 14, 1863.	No record in Washington Sept. 28, 1867.
Moore (or Moon), Patrick.	Jan. 14, 1864.	No record in Washington Oct. 14, 1867.
Morris, Francis.	May 26, 1864.	No record in Washington Oct. 14, 1867.
Morehouse, Warren.	Sept. 11, 1863.	No record in Washington Sept. 28, 1867.
Murray, John.	Jan. 2, 1864.	Rejected Jan. 13, 1864.
Murray, Patrick.	Jan. 25, 1864.	No record.
Newton, Solomon E.	Aug. 7, 1862.	No record.
O'Brien, Michael.	Aug. 23, 1864.	No record.
O'Brien, Dennis.	July 14, 1864.	No record.
Octavus, Isaac.	Jan. 14, 1864.	No record.
O'Donnell, Frank.	Jan. 21, 1864.	No record.
Oliver, Sydney S.	Aug. 16, 1862.	Disch. for dis. Mar. 5, 1863.
Ollis, John.	Dec. 1, 1863.	No record.
Parsons, Hill.	June 14, 1864.	No record.
Parker, Stephen.	Jan. 5, 1863.	No record in Washington Sept. 17, 1867.
Peasley, John.	Mar. 15, 1862.	No record in Washington Sept. 17, 1867.
Petra, James.	Mar. 31, 1864.	No record in Washington Sept. 17, 1867.
Putnam, John.	Dec. 1, 1863.	No record in Washington Sept. 17, 1867.
Ramsey, Daniel.	Mar. 21, 1864.	No record.
Ray, Angel H.	Oct. 14, 1863.	No record in Washington Sept. 27, 1867.
Read, Henry.	Aug. 11, 1862.	No record in Washington Oct. 26, 1867.
Redfern, James.	Feb. 24, 1862.	No record in Washington Sept. 19, 1867.
Rich, James.	Sept. 10, 1863.	No record in Washington Sept. 27, 1867.
Robertson, George.	Sept. 1, 1863.	No record in Washington Sept. 27, 1867.
Russell, Lorin.	Sept. 30, 1862.	Disch. for dis. Dec. 15, 1862.
Ryan, John.	Mar. 10, 1864.	No record in Washington Oct. 2, 1867.
Scott, Thomas.	Sept. 3, 1863.	No record in Washington Oct. 4, 1867.
Shannon, Edward.	Sept. 8, 1863.	No record in Washington Feb. 22, 1867.
Simon, Henry.	Jan. 4, 1864.	No record in Washington Oct. 4, 1867.
Smith, Grion.	Sept. 11, 1863.	No record in Washington Oct. 4, 1867.
Smith, John.	Jan. 9, 1864.	Rejected Jan. 12, 1864.
Smith, Thomas.	Sept. 30, 1863.	No record in Washington Oct. 18, 1867.
Soel, Thomas.	Oct. 26, 1863.	No record in Washington Oct. 4, 1867.
Stanley, Alfred G.	Apr. 2, 1864.	No record in Washington Oct. 5, 1867.
Stackpole, George.	Mar. 25, 1864.	No record in Washington Oct. 4, 1867.
Stanton, Henry (Vet.)	Nov. 19, 1863.	No record in Washington Oct. 4, 1867.
St. Ledger, Thomas.	Oct. 9, 1863.	No record in Washington Oct. 4, 1867.
Stratford, Mark.	Aug. 2, 1864.	No record in Washington Oct. 17, 1867.
Sullivan, James.	Feb. 15, 1864.	No record.
Taylor, Charles J.	Aug. 19, 1862.	No record in Washington Sept. 20, 1867.
Thomas, William.	Sept. 12, 1863.	No record in Washington Sept. 29, 1867.
Trim, Alvin.	Feb. 29, 1864.	Rejected Mar. 5, 1864.
Turner, James.	Jan. 20, 1864.	No record in Washington Sept. 20, 1867.
Vinlet, Edward.	July 1, 1864.	No record in Washington Oct. 14, 1867.
Wade, Joseph E.	Dec. 7, 1863.	No record in Washington Oct. 4, 1864.
Wakefield, Elias B.	June 18, 1864.	June 25, 1865.
West, Charles.	Aug. 19, 1862.	No record in Washington Oct. 4, 1867.
White, Charles A.	Jan. 14, 1864.	No record in Washington Nov. 6, 1867.

Name.	Date of Muster.	Expiration of Service.
White, Charles M.	Nov. 18, 1863.	No record in Washington Nov. 6, 1867.
Whitney, John M. <sup>1</sup>	Sept. 6, 1862.	Transferred to Navy.
Williams, Charles E.	June 7, 1864.	Deserted Oct. 31, 1864 (Co. C).
Wilder, George W., Jr.	Feb. 29, 1864.	Disch. for dis. Aug. 15, 1864.
Wilson, Russell.	July 16, 1864.	Returned Aug. 14, 1864, to 149th N. Y. V. as a deserter.
Wisner, James.	Apr. 13, 1864.	Transferred to Navy May 17, 1864.
Wood, Charles B.	Sept. 11, 1862.	Disch. for dis. Mar. 6, 1863.
Woodruff, John.	Feb. 3, 1864.	Rejected Mar. 2, 1864.

## RECRUITS, CO. I, INDEPENDENT BATTALION (4TH CAV.).

Name.	Rank.	Date of Muster.	Date of Expiration.
Chute, Elbridge G.	Corp.	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Duff, Robert.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Hayman, George.	Bugler.	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Ayer, George W.	Private.	Feb. 18, '64.	Died July 29, '64, Pt. of Rocks, Md.
Bailey, Ephraim.	"	Dec. 31, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Barrett, Michael.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Aug. 20, 1865. Deserted.
Bates, David W.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Died Sept. 9, '64, Petersburg, Va.
Benson, Howard T.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	June 2, 1865.
Bradley, Chas. W.	"	Dec. 31, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Brooks, John.	"	Dec. 31, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Bully, Samuel.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Buzzell, George.	"	Dec. 31, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Cannon, Benj. F.	"	Dec. 31, '64.	May 26, 1865.
Chubbuck, Chas. H.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Clark, Chas.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Aug. 6, 1865. Deserted.
Connor, James.	"	July 8, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Costello, Peter.	"	Sept. 6, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Danforth, Chas. E. <sup>2</sup>	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Doran, William.	"	June 21, '64.	July 14, 1865. Deserted.
Dwyer, Michael M.	"	July 25, '64.	Aug. 10, 1865. Deserted.
Farrar, Morris.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Feeley, James.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Died Feb. 15, '65, Pt. of Rocks, Md.
Ford, Seth H.	"	Sept. 6, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Freedman, Gottleib.	"	Aug. 13, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Fried, Jacob.	"	Oct. 20, '64.	Oct. 20, 1865.
Fuller, David A.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Gilligan, Edward.	"	Aug. 9, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Glasgow, Arthur.	"	July 14, '64.	Aug. 24, 1865. Deserted.
Gray, William H.	"	Jan. 8, '64.	Aug. 8, 1865. Deserted.

<sup>1</sup> Detailed clerk Surg. Gen. O.; disch. Nov. 5, 1862, by reason of enlistment as Hosp. Steward, U. S. A. Disch. Mar. 8, 1864. Acting Asst. Surg. U. S. N. June 27, 1864, assigned to U. S. S. Norwich; drowned Aug. 16, 1864, St. John's River, Fla.

<sup>2</sup> Name, Charles E. Graton; being under age he assumed the name of Danforth.

Name.	Rank.	Date of Muster.	Date of Expiration.
Guy, Charles H.	Private.	June 4, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Halleck, Russell H.	"	Aug. 17, '63.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Handy, Edward.	"	Aug. 10, '64.	June 21, 1865.
Henrietta, James.	"	Feb. 8, '64.	Mar. 4, 1864. Deserted.
Hoyt, John H.	"	Aug. 17, '64.	Aug. 10, 1865. Deserted.
Junior, Joseph.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Kankee, Ernest.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Kelly, James.	"	July 14, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Kelly, William.	"	July 2, '64.	Aug. 24, 1865. Deserted.
King, Philip H.	"	Sept. 20, '64.	June 24, 1865.
Lee, Henry.	"	June 25, '64.	Nov. 5, 1864. Deserted.
Lewis, George H.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Loud, Cyrus S.	"	Mar. 31, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Magee, Nelson.	"	Feb. 8, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Manchester, Albert H.	"	Jan. 8, '64.	July 7, 1865.
Margett, James.	"	Aug. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Marshall, Joshua.	"	Oct. 20, '64.	June 21, 1865.
McCarthy, Charles.	"	Feb. 8, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
McSweeney, Dennis.	"	July 14, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Moriarty, Patrick.	"	Feb. 8, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Norwood, Franklin.	"	Dec. 10, '64.	Nov. 9, 1865.
Munroe John.	"	Aug. 9, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Nye, Oliver C.	"	Aug. 30, '64.	May 12, 1865.
Parker, Benj. F.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Mar. 1, 1864. Deserted.
Peckham, Chester T.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Pollard, Anthony.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Died Aug. 28, '64, Pt. of Rocks, Md.
Powers, Patrick.	"	Nov. 2, '64.	Nov. 2, 1865.
Rand, Wm. H.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Dec. 13, 1864.
Reddy, Patrick.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Reynolds, Michael.	"	July 8, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Richards, Saml. W., Jr.	"	Sept. 12, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Rivers, Peter.	"	Aug. 9, '64.	June 21, 1865.
Sorton, John.	"	Aug. 15, '64.	May 26, 1865.
Stroginsky, Theoph.	"	June 24, '64.	Nov. 5, 1864. Deserted.
Templeton, John.	"	Oct. 20, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Tennant Amherst D.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Died Sept. 16, '64, Fortress Monroe, Va.
Todd, William F.	"	Aug. 22, '64.	June 21, 1865.
Truesdell, Horace L.	"	Aug. 9, '64.	April 15, 1865. Died.
Walker, William H.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Sept. 24, 1864. Deserted.
Williams, George R.	"	Oct. 18, '64.	July 3, 1865.
Wilson, Thomas.	"	Aug. 15, '64.	June 21, 1865.
Witt, Charles N.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Wright, William.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Young, Charles.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Aug. 10, 1865. Deserted.



## RECRUITS, CO. K, INDEPENDENT BATTALION (4TH CAV.).

Name.	Rank.	Date of Muster.	Date of Expiration.
Taylor, William A.	Sergt.	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Barry, Charles W.	Corp.	Mar. 1, '64.	May 25, 1865. Lieut. U. S. C. T.
Fisk, Thomas F.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Grand, Charles.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Hack, Henry C.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Moody, William H.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 10, 1865.
Porter, Franklin H.	"	Sept. 13, '64.	May 22, 1865.
Smith, George W.	"	Feb. 8, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
O'Brien, William.	Bugler.	Aug. 8, '64.	July 17, 1865.
Allen, Asa P.	Private.	July 12, '64.	Aug. 30, 1864. Deserted.
Anderson, William B.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	April 16, 1864. Deserted.
Andrews, Frank A.	"	Sept. 21, '64.	May 22, 1865.
Avery, Eleazer.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Aug. 12, 1865. Deserted.
Bennett, Wm. H. H.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Aug 11, 1865. Deserted.
Bigelow, Wayland.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Bradley, Thomas.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Brauer, Bernard.	"	July 23, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Burdett, Abiden R.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Burnham, Orin R.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Burt, William.	"	July 6, '64.	Aug. 10, 1865. Deserted.
Butler, Pierce J.	"	Sept. 24, '64.	May 5, 1864. Lieut. N. Y. V.
Butterfield, William.	"	July 1, '64.	July 19, 1864. Deserted.
Carey, Thomas J.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Christlemiller, Math.	"	July 25, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Clark, Charles.	"	June 25, '64.	May 4, 1865. Deserted.
Cook, George W.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Crogan, James.	"	July 20, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Cushing Nathaniel.	"	Feb. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Dickinson, Le Baron A.	"	Nov. 1, '64.	Aug. 12, 1865. Deserted.
Dolan, James.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Aug. 11, 1865. Deserted.
Drake, Eugene.	"	Dec. 17, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Dumbolton, Jas. A.	"	Oct. 1, '64.	May 22, 1865.
Finney, Michael.	"	Sept. 30, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Foley, John.	"	July 12, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Ford, Chas. H.	"	Aug. 8, '64.	May 22, 1865.
Frank, Gustave.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Freeman, James.	"	July 1, '64.	July 19, 1864. Deserted.
Gans, Chas.	"	Aug. 2, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Gould, Isaac W.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Graham, Robert.	"	Dec. 23, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Grinnell, Lyman H.	"	Sept. 6, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Hall, Moses.	"	Dec. 31, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Hemmingway, Aug. A.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Hilton, Frank.	"	Sept. 3, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Howard, James.	"	Sept. 21, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Humphrey, Edw. W.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Humphrey, Wm. H.	"	Oct. 17, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Hynes, Edward.	"	Sept. 22, '64.	May 22, 1865.



MERRILL COWLES



HENRY J. HANKS



C. M. SERGT. WM. H. FESSENDEN



GEO. F. HILL



OLIVER D. PRATT

L. COMPANY (OLD)



Name.	Rank.	Date of Muster.	Date of Expiration.
King, Isaac.	Private.	July 16, '64.	Aug. 16, 1865. Deserted.
King, Nelson.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Aug. 9, 1865.
Ladue, Israel.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Lang, John.	"	July 15, '64.	Aug. 11, 1865. Deserted.
Lawrence, Albert B.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Leonard, Frank A.	"	Sept. 9, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865. Deserted.
Lovell, Lewis.	"	Aug. 9, '64.	May 22, 1865.
Lyons, Jeremiah.	"	July 13, '64.	Mar. 18, 1865. Deserted.
Martin, John.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Marcell, Moses.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Aug. 12, 1865. Deserted.
Mayo, George.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Aug. 16, 1865. Deserted.
McEachron, John.	"	Nov. 25, '64.	Aug. 15, 1865. Deserted.
McMahon, James.	"	Oct. 26, '64.	Aug. 17, 1865. Deserted.
Mouser, Samuel.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Apr. 11, 1864. Deserted.
Muller, Wilhelm.	"	July 26, '64.	Aug. 15, 1865. Deserted.
Murphy, Thomas.	"	Sept. 3, '64.	May 22, 1865.
O'Keefe, John.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Pringle, Thomas,	"	Dec. 29, '64.	June 13, 1865. Deserted.
Riley, Stephen.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Aug. 9, 1865. Deserted.
Reuter, Gustav J. T.	"	Oct. 17, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Ring, John.	"	July 6, '64.	Aug. 13, 1865. Deserted.
Rowell, James A.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Seymour, Geo. A.	"	Oct. 21, '64.	Oct. 21, 1865.
Shaw, Geo. F.	"	Sept. 27, '64.	Aug. 11, 1865. Deserted.
Slane, Patrick.	"	Oct. 26, '64.	Oct. 26, 1865.
Smith, James.	"	July 1, '64.	May 22, 1865.
Steele, Geo. W.	"	Aug. 8, '64.	May 22, 1865.
Stuart, Chas.	"	Dec. 17, '64.	June 13, 1865. Deserted.
Taylor, Francis A.	"	Nov. 16, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Thompson, Thomas.	"	Dec. 29, '64.	Aug. 13, 1865. Deserted.
Welch, Thomas.	"	Sept. 10, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Whitney, Edw. H.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Welsh, Wm.	"	Sept. 30, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.

RECRUITS, CO. L, INDEPENDENT BATTALION (4TH CAV.).

Name.	Rank.	Date of Muster.	Date of Expiration.
Baldwin, James S.	Sergt.	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Keefe, Joseph P.	"	Sept. 19, '64.	May 26, 1865.
Pappee, Daniel.	"	Aug. 6, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Rothwell, John.	"	Dec. 31, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Sawyer, Joseph M.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 1, 1865.
Watts, Albert J.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Wales William E.	Q. M. S.	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Anderson, Robert.	Corp.	July 20, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Churchill, Willard T.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Hogan, Lawrence.	"	Aug. 29, '64.	May 26, 1865.



Name.	Rank.	Date of Muster.	Date of Expiration.
Dickey, Madison C.	Corp.	Feb. 18, '64.	Died Dec. 1, 1864, Washington.
Jackson, William.	"	Sept. 2, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
McFarland, Charles.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Tower, Horace S.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Baumgarten, Morris.	Bugl.	Aug. 6, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Zeilinski, Jeroslow.	"	Sept. 13, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Huse, Walter A.	Saddler.	Sept. 12, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
King, Richard H.	Blacksm.	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Allen, John.	Private.	July 20, '64.	Aug. 11, 1865. Deserted.
Anderson, John.	"	Aug. 20, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Andrews, John.	"	Sept. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865, as absent sick.
Birmingham, Cornelius.	"	Aug. 29, '64.	July 8, 1865. Transf. to V. R. C.
Boylard, Edward J.	"	Aug. 26, '64.	May 26, 1865.
Brady, Henry.	"	June 23, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Brady, James W.	"	Jan. 4, '64.	Aug. 14, 1865. Deserted.
Burke, John.	"	July 5, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Burke, Michael.	"	Oct. 26, '64.	July 21, 1865. Deserted.
Burns, Lawrence.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Aug. 24, 1865. Deserted.
Butler, Charles.	"	Oct. 26, '64.	Aug. 11, 1865. Deserted.
Carter, Charles E.	"	July 2, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Cleveland Howard A.	"	Dec. 12, '64.	Aug. 11, 1865. Deserted.
Connor, John.	"	Dec. 12, '64.	Jan. 16, 1865. Disability.
Connor, Madison C.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Aug. 11, 1865. Deserted.
Cook, Henry R.	"	Dec. 14, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Corcoran, William.	"	Jan. 3, '65.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Craig, Francis.	"	Aug. 15, '64.	May 26, 1865.
Cunningham, William.	"	Jan. 4, '64.	July 16, 1865. Deserted.
Demar, Samuel T.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Mar. 15, 1865. Disability.
Dolan, Lewis P.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Mar. 1, 1864. Deserted.
Donovan, Cornelius.	"	Oct. 1, '64.	May 26, 1865.
Donohue, James.	"	Aug. 29, '64.	June 21, 1865.
Dunn, Michael.	"	Aug. 31, '64.	May 26, 1865.
Dyer, Joseph W.	"	Oct. 28, '64.	July 9, 1865.
Dymond, David W.	"	Dec. 15, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Ennis, Daniel T.	"	Dec. 15, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Farrell, John, Jr.	"	Aug. 29, '64.	May 26, 1865.
Feeley, Patrick.	"	July 13, '64.	Aug. 17, 1865. Deserted.
Fellows, Rufus J.	"	June 24, '64.	Died Nov. 26, 1864, Varina, Va.
Fogel, Andrew.	"	Aug. 25, '64.	Oct. 3, 1865. Deserted.
Galloway, James.	"	Dec. 31, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Galvin, Edward.	"	Dec. 12, '64.	Aug. 11, 1865. Deserted.
Gannon, James J.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Garfield, George A.	"	Dec. 31, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Godfrey, Edward.	"	Jan. 2, '65.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Godkin, Stephen F.	"	Dec. 31, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Goff, Rinaldo R.	"	Dec. 31, '64.	May 28, 1865.
Goodwin, Joseph L.	"	July 26, '64.	Died Sept. 3, 1864, Ft's Monroe.
Graham, William.	"	Oct. 26, '64.	Aug. 14, 1865. Deserted.
Grandaw, William H.	"	Dec. 31, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Hadfield, Roger.	"	Dec. 31, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Hart, James.	"	Dec. 10, '64.	July 2, 1865. Deserted.
Harvey, Edward C.	"	Dec. 31, '64.	June 1, 1865. Disability.
Hodgkins, Frank.	"	Sept. 3, '64.	June 1, 1865.

Name.	Rank.	Date of Muster.	Date of Expiration.
Holton, Granville E.	Private.	Feb. 5, '64.	Aug. 17, 1864. Died Ft's Monroe.
Hutchinson, Arthur.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Ireson, David A.	"	Dec. 31, '64.	June 1, 1865. Disability.
Johnson, Charles H.	"	Dec. 27, '64.	Apr. 5, 1865. Missing.
Johnson, Thomas.	"	July 8, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Johnson, William.	"	July 12, '64.	Aug. 14, 1865. Deserted.
Johnston, Thomas.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Mar. 15, 1865. Deserted.
Jones, Solomon H.	"	Sept. 7, '64.	June 21, 1865.
Keene, Charles.	"	Oct. 26, '64.	Aug. 19, 1865. Deserted.
Kelley, James.	"	July 15, '64.	July 16, 1865. Deserted.
Kerrivan, Michael.	"	July 1, '64.	June 27, 1865. Disability.
Kolb, Augustus.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Lee, James.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Died June 29, '65, Camp Lee, Va.
Lyons, Daniel.	"	Feb. 15, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Mahoney, Cain.	"	July 9, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Mahoney, John.	"	July 8, '64.	Aug. 14, 1865. Deserted.
McCarthy, John.	"	July 12, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865. Absent sick.
McLelan Daniel.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Mead, George W.	"	Sept. 2, '64.	May 26, 1865.
Middleton, John J.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	June 13, 1865. Disability.
Moore, James.	"	Aug. 2, '64.	Aug. 13, 1864. Deserted.
Morien, Ettien.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Mar. 15, 1864. Deserted.
Morris, Ryan W.	"	Feb. 5, '64.	Mar., 1864. Deserted.
Morse, Edward W.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	July 17, 1865.
Murphy, James H.	"	Dec. 27, '64.	June 11, 1865. Deserted.
Murray, Martin.	"	Oct. 26, '64.	Aug. 17, 1865. Deserted.
Nee, Thomas.	"	Sept. 1, '64.	Aug., 1865. Dishonorably disch.
Osborne, Daniel L.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Osborne, George H.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	June 17, 1865.
Paren, Moses.	"	Dec. 8, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Payson, Charles W.	"	Aug. 30, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Reinhold, Peter N.	"	Sept. 15, '64.	May 26, 1865.
Rollins, Stephen H.	"	Dec. 8, '64.	Jan. 16, 1865.
Russell, John.	"	June 30, '64.	Aug. 13, 1865. Deserted.
Scott, Winfield H.	"	Oct. 27, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Shell, Jacob.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Mar., 1864. Deserted.
Sims, Andrew T.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Killed June 9, 1864, Petersb'g, Va.
Smith, Charles.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Aug. 14, 1865. Deserted.
Smith, John.	"	June 22, '64.	Dec. 26, 1864. Transf. to V. R. C.
Stevens, Charles.	"	Aug. 27, '64.	Aug. 19, 1865. Deserted.
Sullivan, Dennis.	"	Sept. 26, '64.	May 26, 1865.
Sullivan, John.	"	July 5, '64.	Aug. 14, 1865. Deserted.
Thomas, John H.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Thompson, Thomas J.	"	July 7, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Towne, William A.	"	Mar. 31, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Walsh, John.	"	Aug. 6, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Watson, Edgar.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Died Aug. 7, 1864, Ft's Monroe.
Welsh, George P.	"	Oct. 1, '64.	Died Apr. 9, 1865, Ft. of Rocks, Md.
Whiting, Zeno.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Wiggington, James C.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Wilson, James.	"	July 7, '64.	Oct. 15, 1864. Deserted.
Wilbur, Charles.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Mar., 1864. Deserted.
Wood, James.	"	Feb. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.

## RECRUITS, CO. M, INDEPENDENT BATTALION (4TH CAV.).

Name.	Rank.	Date of Muster.	Date of Expiration.
Freeborn, George H.	Sergt.	June 29, '64.	Aug. 10, 1865. Deserted.
Greenwood, Samuel M.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
DeWolver, James.	Corp.	Nov. 10, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Farrer, Daniel.	"	Nov. 28, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Groton, Winfield S.	"	Nov. 16, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Howard, Estes J.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865. Absent sick.
Mahoney, John.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Randall, Russell.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Oct. 19, 1865.
Wimpfheimer, Chas.	Bugl.	Aug. 18, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Ahern, Daniel.	Private.	Dec. 17, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Averill, Louis C.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Avery, George.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Bailey, Robert.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 8, 1865.
Baker, George W.	"	Nov. 25, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Bell, Joseph.	"	Nov. 23, '64.	July 15, 1865. Deserted.
Bemis, John W.	"	Nov. 17, '64.	June 17, 1865.
Bliss, James A.	"	Dec. 10, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Boost, Christian.	"	Nov. 10, '64.	Jan. 7, 1865. Disability.
Brow, Dennis.	"	July 26, '64.	Feb. 20, 1865. Died.
Brown, George P.	"	Nov. 29, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Burke, Thomas J.	"	Nov. 23, '64.	July 13, 1865. Deserted.
Callahan, Wm.	"	July 30, '64.	Apr. 14, 1865. Deserted.
Clark, Joseph. P	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Cleveland, Augustus.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Returned as a deserter from Marine Corps.
Connors, Martin.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Corbett, James.	"	Nov. 22, '64.	Dec. 16, 1864. Deserted.
Daniels, James.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Davis, Hiram E.	"	Aug. 8, '64.	Died Jan. 18, 1865, Point of Rocks, Md.
Dempsey, James.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 16, 1865.
Dumas, Earnest.	"	Dec. 21, '64.	Apr. 4, 1865. Deserted.
Fay, John.	"	Nov. 22, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Felton, Edgar B.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Fitzgerald, Chas.	"	Nov. 6, '64.	July 25, 1865. Deserted.
Flood, Henry.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Aug. 16, 1865.
Gallagher, Patrick.	"	Dec. 27, '64.	May 24, 1865. Died.
Galvin, John.	"	Nov. 11, '64.	Nov. 11, 1865.
Green, Henry S.	"	Dec. 1, '64.	Died Sept. 27, 1865, Richmond, Va.
Haskins, Asa L.	"	Nov. 11, '64.	Aug. 17, 1865. Deserted.
Haskins, George W.	"	July 28, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Hickey, Wm.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865. Absent sick.
Hill, Henry E.	"	Dec. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Hill, James.	"	Nov. 15, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Hoffman, Henry C.	"	Dec. 22, '64.	July 13, 1865. Deserted.
Holmes, Geo. R.	"	Jan. 3, '65.	June 25, 1865.
Hoyt, Henry.	"	Nov. 14, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Jackson, Andrew.	"	Dec. 15, '64.	Aug. 18, 1865. Deserted.
Jenkins, George M.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865. Absent sick.





Q. M. SERGT. H. W. OTIS



AUGUSTUS M. DAVIS

L COMPANY (NEW)





Name.	Rank.	Date of Muster.	Date of Expiration.
Johnston, Geo. H.	Private.	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
King, John.	"	Nov. 28, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
King, Michael.	"	Dec. 12, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Klein, Louis.	"	Dec. 22, '64.	July 13, 1865. Deserted.
Lee, Chas. H.	"	Mar. 1, '62.	July 24, 1865. Deserted.
Mann, Thos.	"	Nov. 28, '64.	July 14, 1865. Deserted.
Manston, Hazen.	"	Mar. 23, '64.	Aug. 18, 1865. Deserted.
Marron, James.	"	Oct. 1, '64.	May 22, 1865.
McCleary, Richard.	"	Nov. 25, '64.	Jan. 7, 1865. Disability.
McGann, John.	"	Dec. 15, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
McGee, Patrick.	"	Dec. 24, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
McNamara, Cornelius.	"	Aug. 2, '64.	July 21, 1865. Deserted.
Mulligan, John.	"	Nov. 18, '64.	Died Oct. 22, 1865, Richmond, Va.
Murphy, Peter.	"	Nov. 22, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
*Murrian, Warren.	"	Jan. 3, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Norcross, Chas. W.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Aug. 9, 1865. Deserted.
Perry, Thomas.	"	Dec. 20, '64.	July 16, 1865. Deserted.
Pratt, Leander.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Prifer, Robert.	"	Jan. 3, '65.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Priest, James C.	"	Dec. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Randall, John P.	"	Nov. 21, '64.	Jan. 3, 1865. Died.
Roberts, Joseph.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Rochester, Philip.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	May 15, 1865. Transf. to V. R. C.
Rosenthal, Jacob.	"	Feb. 24, '65.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Russell, Charles.	"	Nov. 28, '64.	May 24, 1865.
Schleicher, George.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Killed Oct. 13, 1864, Clark's Farm, Va.
Schole, Charles.	"	Feb. 20, '64.	Returned as deserter from Marine Corps.
Schraver, John.	"	Nov. 23, '64.	July 15, 1865. Deserted.
Shaw, Enoch E.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	June 16, 1865.
Shea, John.	"	Nov. 23, '64.	Aug. 14, 1865. Deserted.
Sheridan, Thomas.	"	July 28, '64.	Aug. 9, 1865. Deserted.
Sherman, Alonzo.	"	June 6, '64.	Aug. 16, 1865. Deserted.
Smith, Albert T.	"	Nov. 28, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Smith, Joseph.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Smith, William.	"	Mar. 23, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Stevens, Charles L.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 8, 1865.
Story, Jaham.	"	Nov. 23, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Sullivan, William H.	"	Mar. 4, '64.	May 4, 1865. Deserted.
Tevlin, John.	"	Dec. 27, '64.	Aug. 10, 1865. Deserted.
Thomson, William.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Townsend, John W.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Wade, Oliver M.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	June 22, 1865.
Ward, Ansel B.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Wardle, Henry G.	"	Mar. 1, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Warren, William H.	"	July 21, '64.	July 16, 1865. Deserted.
Wheeler, Edward H.	"	Dec. 8, '64.	Nov. 7, 1865.
White, George W.	"	Nov. 14, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Widas, Charles.	"	Mar. 23, '64.	June 7, 1865.
Wilber, Edward.	"	Nov. 21, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Rogers, John E.	"	Nov. 22, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.
Scriven, Edward.	"	Nov. 14, '64.	Nov. 14, 1865.



## APPENDIX.





## APPENDIX.

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### THE REGIMENTAL BAND.

WHEN the regiment was organized, the army regulations authorized the enlistment of a band, and one was enlisted for the 1st Massachusetts cavalry, of eighteen instruments, and it went to Hilton Head, and remained there until July, when the order came mustering out regimental bands. The leader of this, the first band, was C. O. Gott, only a tolerable musician, and under his leadership the band was fair only. It was a feature of the dress parade, on the field back of the colonel's quarters, where the loose sand made marching difficult, and mounted drill terrible. When the troop was beat off, the band dismounted had quite a task to march across the front of the regiment, in the sand, with the thermometer at 90°, and at the same time do justice to the music and the mosquitoes.

On one occasion, the player of the slide trombone, when pushing out for a low tone, got the extended instrument caught in a blackberry vine, and suddenly found himself at anchor, while the rest of the band marched on, and left him to his fate. Colonel Williams's sharp eyes were not qualified by a knowledge of the nature of the unhappy instrument, and he called out to the player, in his dignified tones, to know "what he was doing, sticking that thing into the ground?" In a land where amusements were scarce, the band's performances were always welcome, and the order which came from the War Department to discharge all regimental bands was heard with dismay. There were at this time, July, 1862, over 1000 regiments in service, and consequently the expense of musicians was enormous. No wonder the expense frightened the government.

The officers, however, concluded that a band was useful, and it was decided to have one by detailing enlisted men from the companies, the leader making an examination for the purpose, and that instruments and other expenses which it entailed should be paid for out of the regimental fund. Men were detailed, after the return from James Island, and at once placed under the leadership of Mr. Levi Curry, who had been band leader of the 28th Massachusetts, and who was hired for the purpose when his band was mustered out by the same order which ended the 1st Massachusetts band.

Beaufort being a more favorable place than Hilton Head, the new band was sent thither, and began its up-hill work in earnest. It was a new business to almost all, and the work of "getting up a lip" was so tedious and irksome, that many wanted to go back to duty in their companies rather than continue in the band. The latter was considered by the men generally as a "soft thing." There was no guard duty, no picket duty, no drill, and no fighting, and all through the war not one of the band was even wounded.

When the regiment returned from James Island, the band was left at Beaufort, and was there when the regiment, or rather the two battalions and headquarters, went to Virginia.

In September, Major Curtis went from Beaufort to Virginia; but before he left, an order was issued at Hilton Head that no more men of the 1st Massachusetts cavalry should leave that department. He ordered the band on board a steamer at Beaufort, bound north, which touched at Hilton Head, and the band made a valuable stowaway for the regiment, as was found out when the steamer was at sea, and on her way to Baltimore. Here they were landed, and went with Major Curtis to Washington. On arriving there, they were ordered to join the recruits, dismounted men, etc., who were in the city. Major Curtis, eager to join the regiment in Maryland, started off himself, and the band at first could not find the camp; but finally succeeded, and remained there until headquarters joined from Hagerstown, November 17, and soon after went to the Army of the Potomac, at Potomac Run.

No great proficiency had been attained in playing; but by hard work they finally succeeded.

When the regiment marched in April, the band was left in camp, and dismounted, in order to mount as many men as possible to take the field. The band went with the dismounted men from Potomac Run to Dumfries, then back to Potomac Run and Alexandria. It made part of the column which started, June 27, for the front from Alexandria, and which had such an exciting time with Lee's cavalry, and was driven back into Washington. Arrived here, it made something of a sensation by its excellent music, and was seized on by General Sir Percy Wyndham and staff, who appreciated good music. Under his auspices it took part in many Washington parades, playing on one occasion at a ball at Quartermaster-General Meigs's house. While at the various dismounted camps, the opportunity for indefinite practice was given and improved, and while in Washington a new uniform was procured, each man paying for his own. Meanwhile the regiment was being engaged in severe fighting and marching, and naturally wanted the band present to enliven and cheer it up. Constant efforts to have the band sent to the front were frustrated, and it was thought they were having a good, easy time, and did not want to come. The fact was, that the officers at dismounted camp were pleased to have it there, and easily found means to keep it, in spite of orders to send the band to the front.



SERGT. ROBERT GLENN



SERGT. THOMAS HICKEY



ORLANDO S. KIFF



FARRIER, HERMAN MILLS

M COMPANY (OLD)





Finally, on reiterated orders, it did start to the front about the 1st of September, 1863, and reached the headquarters of the regiment, near Cedar Mountain, September 14. At the same time the led horses and such luggage as was suitable for the field came up, for the first time in a month or more, and the recruits and the men from the dismounted camp, made a handsome reinforcement.

Ever after this, the band kept with the regiment, and besides its excellent music — for the band had now become about the best in the army — it rendered excellent service in the field during battles, being detailed at such times to assist the medical staff.

Surgeon-Major Wood was loud in his praise of their services for such duty on many occasions.

Mr. Curry, the band leader, had been replaced during the summer by Mr. R. H. Whitcomb, of Vermont, who was in Washington, expecting to be made the leader of a brigade band. Not getting at the time what he wanted, he accepted the offer to lead the regimental band, and proved a capital leader, being himself an accomplished player on several instruments, excelling on the key bugle.

When the regiment went into winter quarters at Warrenton, the band instruments had become rather the worse for wear, and it was decided to have new ones. To pay for them, a subscription was taken up all through the brigade, where the band had a reputation, not only for good music, but for playing in other camps, and doing its large share of "making things pleasant." Amusements were not abundant nor varied, and a good band was well appreciated. The new instruments were ordered of copper instead of brass, as making softer music. There was quite a delay in getting them, owing to a misunderstanding of authority for appropriating a part of the money from the regimental fund, and for a time the band was without any instruments, as the old ones were sold and delivered to the 1st New Jersey cavalry, March 25, 1864.

During the trying spring and summer campaign in the Wilderness and in front of Petersburg, besides furnishing music and its stimulus to the weary men of the regiment, — brigade and division, too, for that matter, — the bandsmen did their duty in taking care of the wounded.

In September, 1864, the instruments were sent to Massachusetts to be sold, and those of the band whose time of service was over went home to be mustered out, while such as had reënlisted were sent to their respective companies. A brigade band was organized at this time, — the only music of the brigade. One man whose term had expired, joined this organization; but the end of the band of the 1st Massachusetts cavalry had come.

It will thus be seen that the original band, enlisted as such, lasted from November, 1861, until July, 1862. It included the following men: —

## MEMBERS OF OLD BAND FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY, MUSTERED IN JANUARY 6, 1861; MUSTERED OUT AUGUST 16, 1862.

Marcus A. Aldrich.	Edward Meredith, Baritone.
Henry H. Cook.	John H. Moore.
Gerald Brennan, B Cornet.	Thomas Prenchard, Tuba.
Moses W. Emerson.	L. H. Pushee, Bass Trombone.
Calvin O. Gott, Leader.	Henry C. Ring.
Orlando Gott, Alto.	James W. Robinson.
Dwight S. Jennings.	James W. Staples, B Cornet.
Frank G. Lawrence.	Jean White, Tenor Trombone.
Neither Brennan nor Pushee appears on the adjutant-general's list.	

The second band was composed of enlisted men of the companies detailed for service in the band, and its organization was as follows:—

## MEMBERS OF NEW BAND, DETAILED FROM COMPANIES.

Company.	Name.	Instrument.	Joined.	Left.
E or F.	George A. Abel.	Bass Drum.	Jan. '62, rejoined Jan. '64.	
H.	Henry T. Bartlett.	Bass Drum.	April '63.	Jan. '64.
	A. R. Bryant.	B Bass.	Nov. '61.	Full term.
	W. L. Caswell.	B Tenor.	Nov. '61.	Died Sept. '63.
	Cornelius Chandler.	B Tenor.	July '62.	
Civilian.	Levi Curry.	E Clarinet.	May '62.	June '63.
Old L or M.	H. T. Daggett.	E Cornet.	Aug. '62.	Oct. '63.
G.	S. N. Davenport.	B Cornet.	July '62.	Full term.
H.	Peter Davis.	Cymbals.	Sept. '62.	" "
F.	G. W. Filley.	E Cornet.	Nov. '61.	" "
	W. H. H. Foster.	Snare Drum.	Aug. '62.	" "
F.	J. M. Fiske.	Alto.	Sept. '62.	" "
E or F.	H. A. Gray.	B Tenor.	Jan. '63.	" "
	Baxter Harding.	Tuba.	Dec. '62.	" "
	— Kibby.	Snare Drum.	Jan. '63.	
	Frank M. Lund.	B Cornet.	July '62.	" "
	D. J. McTunis.	Alto.	Aug. '62.	" "
	E. W. F. Macnamara.	B Tenor.	Nov. '62.	Sept. '63.
	— Mason.	Bass Drum.		
	James Ord.	Alto.	Sept. '62.	Full term.
E.	Timothy Powell.	Cornet.	Aug. '62.	
G.	Wm. H. Rice.	Alto.	Nov. '62.	Full term.
A.	Matt. Roffe.	B Tenor.	July '62.	" "
D.	A. W. Tyler.	Alto.	Nov. '61.	May 10 '64.
	G. R. Walker.	E Cornet.	Sept. '62.	Full term.
E.	Solon Walton.	B Tenor.	Feb. '63.	" "
D.	H. C. Weston.	Tuba.	July '62.	" "
	H. M. Wood.	Tuba.	July '62.	" "
A.	J. W. Richardson.	Alto.	July '62.	Feb. '63.
Old 3d Bat.	Wm. H. Fesenden.	E Cornet.	July '62.	Sept. '62.
Civilian.	R. H. Whitcome.	Key Bugle.	Sept. '63.	Full term.

## GLEE CLUB.

A glee club was organized from among the bandsmen during the winter at Potomac Run, as follows : —

Powell, first tenor. Weston, second tenor. Roffe, first bass. Harding, second bass. Later, when Powell left, Weston sang first tenor and Walton second tenor.

The singing of this quartette was excellent. They frequently sang evenings, by the colonel's camp fire, and the men of the regiment would crowd to hear their pleasant music. There can be no question about the value of music in a regiment to lighten the cares and labors of the men.



## ENGAGEMENTS OF THE FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

THE following table represents as nearly as may be the actions in which the regiment participated :—

DATE.	NAME.	COMMANDER.
June 10, '62.	Johns Island.	Captain Sargent.
June 16.	James Island.	Captain Sargent.
Sept. 5.	Poolesville.	Captain Chamberlain.
Sept. 12.	Catoctin Mountain.	Colonel Williams.
Sept. 14.	South Mountain.	Colonel Williams.
Sept. 15.	Antietam Creek.	Colonel Williams.
Sept. 17.	Antietam.	Colonel Williams.
Sept. 19.	Potomac River.	Colonel Williams.
Sept. 21.	Potomac River.	Colonel Williams.
Sept. 28.	Shepherdstown, etc.	Captain Sargent.
Oct. 16.	Harper's Ferry and Smithfield.	Major Curtis.
Nov. 3.	Snicker's Ferry.	Colonel Sargent.
Jan., 1863.	Rappahannock Station.	Colonel Sargent.
March 17.	Kelly's Ford.	Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis.
May 1.	Rapidan Station.	Captain Gleason.
June 1.	Rapidan Station.	Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis.
June 6.	Sulphur Springs.	Captain Gleason.
June 9.	Stevensburg (Brandy Station).	Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis.
June 17.	Aldie.	Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis.
June 21.	Upperville.	Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis.
June 29.	Washington Cross Roads, Md.	Captain Crowninshield.
July 3.	Gettysburg.	Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis.
July 11-13.	Jones's Cross Roads, Md.	Captain Crowninshield.
July 16.	Shepherdstown (under fire).	Captain Crowninshield.
Sept. 13.	Culpeper.	Colonel H. B. Sargent.
Sept. 14.	Rapidan Station.	Colonel H. B. Sargent.
Oct. 12.	Sulphur Springs.	Major Sargent.
Oct. 14.	Auburn.	Major Sargent.
Oct. 14.	Bristoe Station.	Major Sargent.
Nov. 27.	New Hope Church (Mine Run).	Major Sargent.
Nov. 29.	Parker's Store.	Major Sargent.
May 5-8, '64.	Todd's Tavern.	Major Sargent.
May 9.	Chilesburg, Va.	Major Sargent.
May 10.	Beaver Dam.	Major Sargent.
May 11.	Ground Squirrel Church Bridge.	Captain Gleason.
May 11.	Ashland.	Major Sargent.
May 12.	Richmond (Meadow Bridge).	Major Sargent.
May 17.	Milford, Va.	Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain.
May 28.	Hawes's Shop.	Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain.
June 1.	Cold Harbor.	Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain.
June 2.	Near Cold Harbor.	Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain.
June 5.	Bottom's Bridge.	Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain.

DATE.	NAME.	COMMANDER.
June 10.	Old Church.	Captain Crowninshield.
June 11, 12.	Trevilian's Station.	Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain.
June 13.	White Oak Bridge.	Captain Crowninshield.
June 22.	Weldon Railroad (Williams farm).	Captain Crowninshield.
June 24.	St. Mary's Church.	Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain.
June 27.	Weldon Railroad.	Captain Crowninshield.
July 12.	Lee's Mills.	Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain.
July 28.	New Market (Deep Bottom).	Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain.
July 30.	Lee's Mills.	Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain.
Aug. 14-17.	Malvern Hill (Deep Bottom).	Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain.
Aug. 21-23.	Six Mile House, Weldon Railroad.	Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain.
Aug. 25.	Reams's Station.	Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain.
Sept. 16, 17.	Belcher's Mills.	Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain.
Sept. 29 (?)	Arthur's Swamp.	Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent.
Oct. 27, 28.	Hatcher's Run and Vaughan Road.	Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent.
Dec. 1, 2.	Stony Creek Station.	Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent.
Dec. 9.	Bellfield.	Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent.
Feb. 5-7, '65.	Dabney's Mills.	Captain Murphy.

Some of these engagements were small affairs, and indeed, in some of the large battles not enumerated here, the regiment was present, though not engaged, being held in reserve out of fire.

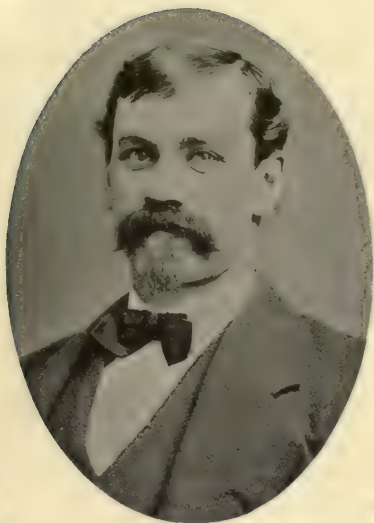
There were also other engagements where men of the regiment were under fire, and where some were included in a list of casualties, notably about Washington, in July, 1864, when all the dismounted cavalry was sent up and acted either as cavalry or infantry. As in this case, these men served under other officers than those of the regiment, and not as an organization, and as it is impossible to get particulars, such engagements are not included here.

While on picket, encounters would not unfrequently take place, of greater or smaller importance. Such are here reported, where the affair was of consequence enough to be called an engagement only; and yet it is difficult to draw a sharp line. The fact is, that "something was going on all the time" in cavalry. In winter, the raids into "Mosby's Confederacy" assumed large proportions, lasting sometimes many days, involving great exposure, and resulting in hard marching, freezing bivouacs, and some casualties, too.

Still, perhaps this list of engagements represents pretty nearly what was done by the regiment.

ENGAGEMENTS OF COMPANIES I, K, L, AND M, OLD THIRD BATTALION FIRST REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

June 16, 1862 . . . . .	Secessionville, S. C.
	Morris Island, S. C.
	Fort Wagner, S. C.
	Siege of Charleston, S. C.
	St. John's Bluffs, Fla., Co. K.
	Jacksonville, Fla., Co. K.
February 8, 1864 . . . . .	Capture of Jacksonville, Fla.
February 8, 1864 . . . . .	Camp Finnegan, Fla.
February 8, 1864 . . . . .	Three Mile Run, Fla.
February 9, 1864 . . . . .	Baldwin Junction, Fla.
February 10, 1864 . . . . .	Barber's Ford, Fla.
February 11, 1864 . . . . .	Sanderson, Fla.
February 12, 1864 . . . . .	Lake City, Fla.
February 17, 1864 . . . . .	Callahan Station, Fla.
February 20, 1864 . . . . .	Olustee, Fla.
March 1, 1864 . . . . .	Cedar Run, Fla.
April 2, 1864 . . . . .	Eight Mile Run, Fla.
April, 1864 . . . . .	Palatka, Fla.
May 8, 1864 . . . . .	Bermuda Hundred, Va.
May 17, 1864 . . . . .	Drury's Bluff, Va.
1864 . . . . .	Harrison's Landing, Va.
June 10, 1864 . . . . .	Petersburg, Va.
June 16, 1864 . . . . .	Bermuda Front, Va.
August 14, 1864 . . . . .	Petersburg, Va.
August 16, 1864 . . . . .	Strawberry Plains, Va.
August 17, 1864 . . . . .	Deep Bottom, Va.
August 18, 1864 . . . . .	Furnell's Mills, Va.
August 27, 1864 . . . . .	Chapin's Farm, Va.
April, 1864 . . . . .	Hatcher's Run, Va.
September 29, 1864 . . . . .	Deep Bottom, Va.
October 7, 1864 . . . . .	Laurel Hill, Va.
October 13, 1864 . . . . .	Darbytown Road, Va.
October 27, 1864 . . . . .	Seven Pines, Va.
November 10, 1864 . . . . .	Charles City, Va.
December 21, 1864 . . . . .	Cumberland, Va.
April 2, 1865 . . . . .	Petersburg, Va.
1865 . . . . .	Harrison's Landing, Va.
April 6, 1865 . . . . .	High Bridge, Va.
April 9, 1865 . . . . .	Appomattox Court House, Va.



1st SERGT. JOHN FISHER



EDWARD CRABTREE



GEORGE CRABTREE



FARRIER, CHARLES W. WHITE

M COMPANY (NEW)





## LOSSES OF FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

(GREGG'S CAVALRY CORPS.)

Greatest loss in one battle, Aldie, Va., June 17, 1863 : —

Killed	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
Wounded	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57
Missing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	90
Aggregate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	167

Killed and died of wounds [during the war] : —

Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 <sup>1</sup>
Enlisted men	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	93
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	99

Died of disease, accidents, in prisons, etc. : —

Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—
Enlisted men	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	140
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	140
Total deaths	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	239

<sup>1</sup> We lost eight officers: Pratt, Bowditch, Phillips, Carey, Lombard, Hopkins, Sargent, Wardell (Carey and Lombard were killed before muster).

## CASUALTIES OF FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

Killed, 6.  
 Died of wounds, 2.  
 Wounded, 18.  
 Otherwise injured, 3.  
 Prisoner, 11.  
 Wounded and prisoner, 4.  
 Wounded more than once, 7.  
 Discharged for disability, 11.  
 Dismissed, 2.

The above casualties occurred in the 1st cavalry; those occurring after officers were transferred to other regiments are not included.

## CASUALTIES, ENLISTED MEN (NOT INCLUDING UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.)

Companies.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	New Battalion.				Old Battalion.				I.	K.	L.	M.	Aggregate.
									I.	K.	L.	M.	I.	K.	L.	M.					
Killed.	16	10	-	10	4	5	2	4	2	4	-	1	2	1	2	-	53	1	2	-	53
Died of wounds.	3	3	2	3	4	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	1	37	2	-	1	37
Died in prison.	3	1	3	-	11	3	4	3	11	4	6	3	3	4	3	-	56	4	-	-	56
Died of disease.	7	3	4	10	5	3	6	6	4	4	4	6	5	4	3	8	82	6	10	8	82
Wounded.	29	27	17	20	30	17	32	18	11	13	14	6	2	2	1	7	259	6	3	7	259
Otherwise injured.	5	6	2	3	6	5	5	2	2	4	2	-	2	1	3	3	51	1	3	3	51
Wounded and prisoner.																					
Prisoner.	7	5	6	1	4	2	1	-	2	2	6	1	1	1	-	2	40	1	-	2	40
Missing.	26	23	31	17	31	8	19	19	6	18	14	4	6	3	-	5	230	3	-	5	230
Wounded more than once.	1	-	1	3	2	2	2	-	2	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	18
Commissioned.	5	5	1	2	6	6	4	3	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	2	39	1	1	2	39
Discharged for disability.	4	9	7	13	8	3	6	4	3	-	1	1	1	8	11	6	92	8	11	6	92
Deserted. <sup>5</sup>	29	23	28	26	30	25	24	26	10	5	3	9	15	22	24	13	312	22	24	13	312
Dis honorably discharged.	26	17	4	7	4	7	7	20	15	8	8	1	-	4	7	6	141	4	7	6	141
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	1	1	-	3

<sup>1</sup> Wm. H. Wyeth probably died in prison.<sup>2</sup> Bugler Geo. B. Wingate died on flag of truce boat.<sup>3</sup> Horace F. Poole died on way home from exchange.<sup>4</sup> Sergeant Wm. A. Phinney died while being exchanged.<sup>5</sup> Most of these desertions occurred during the trouble at Readville, 1861.

[Casualties are credited to the company where the name appears, though the same occurred in another company after consolidation.]

## SUMMARY OF LOSSES IN THE UNION ARMIES.

THE following pages are copied from "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," by Wm. F. Fox:—

"In the American Civil War, the Union armies lost 110,070 killed or mortally wounded, and 275,175 wounded; total, 385,245, exclusive of the missing in action, whose number has not, as yet, been officially stated. Of the 110,070 deaths from battle, 67,058 were killed on the field; the remainder died of their wounds. This loss was divided among the different arms of the service as follows:—

Service.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Ratio of Officers to Men.
Infantry.	5,461	91,424	96,885	1:16.7
Sharpshooters.	23	443	466	1:17.7
Cavalry.	671	9,925	10,596	1:14.7
Light Artillery.	116	1,701	1,817	1:14.6
Heavy Artillery. <sup>1</sup>	5	124	129	1:24.8
Engineers.	4	72	76	1:18.0
General Officers. <sup>2</sup>	67		67	
General Staff.	18		18	
Unclassified.		16	16	
Total.	6,365	103,705	110,070	1:16.2

The losses in the three principal classes of troops were:—

## KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.

Class.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Ratio of Officers to Men.
Volunteers.	6,078	98,815	104,893	1:16.2
Regulars.	144	2,139	2,283	1:14.8
Colored Troops.	143	2,751	2,894	1:19.2
Total.	6,365	103,705	110,070	1:16.3

<sup>1</sup> Heavy artillery, acting as infantry, is included with the infantry.

<sup>2</sup> Does not include officers in volunteer regiments detailed on staff duty.



DIED BY DISEASE.  
(Not including deaths in prisons.)

Class.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Ratio of Officers to Men.
Volunteers.	2,471	165,039	167,510	1:66.7
Regulars.	104	2,448	2,552	1:23.5
Colored Troops.	137	29,521	29,658	1:21.5
Total.	2,712	197,008	199,720	1:72.6

The total number of men enrolled was 2,772,408. As many of them enlisted for short terms and reentered the service, their names appear two or more times upon the rolls. Reduced to a three years' standard, the total enrollment would equal 2,320,272 men. This would give the following percentages: —

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.

Class.	Enrolled.	Killed.	Per Cent.
Volunteers.	2,067,175	104,893	5.0
Regulars. <sup>1</sup>	67,000	2,283	3.4
Colored Troops.	186,097	2,894	1.5
Total.	2,320,272	110,070	4.3

DIED OF DISEASE.  
(Not including deaths in prisons.)

Class.	Enrolled.	Died.	Per Cent.
Volunteers.	2,067,175	167,510	8.1
Regulars.	67,000	2,552	3.8
Colored Troops.	186,097	29,658	15.9
Total.	2,320,272	199,720	8.6

<sup>1</sup> Many of the regulars were stationed on post duty. The regular regiments in the field sustained losses fully as heavy as those of the volunteers.

## DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.

Class.	Enrolled.	Deaths.	Per Cent.
Volunteers.	2,067,175	316,883	15.3
Regulars.	67,000	5,798	8.6
Colored Troops.	186,097	36,847	19.7
Total.	2,320,272	359,528	15.4

## DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES (Classified.)

Cause.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.
Killed, or died of wounds.	6,365	103,705	110,070
Died of disease.	2,712	197,008	199,720
In Confederate prisons. <sup>1</sup>	83	24,783	24,866
Accidents.	142	3,972	4,114
Drowning.	106	4,838	4,944
Sunstrokes.	5	308	313
Murdered.	37	483	520
Killed after capture.	14	90	104
Suicide.	26	365	391
Military executions.		267	267
Executed by the enemy.	4	60	64
Causes known but unclassified.	62	1,972	2,034
Cause not stated.	28	12,093	12,121
Total.	9,584	349,944	359,528

<sup>1</sup> In addition to this number, there were 5,290 who died while prisoners, and who are included in the other items of this classification. The total number of Union soldiers who died while in the hands of the enemy, according to this official report, was 30,156. The causes of their deaths are classified as follows: from disease, 24,866; wounds, 2,072; sunstroke, 20; accidents, 7; drowning, 7; killed after capture, 104; executed by enemy, 64; causes known but not classified, 319; cause not stated, 2,697; total, 30,156. But owing to the imperfect records kept at some of the Confederate prisons, the deaths are not all included in the foregoing statement. The mortality of Union prisoners, as shown by the graves, has been estimated at 36,401.

## WHO RAISED THE FIRST NATIONAL FLAG AT RICHMOND?

The following passage from the "Century" magazine for June, 1890 (p. 309), settles a contested point in favor of a Massachusetts officer. Honor to whom honor is due:—

Major Atherton H. Stevens, Jr., of the 4th Massachusetts volunteer cavalry, raised the first national flag over the State House in Richmond on the occasion referred to in the text. Major Stevens was provost-marshal of the 25th corps (colored troops), commanded by General Weitzel.

Major Stevens was that morning in command of the most advanced party of the Union army. It was to him the major surrendered the city in the first instance. After receiving the surrender, Major Stevens galloped into town at the head of the "small detachment," and, ascending to the roof of the State House, hoisted two small national flags, in fact the guidons of the squadron of the 4th Massachusetts cavalry, which he commanded.

It was several hours after that before Lieutenant de Peyster came on the ground, in company with Weitzel's staff. This officer (Lieutenant de Peyster), accompanied by myself, went to the roof to hoist the flag brought by him. We found the guidons at the masthead; these we lowered and replaced them with his flag, which was, by the way, I believe, the same one that had been first hoisted at Mobile on the capture of that city.

There was no personal risk whatever in raising the second flag, but at the time when the "small detachment" galloped in, the streets were filled with disorderly characters, and the chances were thought to be many of a collision with them, or of a shot from an ambushed enemy. Therefore whatever credit may be due to the officer who first raised the national flag over Richmond should be given to him ungrudgingly. That officer was Major Atherton H. Stevens, Jr., of the 4th Massachusetts volunteer cavalry.

LOOMIS L. LANGDON,

*Colonel 1st United States Artillery,*

Late Chief of Artillery 25th Army Corps, San Francisco.





MONUMENT  
FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY  
GETTYSBURG PA.





## COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENTS.

## AT GETTYSBURG.

THE 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, which at the battle of Gettysburg was detached from Gregg's division and on duty at General Sedgwick's headquarters, has erected a fine monument as near the headquarters of the 6th corps as it was possible to place it. At the dedicatory ceremonies, October 11, 1885, Major Charles G. Davis of West Roxbury called to order, and comrade E. A. Smith offered prayer. Major Davis then delivered the following address:—

## COMRADES AND FRIENDS:

As chairman of the Memorial Committee of the 1st regiment of cavalry, Massachusetts volunteers, on this October day I cordially greet not only the representatives of our own old regiment, but many surviving comrades of other commands of the old Bay State, who are on this memorable field for the same purpose as ourselves, that of placing in position a monument to mark the most important spot occupied by the command during the three days' battle of July, 1863. These memorials not only perpetuate the memory of the dead, whose devotion and sacrifice made possible the safe return of the living, but will ever point to the courage and bravery of our comrades who are with us to-day. The story of the great battle of Gettysburg is familiar to the world. It is therefore needless for us to dwell upon a subject which on this very field has been so eloquently treated by some of the most gifted orators of the land during the past few weeks, in connection with the erection of these memorials. The battle of Aldie, the preliminary engagement, or prologue, to the battle of Gettysburg, had, as you all will remember, made many gaps in the 1st cavalry of Massachusetts. The regiment maintained its place in the 6th corps, and reported on the field under the gallant Sedgwick. It was then detached and ordered to report to General Patrick, the provost marshal general of the army, to guard the prisoners. Being wounded at Aldie, and a prisoner in the enemy's hands, I personally missed the glory of being with you at Gettysburg, and the details of the regiment's action I must leave to those that come after me. This monument or memorial which we to-day erect upon this sacred and historic spot is the result of the efforts of your committee, generously assisted by the contributions of members of the regiment, their friends, and the allowance granted by the State of Massachusetts. Prominent among the contributors, I will mention Colonel H. L. Higginson, Charles F. Adams, Jr., William Forbes, B. W. Crowninshield, Louis Cabot, Major J. J. Higginson, Captains

Channing, Clapp, H. Pelham Curtis, and E. R. Merrill; Lieutenant C. A. Longfellow; Sergeants Thurston and Brackett; and last but not least, that eminent and patriotic physician of Boston, Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, whose son, a lieutenant in our regiment, was killed at Kelly's Ford, March 17, 1863. Your committee consisted of General Samuel E. Chamberlain, Major D. H. L. Gleason, and myself. The first named gentleman being called away to his field of duty in another State, we were deprived of his aid and counsel, and the labor of procuring the monument devolved upon comrade Gleason and myself. In transferring it to the charge of the representative of our governor, we venture to express the hope that our efforts meet with your approbation. Although perhaps not so elaborate as some others on the field, we feel that it is chaste and appropriate.

Comrades, over twenty years have passed away, and the white-winged angel of Peace spreads her mantle lovingly over North and South, over Blue and Gray. The deeds of the gallant men who fell upon this field will be remembered when this stone is covered with the mould of ages, and long after we have responded to the final roll call, future generations will ask: "Why these stones?" The nation is their monument.

Feeling and patriotic remarks were also made by Major D. H. L. Gleason and Sergeant E. A. Smith.

The monument is massive and beautiful. Upon a smooth surface appears in bold relief a horse's head, a horseshoe, and two crossed sabres. It bears this inscription:—

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY  
THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION  
ON DETACHED SERVICE.

It was designed and executed by the Boston Granite Company of Worcester.

AT ALDIE.

The first regimental monument erected by Union soldiers on a Southern battlefield was dedicated at Aldie, Loudoun County, Va., by the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry on June 17, 1891. A delegation composed of sixteen survivors of that regiment, and embracing every company of the three battalions save one—company G—was present, and consisted of Major Charles G. Davis, Sergeant George H. Cavanaugh, company A; Sergeant J. H. Brackett, company B; Commissary Sergeant L. Gardiner, company F; Sergeant T. Preston, company B; T. Richardson, company H; Sergeant George Kendall, company C; Sergeant C. H. Newton, company C; Sergeant C. A. Legg, company C; Private J. H. Hess, company A; Private C. E. Peck, company F; Sergeant C. Cavanaugh, company B; Private J. H. Shaw, company E; Quartermaster







Sergeant W. O. White, company F; Private W. Shannon, company D; Bugler W. I. Hines, company D; and H. L. Shepard, company B.

The ceremonies at the monument were short and impressive, and a fitting commemoration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of this bloody contest, the history of which is best told by Major Davis, who briefly spoke as follows:—

Beneath a sky as blue as the field on the glorious flag that floats proudly over a free, united, and prosperous country, we are assembled to dedicate this monument erected to commemorate an event in the history of the nation. When I gaze into the faces of my comrades in arms, when I look back nearly a third of a century, when I recall the incidents of the camp, the march, the bivouac, and the battle, a feeling indescribably tender gathers around my heart as I think of the gallant fellows that, with us, under the red, white, and blue banner of the Union, rode side by side, and followed the guidons of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry. Those were the days when experience and hard service made us men of ideas.

We learned to make three days' rations last six days; that is, to sparingly eat one hardtack, and, aided by cold water, imagine we had eaten two. We also learned how to kill a pig within hearing of the provost guard without letting it squeal. We also learned to endure fatigue and hunger, to suffer from heat and cold, to face danger and even death, not for gain or glory, but to uphold the flag and preserve the Union.

Twenty-eight years ago to-day, in the afternoon, on this field of Aldie, the Union forces under Kilpatrick met the Confederate forces under Stuart.

It was strictly a cavalry battle, probably the hottest fight of the war. No such encounter, no such daring bravery, had before been exhibited by the cavalry of either army. The fire was murderous, the charges and counter-charges were superb and grand. The 1st Massachusetts Cavalry fought as brave men could fight to stem the tide that bore them back, until the whole right gave way upon this bloody field where many a loved comrade met a soldier's death.

Of the 294 comrades, representing eight companies of the regiment engaged in the action, our loss was 198.

I do not propose to recall the scenes of excitement of that day. This monument bears upon its panels a roll of honor that will be read by future generations, and teach lessons of patriotism and reverence for the flag to the youth of America when we are forgotten. Neither do I, at this time, propose to recall the daring deeds and acts of bravery on Aldie and other fields, for the brilliant record of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry will soon appear in its regimental history, and every living comrade may then live over again the days of his campaigns; but I will read an extract from the official report of our beloved Colonel Horace Binney Sargent:—

“At this time the second squadron, Captain Tewksbury in command, arrived,

and charging, with Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis and Major Chamberlain (then not on duty), drove the enemy a short distance. The latter soon rallied, however, and, coming back in overwhelming numbers, the squadron fell back through a ravine to a hill beyond, occupied by a third squadron under command of Captain Adams. The fourth squadron, Lieutenant Davis commanding, now charged up the road, but was immediately cut off and the largest portion killed, wounded, or captured. At this time the third squadron advanced a short distance, but were met by a most severe flank fire from the enemy, who then occupied the road and the field beyond, the stone wall being lined by their sharpshooters. This squadron fell back a short distance with frequent loss."

The enemy which confronted us that day was Fitzhugh Lee's Virginia brigade, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Virginia cavalry and Breathed's battery, commanded by Colonel Thomas Munford, who in his report says:—

"In each of these successive charges the enemy suffered terribly, as his flank was exposed to our sharpshooters, who would give them a fire as they advanced and one as they returned."

I quote this to show that, while our men fought bravely, victory was impossible, as the enemy was in ambush on either flank.

On this field we left scores of loved comrades twenty-eight years ago. To-day I lift my eyes to heaven and thank God that we are permitted to live in a country enjoying the blessings of liberty and peace, where sectional feeling is unknown, and where the glorious flag we fought to save floats protectingly and lovingly alike over those who wore the blue and the gray. Who will to-day speak of "Yank" or "Johnny" except in the pleasantry of comrades and old soldiers? Who will doubt the friendship of the blue and the gray? Who will say that the country is not united when I tell you that this plat of ground where our monument rests was given by its owner, Mr. Dallas Furr, who once was known as one of Mosby's men? This generous, graceful action on the part of Mr. Furr embodies the sentiment contained in the beautiful lines:—

"No more shall the war cry sever,  
Or the winding rivers be red;  
They banish our anger forever  
When they laurel the graves of our dead!  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the judgment day;—  
Love and tears for the Blue,  
Tears and love for the Gray."

This monument we dedicate to the memory of our comrades who fell at Al-die. It bears upon its face the badge of our beloved regiment. Upon its panels are inscribed the names of our fallen braves. As we salute the dead and wipe away the silent tear, we feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we once wore the crossed sabres of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry.

At the conclusion of this address the comrades left the monument, and wandered over the battleground, easily recognizing the positions occupied by the different squadrons, and each spot of interest was visited. June 17, 1863, was thoroughly discussed. Many familiar loved names were softly spoken. "Here we buried comrades —, —, —." "Here it was that Sergeant Odell called 'Rally round the colors, boys.'" "Here is where Sergeant Teague charged the stone wall." "Behind this stone wall is where the sharpshooters were first." "Over that hill is where the 5th Virginia were charging." "There is where Comrade Peck found Major Higginson." "Here is where we buried fourteen in one grave." "Here" — but Major Davis calls, and as the veterans were grouped together in the dooryard of Mr. Furr for the last look over the field, with bare heads, the silence was broken by a comrade presenting that question so familiar to every member of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, "Well, boys, who next?"

The monument is a plain stone of Concord granite, and bears the following inscription: —

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY

THIRD BRIGADE

SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION

JUNE 17, 1863

ERECTED BY THE FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY

ASSOCIATION

1891





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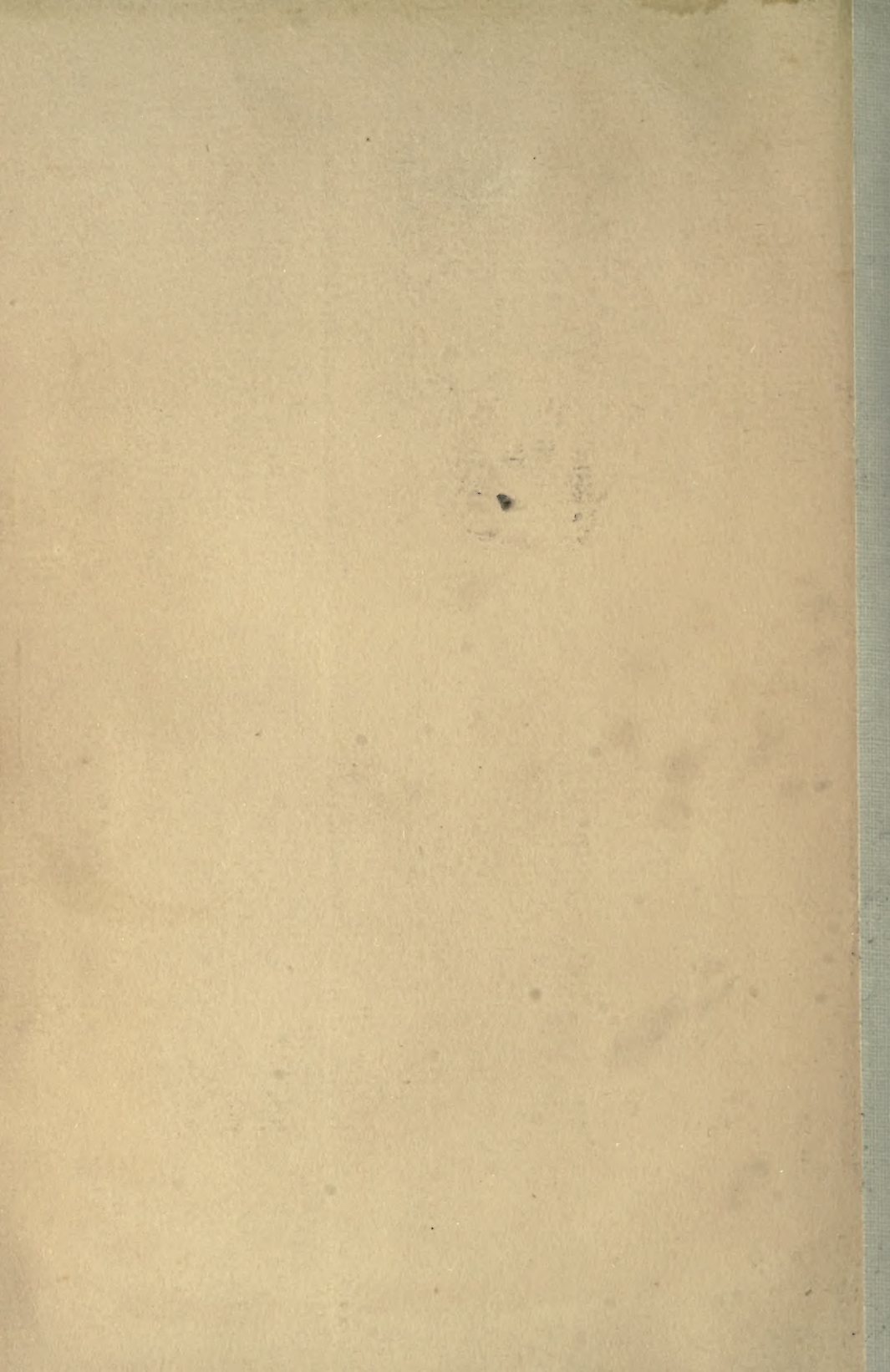












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